

DREF operation update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Indonesia: Sinabung Volcano Eruption

DREF operation n° MDRID005
GLIDE n° **VO-2010-000170-IDN**
Update n° 1
14 September 2010

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by IFRC in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of IFRC's disaster response system and increases the ability of national societies to respond to disasters.

Period covered by this update: 4 September to 9 September 2010.

Summary:

On 3 September 2010, CHF 143,243 (USD 141,096 or EUR 109,883) was allocated from IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the National Society in delivering immediate assistance to some 5,000 beneficiaries. Unearmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.

This operation is expected to be implemented over three months, and will therefore be completed by 30 November 2010; a Final Report will be made available three months after the end of the operation (by 28 February 2011).

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Danish Red Cross/ Danish government, Irish Red Cross/ Irish government, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross/ Monaco government, Netherlands Red Cross/ Netherlands government, Norwegian Red Cross/ Norwegian government, Swedish Red Cross/ Swedish government, Canadian government, Italian government, AusAID, United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), DG ECHO, OPEC Fund for International Development, and corporate and private donors. IFRC, on behalf of the Indonesian Red Cross, would like to thank all donors for their generous contributions.



An Indonesian Red Cross (*Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI*) volunteer plays with children displaced by the volcanic eruption. The game was designed by PMI to help provide information about disaster risks and hazards, challenging the player to think about reducing risks and raising awareness about potential

The situation

A volcano that was dormant for more than 400 years shot a powerful burst of volcanic ash into the air on Friday, 28 August 2010, catching scientists off guard and sending residents returning home after an earlier evacuation fleeing yet again. By 30 August, some 25,000 people had been displaced.

It again erupted on the night of 7 September, throwing ash and rocks into the air; some small rocks reached more than 7 km distance from the volcano. The blast released was the most powerful one yet. The eruption lasted for 13 minutes, sending a column of ash as high as 5,000 meters into the air. A government volcanologist explained that there had been "intense magma movement" inside the volcano since 2 September.

After several days of calm following the initial eruption, villagers began returning to their homes over the weekend. However, with this renewed eruption, many of these villagers have returned to the safety of the displaced shelters.

The Mount Sinabung in North Sumatra eruptions are mainly formed of ash and smoke but there have been warnings that this could be a precursor to more earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in the region. The volcano alert centre continues to monitor the situation 8 km away from Mount Sinabung's base.

Indonesia sits on a series of fault lines running through Southeast Asia up to Japan known as the Ring of Fire because of the frequency of seismic activity. The most famous eruption occurred in 1883, when Mount Krakatau blew its top, changing weather patterns around the world in one of the worst-ever volcanic explosions.

As at 8 Sept 2010, according to the National Disaster Management Agency (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/BNPB*), 27,489 displaced people from eight sub-districts have been evacuated and are living in 22 Jambur (Karonese Wedding Hall) and churches adapted into camps. As these people are displaced in a short period and it is uncertain when they will be able to return to their houses, emergency relief and assistance is still urgently needed to improve the health and hygiene status of those displaced families.

Government's response

In response to the Sinabung volcano eruption, the Indonesian government through BNPB allocated IDR 1,500,000,000 for the management of internally displaced people (IDP) camps in Karo district. These funds will be used for food and medical supplies as needed and also to ensure security in all affected areas. In addition to this, BNPB has distributed 1,000 blankets, 1,000 sleeping mats and 500 family tents. The local government has allocated 50 tonnes of rice, 14,000 tins of fish, 1 water truck, 1,000 bottles of ketchup, 240 kg of instant noodles, 500 blankets, 50 family tents, 200 sleeping mats, oxygen bottles/tubes for emergency, and 5,000 packs of vitamin C and B6.

The ministry of health has also distributed 36,000 masks and 2,000 rubbish bins. The social department has established public kitchens in four IDP camps, while the provincial district health office of North Sumatra is providing health services. The ministry of transportation has requested all transportation agencies (airways and land transportation) to prioritize delivery of goods and people to support the Sinabung emergency operation. The ministry of public works will try to address the need of latrines and bathing by mobilizing water and sanitation equipment and tools from North Sumatra, and also from Jakarta (in Java), Padang, and Aceh if required.

The local military forces (TNI and POLRI) have mobilized 486 TNI personnel and 378 POLRI personnel to help provide security and protection of the displaced families homes, live stock, crops and belongings which they left at their houses and villages.

After the visit of the president of Indonesia to Kabanjahe, the government distributed IDR 3,000,000,000 to organizations in the field (such as TNI, POLRI and the *Kabupaten* local government) and plans to reallocate the beneficiaries in new camps closer to their villages. These funds are to be used for the preparation of the new camps' shelter facilities.

Coordination and partnerships

PMI continue to will work and conduct all activities under this programme in collaboration with other agencies that may also be planning on supporting communities in these same locations. PMI is already a key participant and informant in the government-led coordination system and is also a member of the interagency assessment team since the onset of this disaster. PMI is also an active partner in the national disaster response network that coordinates emergency responses between the government ministries, forces, private sector, UN and NGO agencies.

Red Cross Red Crescent action

PMI continues to support the affected communities. There are 43 volunteers active in the field:

No	PMI <i>Kabupaten</i> /Town	Volunteers	Function
1	PMI Kota Medan	9	Assessment, information, psychosocial support programme (PSP), ambulance/medical action team (MAT), logistics
2	PMI Langkat	7	Mobile kitchen, ambulance/MAT
3.	PMI Kota Binjai	9	Coordination, mobile kitchen, administration
4	PMI Labuhan Batu	2	Assessment, PSP
5.	PMI Kota Sibolga	1	Water and sanitation
6.	PMI Deli Serdang	7	Relief distribution, PSP
7	PMI Tanah Karo	4	Administration, support <i>Poskos</i> (post)
8.	PMI North Sumatra province	4	Coordination, administration, 2 doctors
		43	

The plans on the response are finalized and will follow with current activities, setting up field kitchens, providing more emergency latrines and water tanks, locating rubbish bins and maintaining health services in Jambur Guru Pulungan. PSP is still focusing on the children in the camps. Meanwhile, the volunteers are conducting assessments on aid distribution to support the logistics team in distributing relief items.

Progress towards objectives

The operation will provide immediate relief and assistance for evacuated families sheltered under evacuation halls. Funds will be prioritized for provision of non-food and food items, and the replenishment of stock already distributed from PMI warehouses for potential disasters such as this.

PMI will support 5,000 most vulnerable affected people mainly from the following sub-districts:

1. Naman Teran
2. Sinpang Empat
3. Payung
4. Tiganderket

PMI have been leading the joint agency assessment activities in many of the 22 displaced camps and other shelter locations which presently house more than 27,000 individuals. Although relief is being provided by the government to some of these displaced there are still many individuals that have not yet been provided with even the minimal relief items. PMI has exhausted its contingency stocks in an effort to cover some of these needs. It has identified at least 5,000 beneficiaries that still require urgent relief items which include:

- face masks
- hygiene kits
- Water and sanitation materials (e.g. jerry cans, brooms, buckets, mops, cleaning liquids etc.),
- Blankets
- Rope
- Plastic sheeting
- Sleeping mat
- Baby Kits
- Other identified and necessary relief items not being supplies by other agencies.

Relief distributions

Outcome: 5,000 of the most affected and displaced people are supported with essential non-food items to meet their immediate needs.

Expected results:

5,000 most affected and displaced people affected by the volcano eruption receive non-food assistance.

Activities planned

- Identify and register most affected and displaced families based on agreed criteria;
- Distribute non-food items from existing stocks to identified beneficiaries;
- Continuously monitor relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions;
- Conduct an ongoing assessment of the impact of the flood and review support strategies;
- Conduct an impact evaluation;
- Replenishment of stocks based on approved budgets and IFRC procurement requirement.

Progress

Data on relief distributions is being compiled and will be detailed in the next update.

Emergency Food

Outcome: 5,000 of the most affected and displaced people are supported with essential food items to meet their immediate needs.

Expected results:

Emergency food is provided and where necessary cooked to provide 5,000 displaced people with a daily ration of meals while they remain displaced and sheltered in refuge halls.

Activities planned:

- A mobile public kitchen will be operated in locations where families have fled the volcano but have not received any assistance from the authorities or other relief service;
- Food support will be provided in coordination with other food providers to individuals who have been neglected or where insufficient assistance has been provided.

Progress

The mobile kitchen team continues to support displaced people in Singgamanik camp, preparing food and porridge for more than 500 people in the camp twice daily.

Emergency health

Outcome: The psychological disturbance and health risk has been reduced through psychological support and mobile clinics.

Expected results:

Emergency health services rendered to 5000 displaced people.

Activities planned:

- Rendering psychosocial support;
Conducting children activities /games;
- Provision of psychosocial counselling services;
- Conduct support groups for women, elderly and other people that may have been traumatized by this event;
- Mobile public clinic operating for families who have fled the volcano.

Progress

The health/mobile clinic teams continue to provide emergency health services to the displaced people. Some IDPs are still being treated for respiratory and psychosomatic problems. An estimated 150 people benefit daily from the mobile ambulance service.

The PSP team is supporting children in Singgamanik Camp at Tiga Binanga sub-district, with more than 30 children participating in the games created by the PSP team. These games are developed to provide information about disaster risks and hazards.

Assessments are ongoing to identify further needs. All IDP locations have already been assessed at least once. The most common treatments are for diarrhoea and gastrointestinal diseases. An increase in mosquito bites has been observed at the camps and an assessment on the risk of malaria in these areas is being planned.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: To assist 5,000 people most affected and displaced people affected by the Sinabung volcano eruption to reduce health risks through improvement in the sanitation environment.

Expected results:

Hygiene environment and facilities improved for the displaced persons.

Activities planned:

- Building materials to construct temporary latrines and bathing facilities;
- Cleaning and upkeep of drainage;
- Improvement of rain protection measures;
- Provision of garbage collection facilities.

Progress

The water and sanitation team has constructed two latrines and two water tanks in GBKP Klasis camp and two water tank in Guru Pulungan camp. They are also distributing dust bins and performing community socialization on garbage management and cleaning.

How we work

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

The International Federation'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 International Federation'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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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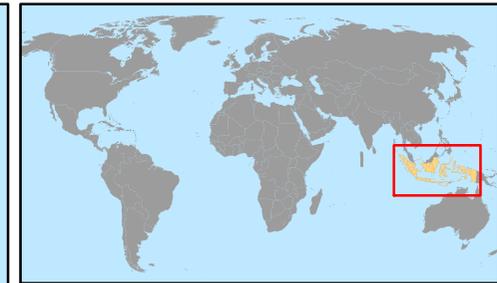
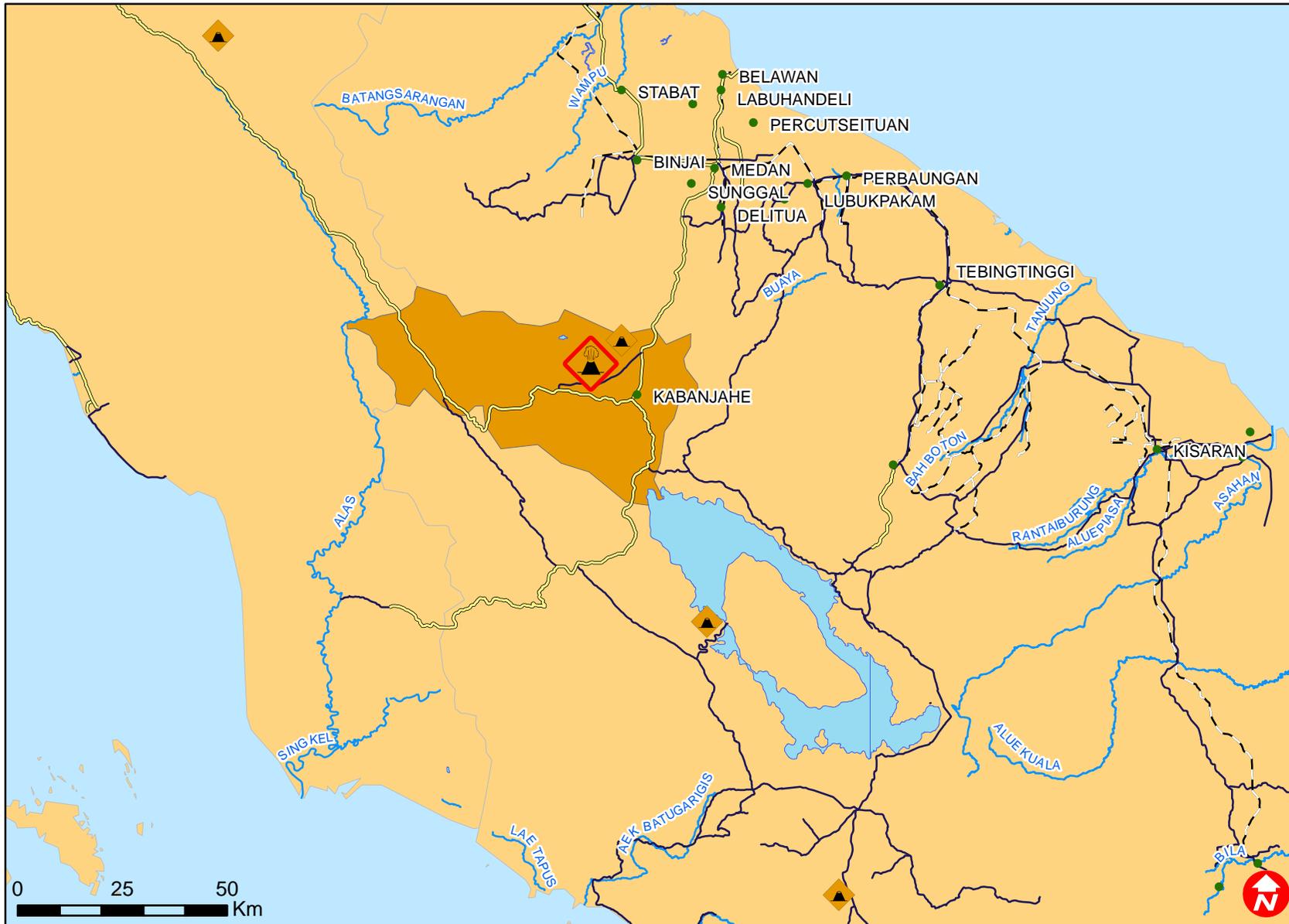
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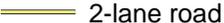
Please send pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

[<DREF budget and map below; click here to return to the title page>](#)



Indonesia: Sinabung Volcano Eruption



-  Mount Sinabung
-  Other volcanoes
-  Cities
-  2-lane road
-  Main road
-  Railroad
-  Karo district

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRID005 - INDONESIA SINABUNG VOLCANO ERUPTION

DREF BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget	TOTAL BUDGET CHF
Food	22,000	22,000
Water & Sanitation	19,000	19,000
Medical & First Aid	13,000	13,000
Teaching Materials	9,500	9,500
Ustensils & Tools	30,000	30,000
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	11,000	11,000
Total Supplies	104,500	104,500
Storage	1,650	1,650
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4,000	4,000
Total Transport & Storage	5,650	5,650
National Staff	2,500	2,500
National Society Staff	8,350	8,350
Other Staff benefits	2,500	2,500
Total Personnel	13,350	13,350
Travel	4,500	4,500
Communications	1,500	1,500
Other General Expenses	5,000	5,000
Total General Expenditure	11,000	11,000
Program Support	8,743	8,743
Total Programme Support	8,743	8,743
Total Services	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	143,243	143,243