



This report was issued by OCHA Indonesia. It covers the period from 12 October 2009 to 13 October 2009. The next report will be issued on or around 14 October 2009.

Map: Affected districts of West Sumatra



I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Priority needs include emergency shelter (almost 100,000 tents and tarpaulins), education, water and sanitation.
- National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) has indicated that the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase may commence before the 1 November.
- This phase will last about six months (April 2010), with a two year projection to rehabilitate all damaged facilities.
- The World Bank in coordination with the Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) will begin a damage and loss assessment (DALA) tomorrow with 20 experts.
- The UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. John Holmes, is scheduled to arrive in Indonesia for a two-day visit on 14 October.

As of 12 October there are 13 affected districts (Kabupaten) in the province of Sumatera Barat (West Sumatra). Source: SATKORLAK and BNPB.

II. Situation Overview

The official numbers of dead (809 people) and missing people (241) remain unchanged for several days now following a powerful earthquake that struck on September 30 off the western Sumatra coast measuring 7.9 degrees on the richter scale. A total of 135,483 houses have been severely damaged. The Sumatra Humanitarian Response Plan issued on 9 October says early estimates indicate that about 250,000 families (1,250,000 people) have been affected through the total or partial loss of their homes and livelihoods.

Families living in the cities of Padang and Pariaman who are now homeless are staying with neighbours until temporary shelter supplies are provided along with tools to remove the debris of their former homes.

Lack of accessibility to rural areas remains the major obstacle to providing urgent humanitarian assistance in this phase of emergency response. BNPB has asked for an inter-cluster rapid needs assessment for the disaster affected area of Jambi Province which has still not received any international assistance. It says urgent needs include temporary shelter, school tents, and blankets.

Damage Reported by Government at District (Kabupaten) Level

12-Oct-09

DISTRICT / KABUPATEN	CASUALTIES			INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE (including light, moderate and heavy damage)								
	Dead	Missing	Injured	Houses	Schools	Health Facilities	Commercial Buildings	Roads	Bridges	Irrigation	Religious Buildings	Markets
Kota Padang	316	4	606	116,388	3,547	21	92	30	30	7	614	20
Kota Pariaman	37	0	352	12,325	76	0	48	0	0	0	88	0
Kota Bukittinggi	0	0	4	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kota Solok	3	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kota Padang Panjang	0	0	18	2,942	16	3	11	1	0	4	21	7
Tanah Datar	0	0	0	486	32	1	1	2	0	0	36	0
Padang Pariaman	359	237	1,055	86,840	375	0	145	191	0	2	988	0
Kepulauan Mentawai	0	0	0	0	3	1	13	0	0	11	0	0
Agam	80	0	137	20,572	256	29	26	16	5	52	350	1
Solok	2	0	5	745	67	5	33	11	2	5	29	1
Pasaman	0	0	23	1,085	38	3	4	1	3	17	28	0
Pasaman Barat	3	0	440	8,995	44	11	2	2	9	31	93	1
Pesisir Selatan	9	0	27	14,810	35	27	24	4	3	2	67	51
TOTAL	809	241	2,667	265,418	4,494	105	399	258	52	131	2,314	81

Source: SATKORLAK and BNPB

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

Emergency Shelter

Needs: Early Shelter assessments reveal there is widespread loss and severe damage to houses with urgent, unmet needs for shelter assistance to more than 70,000 households, according to the Humanitarian Response Plan. BNPB reports an estimated 99,943 tents are still needed to cover the affected population.

Response: There are 28 organizations participating in the shelter cluster which is focusing on the following priority needs: general emergency shelter assistance; including tents and tarpaulins; household kits; mosquito nets; sleeping mats and blankets. Islamic Relief is distributing hygiene kits, buckets, blanket and tarpaulins to 2,500 families; 130 family tents will be distributed soon.

Gaps & Constraints: The Shelter Cluster reports that shelter for 80,000 families (tarps and tents) will arrive in the next week/fortnight. The cluster says that two-thirds of that amount will be distributed by the end of next week. A further 55,000 tents are planned to arrive in the next 2 to 3 weeks. Inaccessibility is proving a major challenge in the distribution of shelter supplies and so it is hoped military helicopters will still be available once the supplies arrive to help with distribution. As once the Government announces the emergency phase over international military assistance will finish.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs: Preliminary water and sanitation assessments confirm the extensive destruction of water and sanitation infrastructure throughout the three most directly affected areas: Padang City, Pariaman and Agam. More than 50,000 people have been identified in the Sumatra Humanitarian Response Plan as requiring assistance.

Response: There are seven organizations participating in the WASH cluster. Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI)/International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have installed six water treatment plants in Padang. 72,000 litres of potable water have been provided to affected communities so far. This is sufficient for 3,000 people. 23,000 litres has been provided to hospitals and the water management committee (PDAM). 17 distribution points have been set up across affected areas.

Plan International is targeting its distributions to Pariaman Utara Sub District in Pariaman City. Distribution includes shelter kits, hygiene kits, and cleaning tools for 2,000 families. This Sunday, it will begin a well cleaning program to restore clean water, and also support health services and hygiene promotion through mobile clinics with Bulan Sabit Merah Indonesia (Indonesia Red Crescent Foundation).

Islamic Relief (IR) is currently working in three sub districts of Padang Pariaman - VII Koto, Padang Sago and Pataman. IR undertook a watsan programme in these districts in 2008 and has an existing relationship with these communities. An initial needs assessment has been conducted through direct survey by IR community. *The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.*

volunteers at Ambung Kapur, Rukam and the data is being analyzed. Two water supply systems have been activated through generators provided to the water management committee, and is reaching an estimated 500 households.

Food & Nutrition

Needs: Early food and nutrition assessments reveal approximately 38,000 households (190,000 people) in the most affected areas are experiencing temporary shortages of staple foods such as rice. (Sumatra Humanitarian Response Plan)

Response: The Food Cluster says more than 60 MT of food, including fortified biscuits, rice, noodles, baby food has arrived in Padang and is being distributed to the population (for about 8,000 families). Islamic Relief says it is distributing 2,000 food packets in Padang Pariaman.

The Provincial Health Office has endorsed WFP's target beneficiaries (children 12-59 months and pregnant lactating women) and says the targeting is in line with the Ministry of Health's targeting for better nutrition for children below 5 years old and for pregnant lactating mothers.

Gaps & Constraints: According to IFRC some villages in remote areas are walking two days to buy rice. Due to the earthquake, local markets are no longer accessible for some communities and their food stocks are depleting.

Education

Needs: The initial data on damaged schools indicates that 241 schools are severely damaged; 175 moderately; 87 slightly. An estimated 90,000 students are also reported to be in urgent need of teaching materials. (Sumatra Humanitarian Response Plan).

Response: Ten organizations are participating in the Education Cluster. The cluster is mapping the schools by damage and needs. This is based on the UNDP assessment. Islamic Relief says six temporary schools are being established in Padang Pariaman through the distribution of school tents, education materials and toys.

Health

Needs: The estimated affected population in Padang is 1,200,000. This includes 30,000 women and girls of reproductive age, including 1656 pregnant mothers and 1512 newborns. (Humanitarian Response Plan, 9 Oct). The Health Department together with WHO report that 38 NGOs have registered at the health office in Padang Pariaman. It says there is no need for further specialist doctors. The Health Department says there is currently 1,333 medical staff (international and national) working in the affected areas. It believes its own medical staff is now sufficient for the needs. There are 179 patients currently in hospitals and health centers with injuries caused by the earthquake. Also, 98% of community health centers report they are returning to normal duties.

Response: Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI)/International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies says it has six Medical Action Teams (MAT) supporting relief operations. In addition, PMI helicopter medical services have provided medical access to those affected in the more remote and highly inaccessible villages in Padang Pariaman, Padang Alai and Padang Tandikeh. The MATs and helicopter services are supported by 100 volunteers. To date, 4,217 children, women and men have been treated by PMI in Padang Pariaman, Padang and Pariaman. Treatment has focused on injuries suffered from the earthquakes, and diseases such as diarrhea and respiratory tract infections. A psychosocial support programme is being carried out with women and children from 500 families in Sikapak village in Padang Pariaman.

Gaps & Constraints: The damage to health infrastructure (4 hospitals, 12 community health centers, 10 health posts) is impeding health services.

Early Recovery

The Government has indicated that the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase may commence before the 1 November. This phase will last about six months (April 2010), with a two year projection to rehabilitate all damaged facilities. The Government says it will provide advanced notice to international military institutions of the date when the emergency phase is to finish so they have enough time to prepare everything before leaving the country.

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The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through the cluster coordination mechanism, is conducting a simultaneous Human-Recovery Needs Assessment to complement the World Bank's DALA. These assessments will contribute to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). The PDNA results are expected to be presented at a Government of Indonesia cabinet meeting on 30 October 2009.

Emergency Telecommunications

Gaps & Constraints: Infrastructure has been severely damaged by the earthquakes and aftershocks.

Response: The Emergency Telecommunications cluster is working on establishing a radio network for the response organizations. The network will service all the humanitarian organizations who wish to join. The network is expected to be operational within two weeks.

SurfAid International is establishing two communication posts with v-sat to assist coordination and communication with the Mentawai island and Padang. One will be established in Padang the other in Turpajet Mentawai. Both posts will be lead by the Mentawai district government and manned jointly by Mentawai Government FORMA and SurfAid International.

Logistics

Operational Hubs: One Mobile Storage Tent, Terminal Air Pacah
Warehouse (Agility Logistics), Padang

Planned Hubs: Two Mobile Storage Tents, Terminal Air Pacah
One Mobile Storage Tent, Pariaman Padang

Gaps: Road access to the six districts (Kota Padang, Kota Pariaman, Kab. Padang Pariaman, Kab. Agam, Kab. Pasaman Barat, kab. Pesisir Selatan) considered as most affected area by the Government is reasonable; however, the roads from the six districts to remote areas are difficult due to landslides and road cracks, or they are impassable.

The Logistics Cluster requests that all agencies/organizations provide them with pipeline information.

Constraints: With access constraints to some remote areas, air assets have initially been used to reach the locations.

IV. Coordination

All air travel must be reported to the Indonesian military (TNI). The priority of air operations is for delivery of relief items and food using TNI aircraft. The use of foreign aircraft will be called upon when the capacity of TNI aircrafts is overstretched. Any international organizations requiring the use of military helicopters to distribute relief items or conduct assessments are requested to coordinate with BNPB.

BNPB is the contact point for transporting goods from Jakarta to West Sumatra. International NGOs and other humanitarian actors who have difficulty transporting relief assistance can contact these focal points. However, they will prioritize goods to be delivered based on the urgency of needs.

Halim Airport: Mr. Yolak +62 (0) 813 8811 7181

Tanjung Priok seaport: Mr. Suwignyo +62 (0) 816 1165 980 (it takes two to three days to reach Padang seaport)

OCHA has established a new website for the emergency (www.sumatraearthquake.org). This site is a sub-site of the OCHA Indonesia website and provides contact information, maps, situation reports and other useful information for those responding.

V. Contacts

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