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# Final Report

## Indonesia: Ili Lewotolok Volcano Eruption

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRID019</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 29 September 2021</b>	<b>Glide number: <a href="#">VO-2020-000236-IDN</a></b>
<b>Operation start date: 1 December 2020</b>	<b>Operation end date: 30 June 2021</b>
<b>Host National Society(ies): Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI)</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 130,220</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 19,736 people</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 10,000 people</b>
<p><b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> The Indonesian Red Cross Society (<i>Palang Merah Indonesia</i> – PMI) is Indonesia’s largest humanitarian organization. PMI works through 34 provincial chapters, 493 district branches, and 3,046 sub-district branches covering all major cities and administrative regions in the country. PMI has approximately 7,000 staff members and 1.5 million volunteers nationwide. PMI East Nusa Tenggara Province with the support of PMI NHQ led the DREF operation and program implementation. More than 100 volunteers and staff members have taken part in the operation during the emergency and early recovery phase of Ili Lewotolok Eruption as well as during the cold lava flows and flash floods caused by the Tropical Cyclone Seroja.</p> <p>The IFRC CCD Indonesia and Timor-Leste in Jakarta provided technical support to PMI in planning and implementing the DREF operation. Throughout the operation, the team worked closely with PMI NHQ, PMI East Nusa Tenggara, and PMI Lembata District counterparts. Moreover, the IFRC also supported PMI with replenishing stocks that were distributed to respond to the disaster.</p>	
<p><b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The National Board for Disaster Management coordinated the response at the national level. The Regional Disaster Management Agency of East Nusa Tenggara Province and Lembata District led the response in the field. Other government agencies such as National Search and Rescue Agency, Armed Forces, Police, and Social Office assisted according to their capacity.</p>	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

#### Ili Lewotolok Eruption

On Sunday, 29 November 2020 at 13.00 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 of Ili Lewotolok Volcano from Level 2 (advisory) to Level 3 (watch/alert) after an increase in volcanic activity. The volcano is in the northern part of Lembata Island, East Nusa Tenggara Province. Between 29 November to 31 December 2020, Ili Lewotolok Volcano recorded approximately 137 eruptions. The height of the ash columns was recorded 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 of 4 kilometers from the main crater as the volcano spewed out a range of substances such as lava, hot gas, ash clouds, and rock fragments.

On 1 December 2020, following days of non-stop volcanic activities, Lembata District government issued a state of emergency for the whole Lembata District. The most severely affected areas were 26 villages in Ile Ape and Ile Ape Timur sub-districts, with a total



*Ili Lewotolok Eruption on 29 November 2020 (Photo: MAGMA Indonesia)*

population approximately 19,736 people. At the peak of the emergency phase, at least 9,044 people from the two sub-districts were temporarily displaced. The evacuees were dispersed across 13 evacuation centers throughout the district. The number could be higher because many villagers preferred to seek shelter at their relatives' houses in neighboring villages.

During the emergency phase, the condition of the evacuees was concerning. Many were suffering from injuries and illnesses related to volcanic eruption such as eye injuries, suffocation, skin irritation, and respiratory issues. Moreover, many evacuees left home without carrying any essential items with them. As a result, basic necessities such as hygiene kits, baby kits, blankets, sleeping mattresses, and tarpaulins were very much needed. Additionally, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the risk of the virus spreading in confined spaces such as evacuation centers is high. This situation placed the evacuees in an even more vulnerable position. There was reported damage to houses and agriculture land due to hot ash. Villagers also lost hundreds of cattle that died from starvation after being left for weeks while villagers sought shelter in evacuation centers.



Ili Lewotolok on 16 March 2021 (Photo: MAGMA Indonesia)

In January 2021, the government of Lembata district ended the state of emergency. As a result, evacuees gradually abandoned the temporary shelters and returned to their respective villages. The last batch of the evacuees from Jontona and Lamawolo villages, both located in disaster prone area III—returned home in February 2021. The volcano's status remained on level 3 of the country's four-tiered alert system. During this period, PVMBG had downscaled the danger zone from previously 4 kilometers to 3 kilometers from the main crater. Volcanic activity had reduced; however, significant volcanic activities such as eruption and ash clouds were still taking place. Villagers were expected to remain vigilant in case of re-escalation of volcanic activity. Upon the return of villagers, adversities caused by the

volcanic activities still existed. Many villagers continued suffering from complications that were associated with exposure of volcanic materials. Moreover, there was an increased risk of water shortages in villages in the vicinity of the volcano due to contamination of harvested rainwater and well water, which are one of the main sources of water for the villagers.

### Cold Lava Flows and Flash floods

On 4 April 2021, torrential rains produced by the Tropical Cyclone Seroja caused solidified lava to tumble down the slopes of Ili Lewotolok and triggered flash floods. Natural debris such as soil and rocks that were carried by the cold lava flows and flash floods swept through villages, burying houses, buildings, and agricultural land. Some of the severely affected areas were beneficiary villages that were selected by PMI for the DREF project. There were 46 reported deaths, 53 people severely injured, and approximately 20 people are still missing, there are fears that the missing persons were buried in rock material or in wreckage. The disaster affected approximately 2,700 households and displaced about 1,104 people. Hundreds of buildings and houses were damaged, buried in mud, or completely swept away. Public and private properties such as agricultural land, schools, village halls, places of worship, and 15 bridges were also damaged or destroyed.



Situation in Lembata Following Cold Lava Flows and Flash Floods on 4 April 2021. (Photo: PMI)

Given the severity of the disaster, Lembata District government issued a state of emergency for the whole district.

During this phase, emergency-related activities such as search and rescue, first aid, psychosocial Support (PSS), and provision of clean water were very much needed. The relief efforts, however, faced significant challenges due to the remoteness of the affected area. Access to the affected areas were also blocked by debris and wreckage, not to mention there were many bridges destroyed by the cold lava flows and flash floods, making access to the affected areas even more limited. The flow of information and communication efforts were also disrupted due to internet shutdowns and power cuts.



Cross-sector Coordination Meeting hosted at PMI Tent (Photo: PMI)

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

PMI NHQ along with IFRC CCD Indonesia and Timor-Leste closely monitored the situation and coordinated the response with relevant government agencies at national and district levels. Moreover, PMI staff members and volunteers in branches throughout the affected areas were deployed to the field since the early days of the disasters. Throughout this DREF operation, more than 100 staff members and volunteers, mostly from East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Office and Lembata District Branch had taken part in the operation during the emergency and early recovery phases of Ili Lewotolok eruption as well as during the cold lava flows and flash floods that were triggered by the Tropical Cyclone Seroja.

PMI successfully mobilized its resources to work alongside the authorities in addressing community needs. Since the early days of the disaster, PMI deployed its staff members and personnel to assist evacuation efforts and conduct needs assessment. PMI also assigned its personnel to help setup and disinfect evacuation centers. Following the eruption of Ili Lewotolok, thousands of villagers were forced to flee their homes. Many of them arrived in evacuation centers without any essential items. As a result, basic necessities such as food items, hygiene kits, baby kits, blankets, sleeping mattresses, and tarpaulins were indispensable. Moreover, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the risk of the virus spreading in tight spaces such as evacuation centers is high. PMI tried to prevent the spread of the virus by distributing face masks. PMI NHQ managed to provide all these items by dispatching its prepositioned stock from the nearest regional warehouse in Gresik, East Java. PMI Lembata also received donations from other PMI branches, archdiocese, private sector, and community-based organizations. Below are the details of items that were received and distributed:

No	Item	Quantity	Unit	Notes
1	Face masks	12,800	pcs	
2	Cloth face mask	480	pcs	
3	Tarpaulin	702	pcs	
4	Hygiene kit	1,250	pcs	Consists of bar soap, detergent, shampoo, toothpaste, toothbrush, sanitary pad, and towel.
5	Raincoat	100	pcs	
6	Baby kit	813	pcs	Consists of baby soap, baby shampoo, baby powder, baby lotion, eucalyptus oil, <i>telon</i> oil, diaper, towel, and blanket.
7	Blanket	1,000	pcs	
8	Hand sanitizer	220	bottles	
9	Disposable gloves	300	boxes	
10	Instant noodles	4,880	pcs	
11	Sugar	6	kg	
12	Powdered milk	555	pcs	
13	Rice	1,040	kg	
14	Cooking oil	6	liters	
15	Bar soap	622	pcs	
16	Detergent	170	sachets	
17	Toothpaste	244	pcs	
18	Fabric softener	28	sachets	
19	<i>Telon</i> oil	120	bottles	
20	Eucalyptus oil	120	bottles	
21	Baby diaper	1,143	pcs	
22	Adult diaper	200	pcs	
23	Mattress	8	pcs	
24	Sanitary pad	2,292	pcs	
25	Sleeping mat	33	pcs	
26	Biscuits	28	boxes	
27	Paracetamol	1,400	tablets	
28	Vitamin Becom-C	800	tablets	
29	Caviplex	800	tablets	
30	Sorghum	50	kg	

As the result of evacuees returning to their respective villages, PMI saw the need to change focus of operation activities since services in the evacuation centers were no longer required. PMI volunteers conducted post-return monitoring and assessment in villages in the vicinity of the volcano. It was found that 15 villages were still in need of assistance in WASH and health sectors. Many villagers showed complications that appear to be associated with exposure of volcanic materials such as coughing, skin irritation, and breathing issues. Moreover, villagers in the vicinity of Ili Lewotolok counted on harvested rainwater for domestic consumption. Since many containers were contaminated by volcanic materials, the villagers were at risk of facing water shortages. PMI managed to meet the villagers' needs by visiting the beneficiary villages while operating mobile clinic which was complemented by health promotion and distributing clean water while waiting for the villagers to find longer-term solutions.



**PMI Volunteer During Search and Rescue Efforts, Lembata, 4 April 2021(Photo: PMI)**

PMI was one of the first responders during the emergency phase following cold lava flows and flash floods. During this period, PMI assisted with evacuations and needs assessment, provided first aid services, transported survivors to nearby hospitals, and conducted PSS activities for children.

### COVID-19 Safe Operation



**PMI Volunteers undertake COVID-19 tests before going to the field (Photo: PMI)**

COVID-19 transmission in Lembata—including in the affected sub-districts, Ile Ape and Ile Ape Timur— was concerning. PMI, however, was permitted to operate as usual, considering PMI volunteers were providing essential services to people. During the implementation of this operation, PMI staff members and volunteers were required to follow the existing government and movement guidance related to the COVID-19 crisis. Moreover, to ensure that the operation was COVID-19 safe. PMI staff members and volunteers in the field were provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as well as briefings on COVID-19 prevention including the 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 were 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](#).

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC CCD Indonesia and Timor-Leste in Jakarta 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. The team in Jakarta worked closely with PMI NHQ in monitoring the situation as well as supporting the branch in the affected areas in implementing activities and interventions as listed in the EPoA. During this operation, IFRC replenished the following items:

No	Item	Quantity	Unit	Notes
1	Tarpaulin	300	pcs	
2	Blanket	600	pcs	
3	Baby kit	600	pcs	Consists of baby soap, baby shampoo, baby powder, baby lotion, eucalyptus oil, <i>telon</i> oil, diaper, towel, and blanket.
4	Hygiene kit	600	pcs	Consists of bar soap, detergent, shampoo, toothpaste, toothbrush, sanitary pad, and towel.
5	Surgical mask	200	boxes	
6	Cloth face mask	10,000	pcs	

Partner national societies present are the 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

The National Board for Disaster Management coordinated the response at the national level. The Regional Disaster Management Agency of East Nusa Tenggara Province and Lembata District led the response in the field. Other

government agencies such as National Search and Rescue Agency, Armed Forces, Police, and Social Office assisted according to their capacity, with details as follows:

No	Agency	Response
1	The National Board for Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinated the response at the national level.</li> <li>Dispatched 4,000 facemasks, 12 emergency saltwater lamps, 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 face masks, 4,000 mattresses, and 5,500 blankets.</li> </ul>
2	The Social Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distributed ready meals</li> <li>Operated emergency field kitchens.</li> </ul>
3	The Regional Disaster Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinated the response in the field</li> <li>Oversaw evacuation efforts and distribution of relief items</li> <li>Liaised with other stakeholders</li> </ul>
4	Armed Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisted search and rescue efforts</li> </ul>
5	Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisted search and rescue efforts</li> </ul>
6	National Search and Rescue Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisted search and rescue efforts</li> </ul>
7	Various local organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>132 volunteers participated in the relief efforts</li> <li>Provided donations such as food, clothes, and household items.</li> <li>Provided a range of services including PSS for children.</li> </ul>

## Relocation Plan

Following disasters, the central government implements build back better and safer program to reduce vulnerability to future disasters. Using this program, the government aims to improve community resilience to future disasters by relocating villages that were completely decimated or severely destroyed during the disasters. PMI was invited by the government to several discussion sessions regarding the relocation plan. The discussions covered several issues such as the number of households in need of relocation and the relocation location. At the time, PMI decided to end its operation on 30 June 2021 and will not be directly involved in this relocation plan. When PMI ended its operation in Lembata, the construction had not yet started.

In Lembata, there are at least 2,800 households in 15 villages that need relocation.<sup>1</sup> The relocation will be done in several phases. For the first phase, the government has identified six villages in Ile Ape and Ile Ape Timur sub-districts that will be relocated namely Waimatan (complete relocation), Lamawolo (complete relocation), Tanjung Batu (complete relocation), Amakaka (131 households), Lamawara (20 households), and Jontona (7 households).<sup>2</sup>

For the first phase, the central government through the Ministry of Public Works and Housing plans to build 700 houses.<sup>3</sup> The price for one housing unit is estimated at IDR 122 million (or approximately CHF 7,900).<sup>4</sup> The houses are being constructed by state-owned construction companies such as PT. Adhi Karya, PT. Waskita Karya, PT. Nindya Karya, PT. PP, and PT.



*Illustration of the House that will be Built in Lembata, Designed by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (Photo: Antara News)*



*Construction Progress of the Relocation Sites in Lembata. (Photo: Investor.ID)*

<sup>1</sup> Wawo, Ricardus, 2021. *Bupati Sunur: Relokasi Tahap Pertama Disediakan 700 Unit Rumah*. [online article] Available at: <<https://kupang.tribunnews.com/2021/06/11/bupati-sunur-relokasi-tahap-pertama-disediakan-700-unit-rumah>> [Accessed 14 September 2021].

<sup>2</sup> Florespedia, 2021. *Relokasi Tahap Pertama untuk 3 Desa di Lembata*. [online article] Available at: <<https://kumparan.com/florespedia/relokasi-tahap-pertama-untuk-3-des-a-di-lembata-1vrh3YBwRY6/full>> [Accessed 14 September 2021].

<sup>3</sup> Mudzakir, Imam, 2021. *PUPR Percepat Pembangunan 1.000 Hunian Bagi Warga Terdampak Bencana di NTT*. [online article] Available at: <<https://investor.id/infrastructure/260159/pupr-percepat-pembangunan-1000-hunian-bagi-warga-terdampak-bencana-di-ntt>> [Accessed 14 September 2021].

<sup>4</sup> Antara News, 2021. *Kementerian PUPR Bangun 1.000 Rumah Khusus Relokasi Bencana di NTT*. [online article] <<https://www.antaranews.com/berita/2148702/kementerian-pupr-bangun-1000-rumah-khusus-relokasi-bencana-di-ntt>> [Accessed 14 September 2021].

Brantas Abipraya. These houses will be constructed on the land that has been prepared by Lembata District government in Waisesa (7.9 hectare), Tanah Geto (8 hectare), Tanah Merah (6.6 hectare), and Podu (11 hectare).<sup>5</sup> As of August 2021, the progress of the construction has reached 27.6%.<sup>6</sup>

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Need Analysis

During the emergency situation, an initial needs assessment conducted by PMI and the Regional Disaster Management Agency revealed most needs revolved around food and non-food items, as many of the villagers left home empty handed. 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 face masks and handwashing stations were also needed. Clean water was 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 was only one reliable water source in the area, the local waterworks.

Following the closing of evacuation centers, PMI decided to continue providing services to the affected people. The focus, however, shifted from working in evacuation centers to villages in the vicinity of the volcano. This re-orientation was made after PMI volunteers conducted follow-up assessment and observation. The team in Lembata managed to identify needs in various sectors such as Health, WASH, and DRR. Since the situation in the affected areas became protracted, residents in the affected areas needed a longer-term solution. During this period (January – March 2021), the government had not yet released a plan for residents in the affected areas.

**Health:** In early March 2021, PMI volunteers conducted a survey on health complications that appeared 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, were quite high. Moreover, since COVID-19 still posed a significant threat, PMI also identified a need to continue facilitating healthy and clean lifestyle promotion to prevent the spread of the disease in villages. The health promotion sessions covered topics such as diseases associated with exposure of volcanic materials and COVID-19.

The cold lava flows and flash floods from Ili Lewotolok also caused the increased needs for health services. PMI volunteers actively responded to these exacerbated situations by providing first aid and assisting in evacuation of those that were wounded to nearby hospitals. PMI volunteers also organized PSS activities especially for children in temporary shelter.

**Shelter:** PMI distributed tarpaulins to households whose roofing materials were damaged by ashfall and other volcanic materials. The tarpaulins could be used to temporarily patch the roof until they can find a more permanent solution, which is relocation by government. The government has decided to relocate 2,800 households in 15 villages, including PMI' beneficiary villages.

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 had never received information on disaster awareness, either from government or at schools especially related to basic awareness of volcanic hazard. Given the situation they face in living in close proximity to a volcano, there is a need for an awareness workshop. This is essential to enhance villagers' preparedness and capacity to manage future disasters, in particular, the re-escalation of volcanic activities.

**WASH:** In the WASH sector, clean water remained one of the most pressing issues, even after villagers returned home. PMI observed the villagers were in dire need of clean water because the rainwater they previously conserved was contaminated by volcanic materials. In Lembata, villagers were reliant on harvested rainwater that is stored in containers for domestic consumption. However, many of the water tanks were contaminated by volcanic materials when ash rained down on villages and with the rainy season almost over, the situation was problematic for sustained water storage and usage throughout the dry season. Some villages have boreholes; however, the water was also contaminated by ash—thus, communities needed to buy water, exacerbating economic vulnerabilities. This situation contributed to water shortages in many villages and communities had no choice than to use the contaminated water. This situation led to health issues such as skin diseases, particularly itchy skin due to exposure to volcanic material. Moreover, the villagers faced difficulties to practice clean and hygienic lifestyle due to the lack of water which increased the risk for COVID-19 infection in the area. For about a month and a half, PMI supplied clean water to villages for the interim, while also figuring

<sup>5</sup> Florespedia, 2021. *Relokasi Tahap Pertama untuk 3 Desa di Lembata*. [online article] Available at: <<https://kumparan.com/florespedia/relokasi-tahap-pertama-untuk-3-des-a-di-lembata-1vrh3YBwRY6/full>> [Accessed 14 September 2021].

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, 2021. *Pemerintah Siapkan 1.000 Huntap untuk Masyarakat Terdampak Bencana di NTT*. [online article] Available at: <<https://www.menpan.go.id/site/berita-terkini/berita-daerah/pemerintah-siapkan-1-000-huntap-untuk-masyarakat-terdampak-bencana-di-ntt>> [Accessed 14 September 2021].

out longer-term solutions such as cleaning and restoring boreholes. During the cold lava flows and flash floods, the needs of clean water resurfaced, and PMI helped supply clean water to temporary shelters until June 2021.

### Risk Analysis

A few operational risks were 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 was challenging. The timely flow of information between local government and the Red Cross Chapter was challenging, especially regarding the implications of the new normal policy. Internet coverage in Lembata was insufficient due to inadequate facilities in the area. At the beginning of the operation, coordination with the team in Lembata was often disrupted due to internet shutdowns and movement restrictions for staff members in Jakarta. IFRC tried to bridge this gap by purchasing signal booster for the team in Lembata.
- 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). To mitigate this problem, IFRC purchased PPEs such as helmets, boots, and gloves for the staff members and volunteers in Lembata to protect them while working in the field. PMI also conducted briefings for its staff members and volunteers before they were deployed to the field.
- 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 in the field will be provided technical guidance on COVID-19 safer access before their deployment. Also, ensure personnel and volunteers always wear PPE. During this operation, no PMI staff members or volunteers contracted COVID-19. This achievement was attributed to their discipline in implementing the health protocols while working with beneficiaries.
- The affected areas are in a remote and isolated region. As a result, it was challenging for disaster relief to reach the site in a timely manner. Delivery by road was challenging because operational vehicles were not widely available, while delivery by air was not possible due to the ongoing ashfall. This made the delivery of items more costly, and it took longer for the relief items to be delivered using sea and land transport since the closest regional warehouse is in Gresik, East Java. During this operation, PMI's relief items managed to reach the affected communities in a timely manner because this operational risk has been calculated beforehand. PMI has dispatched its relief items from the regional warehouse since the early stage of the disaster.
- 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. PMI's operation faced complication because of the cold lava flows and flash floods that occurred in April 2021. The cold lava flows, and flash floods disrupted PMI's implementation plan, however, PMI responded to this situation by showing flexibility, agility, and resilience. PMI was able to respond to the recent disasters while also implementing activities that are listed on the EPoA.

Detailed information is provided in Section C. Please also refer to the original EPoA and Operations Update no. 1 for more information on needs analysis, risk analysis, changes made to the EPoA, information on targeting, and scenario planning.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

Initially, this DREF operation aimed to meet the immediate needs of 10,000 people affected by Ili Lewotolok Volcano eruptions and displaced to evacuation centres, through the provision of assistance in various sectors including: essential households and relief items, health (first aid and PSS), WASH, and Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI). The delivery of the services was accomplished over a period of six months, from December 2020 to June 2021.

During the emergency situation, PMI NHQ dispatched NFIs from a regional warehouse in Gresik, East Java. Items delivered were 10,000 facemasks, 200 tarpaulins, 300 hygiene kits, and 50 vests. In the initial EPoA, these NFIs planned to be distributed in evacuation centers but since PMI also identified the needs outside of the evacuation centers, PMI distributed the NFIs around the affected areas as well.



Assessment in One of the Beneficiary Villages (Photo: PMI)

Through this DREF operation, IFRC has replenished these items. As of March 2021, 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. In 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 provided services such as first-aid and psychosocial support. Together with the 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 was an important step to identify ongoing needs and to help plan activities that were relevant to meet the needs of beneficiaries. In each village, PMI conducted interviews with 20-32 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.

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
<b>Total</b>			<b>4772</b>	<b>5412</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>127</b>

Based on the survey, services in several sectors, particularly in shelter, health, and WASH were still in demand. However, the targets were adjusted from implementation to support community in evacuation centres, to support community post-return at their village. To support communities post-return phase, PMI continued to provide:

- Distribution of NFI such as Tarpaulins, Blankets & Hygiene kits
- Health services & Health promotion to address post-eruption health needs
- Providing clean water, set up hand washing station and hygiene promotion
- Volcano awareness campaign

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

In April 2021, following cold lava flows and flash floods, PMI acted as one of the first responders by providing first aid, taking survivors to nearby hospitals, and aiding search and rescue (SAR) efforts. Following the disasters, temporary shelters were reactivated, since there were no adequate water facilities, PMI helped by supplying clean water to temporary shelters.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 3,680

Male: 1,730

Female: 1,950

#### Indicators:

	Target	Actual
# of people reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement assistance	3,600	3,680
# of household receiving essential household items assistance is provided to affected families	3,600	3,680

#### Narrative description of achievements



PMI Volunteers constructing Infiltration holes in Kantor Bupati Lama (Photo: PMI)

constructing infiltration holes at a temporary shelter in Kantor Bupati Lama.

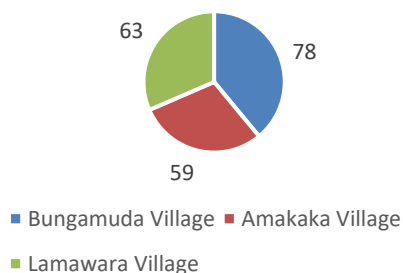
Throughout the operation, PMI provided services to 3,680 people through emergency related activities as listed in the initial EPOA. PMI collaborated with government agencies and other stakeholders in preparing temporary shelters for the evacuees. During the emergency phase, PMI was put in charge of one temporary shelter in Kantor Bupati Lama. PMI prepared the shelter by cleaning and disinfecting the premises so that the evacuees would feel comfortable during their stay in the temporary shelter. During the emergency phase, the number of evacuees was very high. At one point, the number of evacuees in Kantor Bupati Lama was 3,672 people. To reduce overcrowding in the premises, PMI erected two emergency tents in front of the building, the two tents sheltered 40 additional evacuees. PMI volunteers helped managing wastewater by

PMI conducted an assessment in temporary shelters, the purpose of this activity was to identify the gaps between the needs and service provision. Based on the assessment, food items and non-food items were very much needed. In this operation, PMI received donations such as sacks of rice, instant noodles, milk, energy drinks, sugar, cooking oil, etc. from different parties. These items were dispatched by PMI to different locations for distribution to people in need. Moreover, items like tarpaulins were also needed, because the ashfall from Ili Lewotolok had damaged and caused the collapse of roofing material. PMI therefore delivered 200 tarpaulins to affected families. The tarpaulins were used to temporarily patch roofs and to cover their stocks/belonging until affected families were able to fix the roofing materials or find more permanent solutions. The tarpaulins were dispatched by PMI NHQ from its regional warehouse in Gresik, East Java. The dispatched tarpaulins have been replenished through this DREF operation. PMI distributed the tarpaulins to three villages with details as follows:



Emergency Tent Erected by PMI in Kantor Bupati Lama (Photo: PMI)

#### Tarpaulin Allocation by Village



During the cold lava flows and flash floods, PMI was one of the first responders because at the time of the disaster, PMI already had a team working in the field. During the first days of the disaster, it was difficult to obtain an actual update from the ground due to internet shutdown and power cuts. Access to the affected areas was also difficult because roads were covered by debris and rock materials. During this period, PMI team in the field played a significant role by feeding information to PMI NHQ and IFRC as well as conducting need and damage assessment.



*PMI Volunteers Unloading Relief Items (Photo: PMI)*



*PMI Volunteer on the Ground Following Cold Lava Flows and Flash Floods (Photo: PMI)*



*PMI Volunteer in one of the locations affected by Cold Lava Flows and Flash Floods (Photo: PMI)*



*PMI Volunteer Distributing Tarpaulins (Photo: PMI)*

### **Volcano Awareness Socialization**

Based on PMI's findings, it was revealed that most villagers have never received information on disaster awareness, either from the government or at schools. For that reason, sensitization and awareness raising activities were deemed necessary, to enhance the villagers preparedness and capacity to respond to future disasters, including re-escalation of volcanic activities. PMI team conducted awareness workshops in 15 target villages. Topics covered in the workshops included:

- Defining volcano disaster
- Risks and hazards associated with volcanic eruptions
- Information and knowledge on evacuation route and location of temporary shelters
- Information and knowledge on meeting points
- How to reduce the risks of volcanic eruption

PMI conducted several sessions in eight villages before this activity was deprioritized following cold lava flows and flash floods. About 390 villagers participated in this activity, with details as follows:

Village	Participants	Male	Female
Amakaka	36	15	21
Bao Lali Duli	41	10	31
Lamaau	50	14	36
Napasabok	103	37	71
Tanjung Batu	65	33	32
Waimatan	30	6	24
Waowala	65	7	58
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>273</b>



PMI Volunteer Conducting Volcano Awareness Socialization to communities in 8 villages (Photo: PMI)

### Challenges

- At the time of first eruption happened, evacuees were forced to seek shelter in Kantor Bupati Lama which is an office building and was not designed for sheltering purposes. Therefore, for a certain period of time, evacuees had to live in close proximity and without privacy among them. In addition, by living in close proximity, they were exposed to Covid-19 risk in the evacuation center.
- Even though this is not the first time PMI Lembata district responded to a disaster, this was the first time PMI Lembata with the support from PMI East Nusa Tenggara province, implemented a DREF operation. Local resources, especially logistics and technical capacity were very limited.
- Internal and external coordination were one of the challenges, especially at the field level. This was reflected in discrepancies in data (impact, evacuated household, evacuation centers and activities) hence, information and data kept on changing especially in the first two days of the emergency period.

### Lessons Learned

- Capacity development for volunteers and organizational management are needed for future emergency response capabilities and efficiency.
- To fill the resources and capacity gap at the district level, PMI NHQ dispatched additional logistics to the affected area whilst PMI East Nusa Tenggara province deployed their programmatic and finance staffs to support the implementation also reporting of the Plan of Actions. Through this support, PMI Lembata gained experience and knowledge whilst maintaining the localization aspect.
- Kobo collect effectively enhanced data collection, analysis and decision making especially when the situation escalated, and needs shifted caused by the flash flood.
- It is important to share best practices to the government, local NGO, and other stakeholder to maintain service quality in the future and for mapping local emergency response capacity.



### Health

People reached: 12,779

Male: 6,134

Female: 6,645

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people who are directly reached to lessen immediate risk to the health	10,000	12,779
# of people reached with health promotion activities	10,000	12,779
# of people who are assisted to reach safety through evacuation	4,000	1,174

### Narrative description of achievements

Throughout the operation, PMI provided health services to 16,218 people including first aid services, psychological first aid, health promotion, and search and evacuation activities. PMI worked together with the government to evacuate villagers to several temporary shelters across Lembata. PMI helped approximately 1,174 individuals to seek safety during the emergency situation. The number of beneficiaries 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 following the end of the first emergency phase in January 2021.

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 Psychosocial Support sessions in four temporary shelters (Aula Don Bosco, Kantor Bupati Lama, SDN Kota Baru, and Selandoro). Total beneficiaries from this activity were 599 individuals (boys: 33, girls: 566).



**PMI Volunteer Transporting Villagers to Temporary Shelters (Photo: PMI)**

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 beneficiaries 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 face masks. Total beneficiaries from the three activities combined were 12,779 individuals.



**PMI Volunteer Keeping Children Active While in Temporary Shelter (Photo: PMI)**

When villagers returned home in January 2021, PMI continued providing health services and health promotion. However, since temporary shelters no longer existed, the focus shifted to villages in the vicinity of the volcano. PMI continued interventions in this sector because volunteers found respondents with complications 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, visited 15 target villages on a

rotational basis, to check on villagers' health condition and perform medical interventions, as needed. This activity was complemented by health promotion and face masks distribution not only for beneficiaries at the promotion sessions but also throughout activity implementation to set an example and to keep reminding communities to wear their masks. The complementary activity aimed to raise villagers' awareness of COVID-19.



**PMI Health Team Examining a Patient (Photo: PMI)**



**PMI Health Team Distributing Medicines (Photo: PMI)**

Another topic covered here included information sharing on complications that appear due to exposure to volcanic materials such as Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI). Details of the beneficiaries are as follows:

No	Village	Total Patient	Male	Female	<5 yrs	5-17 yrs	18-60 yrs	>60 yrs
1	Amakaka	27	7	20	1	2	14	10
2	Aulesa	145	40	105	7	43	52	42
3	Baalaliduli	70	20	50	11	7	39	13
4	Bungamuda	19	9	10	2	3	16	3
5	Jontona	63	18	45	3	3	36	21
6	Lamaau	76	13	63	17	7	34	18

7	Lamagute	12	3	9	1	4	5	2
8	Lamatokan	31	11	20	1	7	22	4
9	Lamawara	45	11	34	8	20	14	2
10	Lamawolo	51	15	36	5	5	35	6
11	Napasabok	80	30	50	5	12	43	20
12	Tanjung Batu	32	1	31	1	1	21	4
13	Todanara	33	6	27	2	3	22	6
14	Waimatan	25	3	22	0	0	10	15
15	Waowala	18	6	12	3	4	8	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>169</b>



**PMI Volunteers Assisting Survivors and Aiding SAR Efforts of Cold Lava Flows and Flash Floods (Photo: PMI)**

PMI has been one of the first responders following the cold lava flows and flash floods. PMI volunteers supported search and rescue efforts, provision of first aid, and assist in evacuation of those that were wounded to nearby hospitals.

Following cold lava flows and flash floods, temporary shelters were reopened. There were many infants and school-aged children in the shelters. As a result, PMI decided to resume psychological first aid activities. PMI volunteers organized games, dancing, and singing sessions for the children to keep them active and happy during their stay in the temporary shelters. Details of the beneficiaries are as follows:

No	Shelter	Participants	Male	Female	<5 yrs	5-17 yrs	18-60 yrs	>60 yrs
1	Lewoleba Timur	143	82	66	17	74	48	9
2	Lewoleba Tengah	96	45	51	16	33	38	7
3	Parak Walang, Waesesa	15	7	8	15	0	0	0

4	MIS Nur Salam	35	11	24	7	29	0	0
5	Kecamatan Ile Ape	21	11	10	6	15	0	0
6	Kantor Desa Selandoro	35	18	17	2	12	19	2
7	Selandoro	49	21	28	18	31	0	0
8	Parak Walang, Nuwuk	13	7	6	3	10	0	0
9	St. Pius Lewoleba	71	42	29	18	53	0	0
10	SMPN I Nubatukan	30	22	8	8	22	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>508</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>18</b>



PMI Volunteers Organized PSS Sessions for Children in Temporary Shelters (Photo: PMI)

### Challenges

- Due to limited availability for first-aider or trained volunteer at the affected locations, PMI Lembata relied on the availability of local doctors and nurses to conduct their health services especially for mobile clinic activity.
- During the eruption response, health services (mobile clinic, PSS and Health Promotion) provided and focussed upon addressing needs in the evacuation centres. However, when the flash flood struck the area, PMI was overwhelmed by the situation because affected households were scattered throughout the districts.
- PSS activities were limited to dancing, drawing and playing at the evacuation center whereas PMI identified that school activities were stopped during the eruption and flash-flood disaster. It was difficult to promote covid-19 prevention messages at the evacuation centers when the affected communities were forced to live in a situation with very limited space.

### Lessons Learned

- Capacity building is needed for PMI Lembata especially for first aider and PSS. Not only limited to hard skill for volunteer but also enrich their materials to target wider audience. By developing their PSS materials, PMI could provide additional services to the community. By coordinating with local health authorities, PMI managed to reach and provide services to the affected communities. By coordinating and developing mutual relations with the local authority, PMI managed to fill the gap in the field.



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 28,335

Male: 13,601

Female: 14,734

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	2,000	5,667
# of people provided with safe water	10,000	28,335
# of people reached through hygiene promotion sessions	10,000	10,273
# of household provided with hygiene kits	600	300

### Narrative description of achievements



PMI volunteers distributing hygiene kit (Photo: PMI)



PMI volunteers distributing clean water (Photo: PMI)

Throughout the operation, PMI reached 40,108 people through activities in the WASH sector. PMI distributed 300 hygiene kits<sup>7</sup> that were dispatched by PMI NHQ from its regional warehouse in Gresik, East Java. Hygiene kit distribution benefited approximately 300 HHs (approximately 1,500 people). IFRC through this DREF operation has replenished the hygiene kits. In addition, IEC materials were also distributed during the awareness sessions with the communities.

Clean water was one of the most pressing needs even after the villagers returned home. In Lembata, villagers were reliant on harvested rainwater, boreholes, and rivers for their water needs. This water is stored in containers for domestic consumption. However, many of the water tanks were contaminated by volcanic materials when ash rained down on villages and the river was also contaminated by cold lava flow when the eruption took place. Local government tried to help by providing water to these villages, however, the water was not fit for consumption because it had an unpleasant smell, 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. PMI rented two water trucks and assembled two teams to operate the water trucks and undertake distributions. For about 40 days, these teams visited target villages and supplied clean water for communal water tanks or water containers owned by the villagers. Depending on the population, each village received between 10,000 to 20,000 litres of clean water. Clean water distribution was done concurrently with water tank cleaning.

#### Details of clean water distribution

No	Village	Amount (in liter)	No. of people reached
1	Amakaka	20,000	1,095
2	Bao Lali Duli	20,000	1,222
3	Jontona	15,000	999
4	Kolontobo	5,000	297
5	Lamatokan	20,000	1,350
6	Lamaau	15,000	969
7	Lamawolo	1,000	79
8	Lewoleba Tengah	3,600	616
9	Selandoro	5,000	177
10	Tanjung Batu	20,000	1,175
11	Waimatan	19,000	1,027
12	Waowala	57,500	3,317
<b>Total</b>		<b>201,100</b>	<b>12,323</b>

Following cold lava flows and flash floods, temporary shelters were reopened. Most temporary shelters did not have adequate water facilities or were located far from water sources. Since the government's ability to provide clean water was limited, PMI took the lead in providing clean water to the people in temporary shelters. From April to June 2021, PMI distributed 836,600 liters of water to 21 temporary shelters, benefiting 16,012 people.

While distributing clean water in villages, PMI complemented this activity by conducting hygiene promotion. Below are the details of beneficiary villages:



PMI volunteers distributing clean water at one of the temporary shelters (Photo: PMI)

<sup>7</sup> The number of distributed hygiene kits (from DREF) that were clearly recorded by PMI was 300 kits. Including other fund, the number of distributed hygiene kits were higher (1,042 to be precise), however there were no records of this during the initial stage of the emergency.

No	Village	No. of people reached	Male	Female
1	Amakaka	36	15	21
2	Bao Lali Duli	43	15	28
3	Lamaau	50	14	36
4	Napasabok	103	33	70
5	Tanjung Batu	56	39	17
6	Waimatan	3	6	24
7	Waowala	57	7	50
8	Posko Balai Selandoro	31	8	23
9	Posko Waipukang	39	19	20
10	St. Pius X Lewoleba	31	19	12
11	Kantor camat Lewoleba Timur	21	9	12
12	Nuwuk Parak Walang	15	7	8
13	Waesesa, Parak walang	13	7	6
14	Posko Mandiri Selandoro	23	8	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>548</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>342</b>



*PMI volunteers demonstrating proper handwashing technique to children at a temporary shelter (Photo: PMI)*

As a complementary activity to hygiene promotion, 75 handwashing stations were installed in villages to encourage villagers to wash their hands regularly, and to curb the spread of COVID-19. Handwashing stations were placed in highly accessible area such as market, schools, community halls and places of worship.

No	Village	No. of handwashing station	No. of people reached	Male	Female
1	Napasabok	4	421	200	221
2	Bungamuda	4	553	322	231
3	Lamawara	5	416	195	221
4	Tanjung Batu	5	553	322	231
5	Amakaka	5	644	322	322
6	Waowala	5	905	366	539
7	Todonara	5	646	299	347
8	Jontona	5	1,118	378	740
9	Lamawolo	5	448	228	220
10	Lamatokan	5	1192	504	688
11	Baulaliduli	5	268	103	165
12	Lamaau	5	466	178	288
13	Aulesa	4	527	321	206
14	Waimatan	4	475	165	310
15	Lamagute	5	370	111	259
16	Tapobaran	1	115	46	69
17	Lerahinga	1	435	157	278
18	Dikesare	1	143	56	87
19	PMI Office	1	30	12	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>9,725</b>	<b>4,285</b>	<b>5,440</b>



Installation of handwashing stations by PMI (Photo: PMI)

### Challenges

- Water trucking activities were extended due to escalating situation in the field. Therefore, not only addressing the needs due to volcanic eruption but also the needs due to flash flood.
- Wells and other household water containers were contaminated by volcanic ash from Ile Lewotolok eruption and then again by the post-flood debris.
- Communities could not harvest rainwater due to dry season which was affecting the area.
- Water scarcity remained the main issue in East Nusa Tenggara. PMI identified pipeline construction could link the communities to nearby water resources. However, the construction would cost greatly.

### Lessons Learned

- Through their own resources, PMI Lembata continued providing water through water trucking activities to the communities in Lembata district. Even though water trucking is not a sustainable solution, PMI managed to fill the gap whilst rehabilitation of water system was being carried out by the government.
- PMI kept advocating to the government to provide sustainable solutions to water scarcity in East Nusa Tenggara Province.



## Protection Gender and Inclusion

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services	Yes	Yes
The operation demonstrates evidence of compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitment to gender and diversity in emergency programming	Yes	Yes

### Narrative description of achievements

PMI included the vulnerability selection criteria into the beneficiary's selection, which included the consideration to ensure vulnerable groups such as women (including pregnant and lactating women), children, senior citizens, people with special needs, and female headed households in the community would be targeted. PMI collected the sex-age disability desegregated data (SADDD) data on the registration of the recipients to capture the information on the specific groups, and to analyse it for the program decision. PMI prioritized vulnerable people as their main target of interventions and services throughout the operation. PMI also ensured female headed household included as beneficiaries for relief items distribution on the field whilst providing mass-control at the distribution location to avoid any mass-gathering and riot.

### Challenges

- Number of evacuees kept on changing from time to time. At daytime some of the communities returned to their village to work on their field. In additions, some evacuees chose to live with their relatives rather that at evacuation centre. Therefore, it was difficult to report on the number consistently.

### Lessons Learned

- PMI need to improve their capacity in conducting an adequate PGI analysis, that will be reflected in better integration of PGI across all sectors and services

- PMI need to improve their capacity in getting feedback and reporting mechanism related to sensitive information such as sexual misconduct, SGBV especially when beneficiaries forced to live in limited space and close proximity between each other.
- As been mentioned earlier that information sharing between organization and the government is important for data triangulation process.

<b>Strengthen National Society</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Ensure that volunteers are insured	50	25
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	Yes
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
The safety of PMI staff members and volunteers is our utmost priority. For that reason, this operation covers insurance for PMI staff members and volunteers that are actively involved in this operation. In addition, necessary support will be provided to volunteers. This includes briefing on COVID-19 health protocols and rights & responsibilities of volunteers.		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMI Lembata as an organization is relatively a new branch with limited resources and capacity. By the time disaster struck the area, PMI Lembata district was in organizational transition between the old structure to the current structure. There was no decision maker available when the eruption occurred. Hence, PMI NHQ deployed their staff to support the branch setting up the response action.</li> <li>• To maintain supervision and to ensure the quality of service provided, PMI Province also appoint dedicated person to support the branch to implement the operation. Thus, it is safe to say, capacity development is needed to support localization.</li> </ul>		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close coordination and support from NHQ and Provincial level proved that PMI Lembata managed to maintain quality of their services. Even though Lembata can be identified as remote area, PMI managed to coordinate internally to fill the gap on the field.</li> </ul>		

## **D. Financial Report**

The DREF funding approved was CHF 130,220 and the expenditure recorded was CHF 97,394. Balance from this operation, CHF 32,826, will be returned by PMI to the DREF pot.

There is a negative variance of CHF 10,632 in the WASH sector. The main reason being the upscaling of PMI's WASH activities, in particular clean water distribution during the cold lava flows and flash floods in April 2021. In the initial EPoA, target beneficiaries for water distribution were 10,000 people. However, following cold lava flows and flash floods, the district government asked PMI's assistance to supply clean water to evacuees in temporary shelters. At the time, PMI was deemed as the only humanitarian organization in the field that was capable of supplying clean water to the evacuees. PMI already had an ongoing operation in the affected area and had rented water trucks. Between April – June 2021, PMI distributed 836,600 litres of clean water, benefiting 16,012 more people than the initial target of 10,000, which led to CHF 10,632 overspending. PMI's involvement in responding to the cold lava flows and flash floods has been communicated to APRO and it was also reflected in the Operational Update that was published in April 2021.

Full financial report is [attached](#) at the end of this report.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

**In Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia), Jakarta:**

- **Sudirman Said, Secretary General**; Email: [sudirman\\_said@pmi.or.id](mailto:sudirman_said@pmi.or.id)
- **Arifin Muhammad Hadi, Head of Disaster Management Division**; Email: [arifin\\_mhadi@pmi.or.id](mailto:arifin_mhadi@pmi.or.id)

**In the IFRC CCD Indonesia and Timor-Leste, Jakarta:**

- **Jan Gelfand, Head of CCST and Representative to ASEAN**; Email: [jan.gelfand@ifrc.org](mailto:jan.gelfand@ifrc.org)
- **Ruth Lane, Programme Coordinator**; Email: [ruth.lane@ifrc.org](mailto:ruth.lane@ifrc.org)

**In IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur:**

- **Alexander Matheou, Regional Director**; Email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
- **Gwendolyn Pang, Deputy Regional Director**; Email: [gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org](mailto:gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org)
- **Jessica Letch, Acting Head of DCC**; Email: [jessica.letch@ifrc.org](mailto:jessica.letch@ifrc.org)
- **Vinod Muniandy, Operations Coordinator for South East Asia**; Email: [OpsCoord.SouthEastAs@ifrc.org](mailto:OpsCoord.SouthEastAs@ifrc.org)
- **Fadzli Saari, Acting PMER Manager**; Email: [fadzli.saari@ifrc.org](mailto:fadzli.saari@ifrc.org)
- **Antony Balmain, Regional Communications Manager**; Email: [antony.balmain@ifrc.org](mailto:antony.balmain@ifrc.org)

**In IFRC HQ, Geneva:**

- **Christina Duschl, Senior Officer Operations Coordinator**; Email: [christina.duschl@ifrc.org](mailto:christina.duschl@ifrc.org)
- **Eszter Matyeka, Senior Officer DREF**; Email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)
- **Karla Morizzo, Senior Officer DREF**; Email: [Karla.Morizzo@ifrc.org](mailto:Karla.Morizzo@ifrc.org)

**For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office: Pui Wah Alice Ho, Partnership in Emergencies Coordinator**; Email: [alice.ho@ifrc.org](mailto:alice.ho@ifrc.org)

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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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The 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

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/12-2021/8	Operation	MDRID019
Budget Timeframe	2020/12-2021/8	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 17/Sep/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRID019 - Indonesia - Ili Lewotolok Volcano Eruption

Operating Timeframe: 08 Dec 2020 to 30 Jun 2021

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>130,220</b>
DREF Allocations	130,220
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-97,394</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>32,826</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	48,045	26,552	21,493
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	32,216	11,664	20,552
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	25,880	36,512	-10,632
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,065		1,065
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>107,206</b>	<b>74,728</b>	<b>32,478</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	3,067	3,994	-926
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	959	1,864	-906
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	18,137	16,598	1,539
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	852	210	642
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>23,015</b>	<b>22,666</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>130,220</b>	<b>97,394</b>	<b>32,826</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/12-2021/8	Operation	MDRID019
Budget Timeframe	2020/12-2021/8	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 17/Sep/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRID019 - Indonesia - Ili Lewotolok Volcano Eruption

Operating Timeframe: 08 Dec 2020 to 30 Jun 2021

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>67,850</b>	<b>57,968</b>	<b>9,882</b>
Shelter - Relief	5,700	4,173	1,527
Clothing & Textiles	2,100	2,361	-261
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,800	43,061	-24,261
Medical & First Aid	19,250	8,359	10,891
Teaching Materials	2,000	13	1,987
Other Supplies & Services	20,000		20,000
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>21,563</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>18,519</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	17,563	1,583	15,979
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,000	1,461	2,539
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>24,860</b>	<b>21,855</b>	<b>3,005</b>
National Society Staff	14,230	8,762	5,468
Volunteers	10,630	13,092	-2,462
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>-2,110</b>
Workshops & Training	600	2,710	-2,110
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>1,526</b>
Travel	400		400
Information & Public Relations		2,182	-2,182
Office Costs	6,200	2,238	3,962
Communications		691	-691
Financial Charges	800	735	65
Other General Expenses		27	-27
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>7,948</b>	<b>5,944</b>	<b>2,003</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	7,948	5,944	2,003
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>130,220</b>	<b>97,394</b>	<b>32,826</b>