

# 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° 3  
24 November 2010

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

**Period covered by this update: 23 September to 6 October 2010.**

**Summary:** To date, camps for internally displaced people are vacant. People have gone back to their homes and fields. They also have gone back to their routines such as working on their fields. So, Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) has closed its command posts.

During the operation, emergency health team have ceased its operations after two weeks reaching 1,171 patients through its mobile clinics. The psychosocial support programme (PSP) team had focus on the children in coping with their trauma in the camps. Distribution of baby kits continued based on the fact that many infants in the camps. The water and sanitation team installed water tanks in two camps and conducted hygiene promotion sessions on maintaining facilities so that they continue to work properly.

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 about 5,000 beneficiaries. Unearmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.



Palang Merah Indonesia's water and sanitation team provides safe water to the internally displaced people in Jambur, at the Pulungan Camp to enable people to maintain relatively good hygiene standards (Photo credit: Abdul Azis, Palang Merah Indonesia)

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 DREF include the Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Irish Red Cross/Irish government, Japanese Red Cross Society, 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's OFID, and corporate and private donors.

IFRC, on behalf of Palang Merah Indonesia (Indonesian Red Cross), would like to thank all donors for their generous contributions.

[<click here to view contact details>](#)

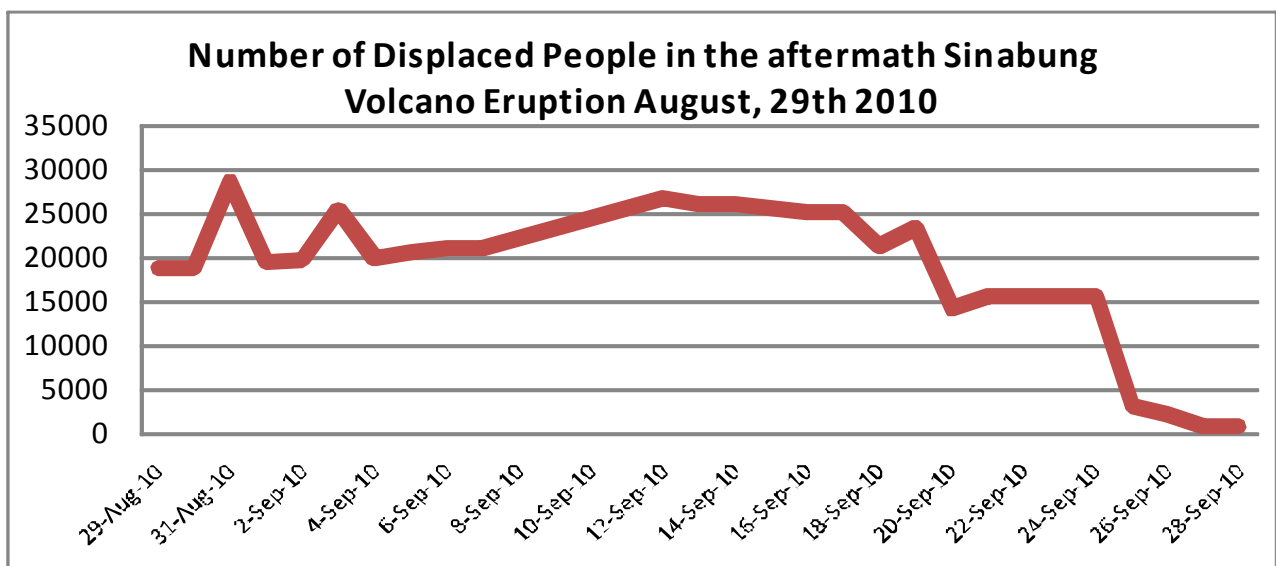
## The situation

Mount (Mt.) Sinabung, is a volcanic mountain that was dormant for more than 400 years. On, Sunday 29 August 2010 Mt. Sinabung woke up and shot a powerful burst of volcanic ash into the air. This event had forced people living near the volcano to leave their villages, particularly those villages within a radius of three kilometres. Following this eruption, the government put Mt. Sinabung on alert. However, after this incident, some people stayed in camps for a time while others returned back to their homes. Those who returned home expressed concern for their properties and livestock.

Then on Friday, 3 September 2010, Mt. Sinabung erupted again. There were no fatalities on this occasion. However, people who had returned home, decided to go back to the camps, as they felt that the camps were safer.

Following, the Centre of Mitigation for Volcanic and Geological Disasters (*Pusat Vulkanologi Mitigasi Bencana Geologi*) reported that Mt. Sinabung erupted a total of times: 29 August, 30 August, 3 September, and 7 September 2010.

With all these eruptions, the numbers of displaced persons in the Karo District, North Sumatera Province are shown in the following table.



In response to the eruptions on Mt. Sinabung, PMI supported the local government to address the needs of the displaced people. The following table is the list of 25 camps where PMI were involved in.

No	IDPs Camps	Number of displaced		
		HH	People	Children
1	Jambur Lige	988	3,931	1,027
2	Religion department office	75	198	39
3	Kuta Buluh	138	430	102
4	KWK meeting hall	125	342	153
5	Ora Et Labora	30	98	42
6	PAROKI	94	283	82
7	Pekan Buah Tiga Binanga	196	559	113
8	Perbesi	31	111	36

9	Posko Adil Makmur	405	1,423	473
10	Posko Dalihan Natolu	104	870	192
11	Posko Churh	10	54	54
12	Posko KNPI building	111	333	83
13	Posko Guru Pulungan	180	650	176
14	Posko <i>Jambur</i> GKII (churh)	34	126	42
15	Posko <i>Jambur</i> Sempakata	470	1,654	452
16	Posko Klasis	143	420	115
17	Posko Samura Field	24	70	21
18	Posko Raya Mousqe	79	258	75
19	Posko Pengekepn orphanage	11	35	13
20	PPWG Centrum GBKP (church)	28	90	25
21	Siabang-siabang	409	1,262	102
22	Singga Manik	40	119	40
23	Tanjung Mblang	169	537	185
24	<i>Jambur</i> Taras	406	1,265	425
25	Tuah loh pati	82	477	170
Number of		4,382	15,595	4,237

On 23 September the National Disaster Management Agency (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana* or BNPB) informed the country that Mt. Sinabung has stabilized. After this, many displaced people returned to their homes. There were 867 people left in the camps in Kaban and Jahe. After 6 October all camps were vacated. Although, PMI volunteers were still on standby in the command post until 6 September -- in case the remaining displaced people needed more assistance. To date, all displaced people have gone back to their houses and their lands.

Presently, the situation has returned to normal. However, the risks are still there. Indonesia sits on a series of fault lines running through Southeast Asia up to Japan known as the Ring of Fire which causes unpredictable seismic activities to occur. To address this precarious situation that Indonesia is in, volunteers from PMI are now regularly monitoring meteorological and seismic conditions; and attempting to run activities in the Karo District. This is so that communities will be better prepared should any incident occur. In addition, PMI's local branch offices are on standby.

## Coordination and partnerships

PMI continues to work and conduct all activities under this programme in collaboration with other agencies who are planning and 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, the UN and other NGOs.

During the emergency response, the local government set up a coordination post: *Pendopo* at the Karo district office. In this coordination mechanism, PMI played the lead role with *Pendopo* while running a needs assessment.

In the closing of this emergency period on 24 September 2010, the representative of the provincial government mentioned their appreciation of PMI assistance and contribution during the emergency response, particularly in helping the government to assist the displaced people meet their basic needs.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The overall PMI operation for Sinabung has been closed since 6 October 2010. PMI had also closed its command post (*posko*) after evaluating the volunteers' withdrawal and their debriefing. As such, there are

no volunteers on duty in the field except for the coordinator of the operation who is finalizing the reports. PMI North Sumatera with support from PMI's national headquarters is now working on the final financials and the narrative report for the operation. However, procurement activities are still ongoing to purchase relief items for contingency stocks such as water tanks and garbage bins in order to better prepare for response in the future.

## Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
<b>Outcome: 5,000 of the most affected and displaced people are supported with essential non-food items to meet their immediate needs.</b>	
<b>Expected results:</b> 5,000 most affected and displaced people affected by the volcano eruption receive non-food assistance.	
<b>Activities planned</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and register most affected and displaced families based on agreed criteria;</li> <li>• Distribute non-food items from existing stocks to identified beneficiaries;</li> <li>• Continuously monitor relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions;</li> <li>• Conduct an ongoing assessment of the impact of the flood and review support strategies;</li> <li>• Conduct an impact evaluation;</li> <li>• Replenishment of stocks based on approved budgets and IFRC procurement require</li> </ul>	

### Progress

Up to 3 October, PMI successfully distributed all relief items urgently needed by 1,606 households. These relief items were masks, hygiene kits, sleeping mats, tarpaulins, baby kits, and mineral water. The following table shows the distribution list during Sinabung Volcano operation in North Sumatera.

No	Relief items	Quantity	Location	Coverage (HH/People)
1	Hygiene kits	1,606 boxes	IDPs camps in 6 different sub districts: Kabanjahe, Tiga Binanga, Munthe, Tiga Panah, Kuta Buluh, and Dolat Rakyat	1,606 households (8,030 people)
2	Sleeping mats	981 pieces		981 HH (others received mats from government)
3	Tarpaulins	101 sheets		Not distributed to per family. These tarps were used to upgrade the camps (shadings).
4	Blankets	1,658 sheets		1,658 households
5	Baby kits	229 boxes		229 babies
6	Mineral water	508 boxes		508 families (others received support from government)
7	Masks	60,000 masks		Kabanjahe

Emergency Food	
<b>Outcome: 5,000 of the most affected and displaced people are supported with essential food items to meet their immediate needs.</b>	
<b>Expected results:</b> 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.	
<b>Activities planned:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Food support will be provided in coordination with other food providers to individuals who have been neglected or where insufficient assistance has been provided.</li> </ul>	

### Progress

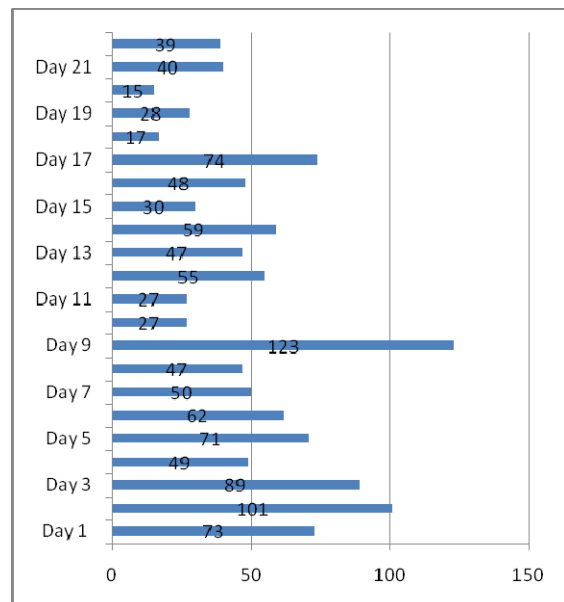
In implementing field kitchen activities, PMI involved the beneficiaries directly at all stages. Participation started from identifying the location to set the field kitchen tent, to preparing food materials, cooking, and serving meals. With this community empowerment approach, between the period of 4 to 26 September, this activity has successfully provided the beneficiaries with meals in total of 5,537 lunch packages and 6,308

dinner packages which total at 11,687 meal packages for 12 IDPs camps (in four sub districts Kabanjahe, Munte, Merek, and Tiga Panah).

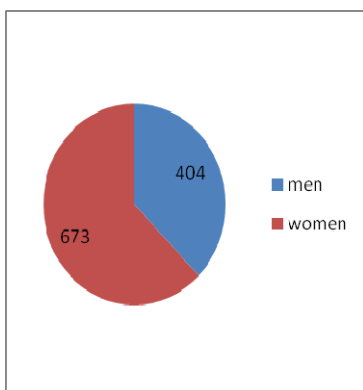
<b>Emergency health</b>
<b>Outcome: The psychological disturbance and health risk has been reduced through psychological support and mobile clinics.</b>
<b>Expected results:</b> Emergency health services rendered to 5,000 displaced people.
<b>Activities planned:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operate mobile health clinics for affected families in displacement camps.</li> <li>Make psychosocial support (PSS) services available to displaced populations.</li> <li>Conduct PSS activities for children</li> <li>Conduct PSS activities targetting women, elderly and other people that may have been traumatised by the volcanic eruption and displacement</li> </ul>

**Progress**

When Mt. Sinabong erupted and caused displacements, PMI quickly mobilized its medical actions teams (MAT) and psychosocial support (PSS) teams. Since day 1, MAT provided emergency health services to 25 displacement camps and reached a total of 1,171 persons (404 men and 673 women), during a more than three-week operation. A large majority of the cases seen by the mobile medical teams were acute respiratory infections resulting from ash fall and air population due to the volcanic eruption as well as overcrowding in some of the displacement camps. The team also treated people with stomach discomfort; on the other hand the PMI mobile medical teams reported that they noted a limited number of people complaining of diarrhoea. It should be noted that PMI employed an integrated response to the emergency situation where water and sanitation teams promoted hand washing and hygiene, while relief teams distributed soap as part of the hygiene kits.



The graph above shows the total number of people seen per day by Palang Merah Indonesia's mobile clinic.



Gender distribution of people who used Palang Merah Indonesia's mobile clinic services.

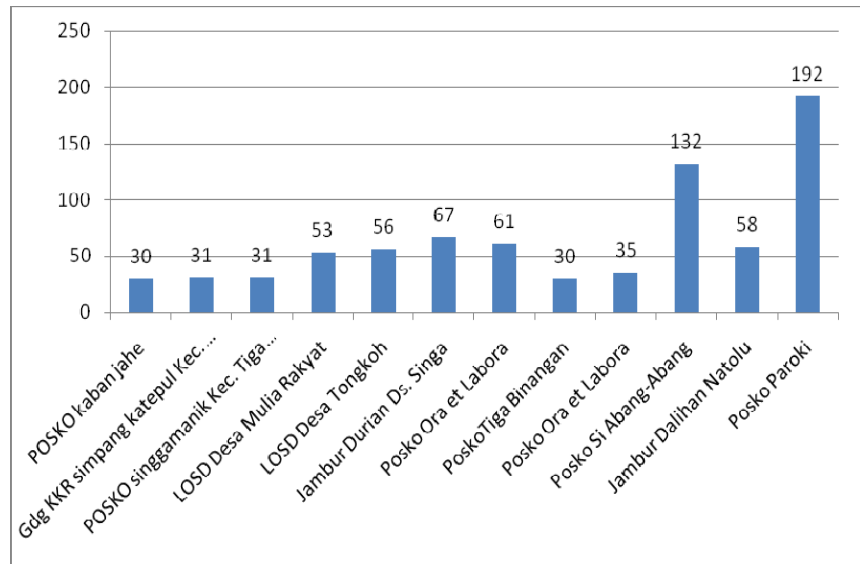
During the three-week operation, PMI medical teams recorded an increase in health services. These were due to another eruption on 7 September (which was considered the biggest eruption made by the volcano) and which resulted to more displaced people presenting to the mobile clinics with health complaints, usually respiratory problems.

The fluctuation of patients for PMI's services in the graphs also indicated that PMI's teams extended health services to hard-to-reach areas where medical assistance from other organizations were unable to reach.

As the government's volcanology office announced that Mt. Sinabung had stabilized, and people had returned to their homes, PMI's medical team decided to discontinue their mobile clinic operations on 30 September.

Meanwhile, the PMI's psychosocial support programme (PSP) team reached 776 beneficiaries mainly women and children from the 12 camps. The activities and games provided by PMI's PSP volunteers were to let children and women express their feelings freely and to adapt to the situation.

However, there were few camps which did not receive any psychosocial assistance. As a future recommendation, the team would coordinate better with other stakeholders for better services.



The graph above reflects the number of beneficiaries reached by way of activities from psychosocial support programmes in displacement camps served by Palang Merah Indonesia.

### 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

At the beginning, PMI North Sumatra planned to construct 18 water tanks and 20 latrines in *jambur* that are used as camps for internally displaced people because of the Mt. Sinabung eruptions.

However, each *jambur* or a traditional hall is owned by a specific Batak Karo. Where each Batak Karo already has two traditional latrines. So, PMI planned to spread the latrines in some *jambur* as additional facilities.

The construction plan went ahead with permission from and coordination with the *jambur* owner. Some owners did not think they need more latrines in their *jambur*. Also, internally displaced people can actually use toilets belonging to residents surrounding the traditional halls. In other words, the people did not depend on the latrines in the camps. Moreover, besides PMI, the public works and health department also constructed latrines in the camps or *jambur*.

During the reporting period, further to the assessment that identified water and sanitation needs, PMI installed two 1,000L water tanks at *Jambur Guru Pulungan* to add to the existing water tank provided by public works to ensure the provision of a safe water supply to 920 displaced people for drinking, cooking, washing and maintaining hygiene. Still at *Jambur Guru Pulungan*, PMI also assisted in installing a waste management system in order to keep the camp environment clean by placing a number of garbage bins and promoting health and sanitation.

On 5 September, PMI installed two emergency latrines as well as a waste management system at Klasis Camp which has 842 people. As mentioned above, these two latrines are supplementary

latrines to the existing five latrines which are already in place prior the disaster and emergency latrines that were constructed by public works and/or health department.

In the Dalihan Natolu camp which consists of 517 displaced people, PMI built four emergency latrines in addition to four existing toilets and some emergency latrines by the health department. Also, to narrow the gap between the existing water supplies and number of displaced people, PMI installed a 1,000L water tank.

PMI water and sanitation trained volunteers also conducted hygiene promotion sessions in the camps, emphasizing the maintenance and operation of the water and sanitation facilities.

## 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 Disaster 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:

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

## Contact information

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

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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRID005 - Indonesia - Sinabung Volcano

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/9-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2010/9-2010/12
Appeal	MDRID005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	143,243					143,243
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	143,243					143,243
<b>C6. Other Income</b>	143,243					143,243
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	143,243					143,243
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	143,243					143,243
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	100%					100%

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0
<b>C. Income</b>	143,243					143,243
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-65,174					-65,174
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	78,069					78,069

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

MDRID005 - Indonesia - Sinabung Volcano

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/9-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2010/9-2010/12
Appeal	MDRID005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>143,243</b>					<b>143,243</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Food	22,000							22,000
Water & Sanitation	19,000							19,000
Medical & First Aid	13,000							13,000
Teaching Materials	9,500							9,500
Utensils & Tools	30,000							30,000
Other Supplies & Services	11,000							11,000
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>104,500</b>							<b>104,500</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	1,650							1,650
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4,000	387				387		3,613
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>387</b>				<b>387</b>		<b>5,263</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff		22				22		-22
National Staff	2,500	493				493		2,007
National Society Staff	10,850							10,850
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>13,350</b>	<b>516</b>				<b>516</b>		<b>12,835</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	4,500	116				116		4,384
Office Costs		15				15		-15
Communications	1,500							1,500
Financial Charges		2				2		-2
Other General Expenses	5,000							5,000
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>133</b>				<b>133</b>		<b>10,867</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	8,743	3,978				3,978		4,765
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>8,743</b>	<b>3,978</b>				<b>3,978</b>		<b>4,765</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		60,161				60,161		-60,161
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>60,161</b>				<b>60,161</b>		<b>-60,161</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>143,243</b>	<b>65,174</b>				<b>65,174</b>		<b>78,068</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>78,068</b>				<b>78,068</b>		