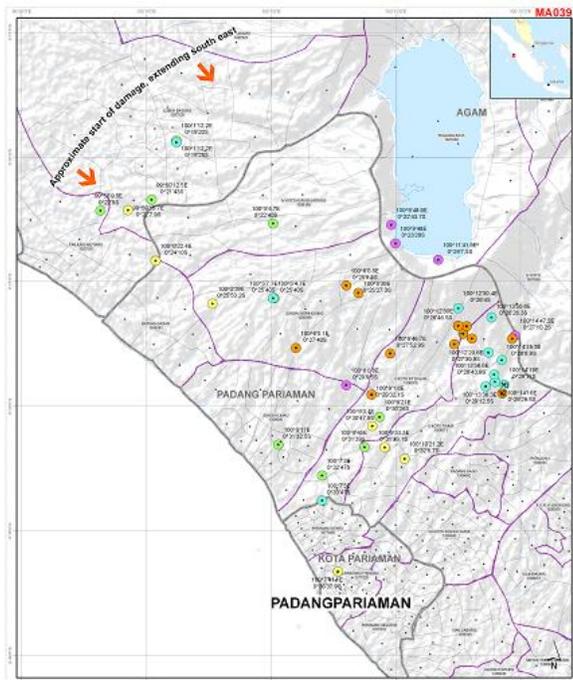


*This report was issued by OCHA New York, with inputs from OCHA Indonesia. It covers the period from 20 October 2009 to 23 October 2009. The next report will be issued on or around 27 October 2009.*



### I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Heavy rains raise concerns for families who have not yet received emergency shelter or are living in makeshift accommodations.
- Rains also pose threat to people living in landslide-prone areas.
- Priority needs include transitional shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene and support for educational facilities.
- Affected families are requesting shelter assistance in the form of plastic sheeting, tools, cash, building materials (such as cement, wood and fixings) and information/training.
- Critical projects, especially in the WASH sector suffer due to lack of funding.

#### Aerial and Ground Assessment

Orange dots indicate areas that are the highest priority for airlifts as they are inaccessible. *Source: PMI / MapAction*

### II. Situation Overview

As the Government of Indonesia is in the process of verifying village-level impact data, the number of estimated deaths and damaged houses have not changed since last reported on 15 October.

Complete villages were swept away by mudslides triggered by the earthquake of 30 September in West Sumatra. Heavy rains over the past few days pose serious threats to communities living in earthquake-affected and landslide-prone areas. The steep terrain that characterizes West Sumatra is now more susceptible to landslides during the rainy season, which is expected to last until February/March of next year. Assessments have been conducted to identify villages most at risk. The government has already relocated 568 households (3,000 people) living around the Maninjau Lake in Agam district.

For most sectors, because of access constraints and lack of detailed data, coordination of distribution activities is a major challenge. The Logistics Cluster has identified at least eight villages in Padang Pariaman and Agam districts as being extremely difficult to reach unless by air, or on foot.

According to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), electricity has been restored in 95 percent of affected areas, while telephone communications has been fully restored. The National Water Utility Board (PDAM) expects repairs on the entire water pipe network in Padang to be completed within the next six months, while repairs and reconstruction on its main water treatment plant will be completed on 31 October.

### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

The Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI)/International Federation has reported that it has distributed relief items to 7,625 families, despite operations being hampered by poor weather conditions in the past three days.

## **Emergency Shelter**

*Needs:* According to the latest government estimates, 200,712 houses have been severely and moderately damaged. Families still living in sub-standard shelter are the priority for assistance. Affected families are requesting shelter assistance in the form of plastic sheeting, tools, cash, building materials (such as cement, wood and fixings) and information/training.

*Response:* Households' self-recovery is being supported by local, governmental and international assistance in the form of plastic sheeting, tents, tools and the beginnings of transitional shelter programmes. Households are also using their own resources and salvaging materials from their damaged and destroyed houses. The community is giving priority to those most in need, such as children and the elderly.

Shelter Cluster members have distributed 65,066 plastic sheets, 2,183 family tents, 239 platoon tents and 432 group tents. A total of 50,230 families have received shelter assistance of this kind. This complements the efforts of the government and local agencies activities.

Four Technical Working Groups (TWGs) have been formed on Toolkits, Transitional Shelter, Permanent Housing and Public Information/Outreach. The Transitional Shelter TWG has agreed on the parameters for transitional shelter; agencies are currently developing models and deciding on programme methodologies for implementing shelter according to the parameters.

*Gaps & Constraints:* The Cluster continues to report that detailed quantified information on affected areas is still unavailable. Current information is aggregated to sub-district level and hampers effective coordination of assistance. Best efforts are being made to source more accurate damage data, to ensure villages in need are offered assistance, and to equitably distribute assistance across the affected areas.

The Cluster is also concerned that many families are at risk of increased health problems due to poor quality housing. Many existing self-built shelters are insufficient and need to be improved to prevent health deterioration, increase privacy and promote recovery.

## **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**

*Needs:* According to the WASH Cluster, PDAM has announced that the water supply network for Padang city will be repaired within six months, and the water treatment plan will be completed by 31 October. Currently only 20 percent of the population (778,000 people) in Padang city are connected to the water network. More than 900 points in the distribution network are in need of repair. Until the water network is repaired, water trucking will be necessary for two months to ensure safe water supply to more than 40 distribution points. Water trucking will also need to continue in Pariaman city. Important needs have been identified in rural areas and many NGOs are still waiting for funds to be able to start implementing their projects.

*Response:* WASH Cluster Coordination Meetings have been set up in Pariaman to coordinate the response in Pariaman and Agam. The Cluster says three organizations (Oxfam, IOM and Arche Nova) are now operating in Agam and will respond to the water supply and sanitation needs in schools, and in the recently settled camps for internally displaced persons (IDP). In Pariaman, one of the most affected districts, eight organizations (CWS, Oxfam, Help, Care, Arche Nova, Plan, World Vision and Malteser) are carrying out well cleaning activities, building temporary latrines and distributing hygiene kits.

A Strategic Advisory Group has been created to develop a common strategy for WASH response, to discuss the funding status, and how to address the critical needs in landslide affected areas.

In regards to toilet construction and water purification in households, WASH cluster members have agreed to avoid the construction of pit latrines which will not be used due to cultural habits. Toilet construction must include water supply and provisions for hand washing.

*Gaps & Constraints:* Agencies are concerned about the lack of funding for activities listed in the Humanitarian Response Plan. They fear that they will be unable to continue delivering safe water supply by trucking in Padang city. PDAM Pariaman also says it does not have sufficient funds to pay for fuel for water trucking. In rural areas, where entire villages have been consumed by mudslides, two NGOs (Care and Arche Nova) report they will be unable to implement critical sanitation activities if they do not receive funding.

The Cluster says there may still be some areas which have not received WASH interventions as a result of inaccessibility. The WASH Cluster is coordinating with the Shelter Cluster to identify these areas.

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## Education

*Needs:* 1,078 schools have been damaged by the earthquake. A total of 3,149 classrooms have been severely damaged, 1,265 moderately damaged and 1,298 slightly damaged. This data excludes 73 Madrasahs (441 classrooms) which have also been reported damaged by the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Reports from the affected districts reveal that all schools have resumed classes but with decreased capacity. Some are operating double shifts or with two grades to one class. Additional teaching and learning are still required as well as further support to teachers and children to assist them with adapting to post-earthquake learning environment.

*Response:* To restore learning as quickly as possible, temporary classrooms and tents have been set up by government agencies with the help of members of the education cluster. The government has disbursed funding to the affected districts for the construction of 1,425 temporary classrooms and construction is ongoing. The provincial education authorities have announced that they will allocate further funding for the temporary classrooms in line with increased needs. Fifteen schools for students with special needs have also received funding from the government for rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure.

Education Cluster members have constructed 48 temporary classrooms, provided 327 school tents as well as basic teaching and learning materials for 12,060 children and 172 teachers. In addition, sport and recreation materials for 8,160 children have also been provided. Most of the school tents provided are large enough to accommodate two classes and additional supplies are being distributed by partners. Temporary classroom construction is ongoing.

A UNDP-led team of engineers is currently conducting a damage assessment of schools (up to 150) and will issue guidelines for government, schools and partners on safety in schools.

An initiative of psycho-social and emotional support for all school teachers and school children in the affected areas in four Districts of Agam, Padang Pariaman, Pariaman City and Padang City was successful in reaching 14,186 teachers and 194,563 students.

*Gaps & Constraints:* According to the cluster, adequate resources are required to address the water and sanitation needs in damaged schools. Detailed technical assessments of the schools are required to confirm that remaining buildings and classrooms are safe to use.

## Health

*Needs:* Preliminary results from the Health Facility Assessment highlight a critical need for building makeshift health facilities, mitigation and reconstruction. Currently only 50 percent of health facilities are operational. One of the four main hospitals in Padang requires urgent major repairs to the water supply system, air-conditioning and waste management systems. The Provincial Health Office (PHO) also requires structural repairs to its office building and water supply system. There are currently about 3,900 injured people, more than half of whom require specialized care and close follow-up.

Organizations working in Pariaman district are reporting lack of health supplies at the local level. The Health Cluster says health supplies including drugs and vaccines are being distributed to all district warehouses with IOM support. Any international and national organization can request the district for supplies as needed based on availability.

*Response:* The Cluster reports that immunization campaigns for measles, vitamin A and anti-tetanus are ongoing in five districts. The Health Facility Assessment conducted by the Ministry of Health and the PHO looking at both functional and structural issues will be finished by end-October.

No major outbreaks of communicable diseases have been reported to date. PMI/IFRC reports four of its Medical Action Teams (MAT) has completed their operations, leaving three teams to continue addressing the emergency health needs of affected communities. As of 21 October, PMI has treated a total of 5,118 people and provided a total of 1,100,000 litres of drinking water; directly to communities (894,000 litres), directly to the government (174,000 litres) and to hospitals (32,000).

*Gaps & Constraints:* The Cluster reports that coordination between national organizations and unregistered international organizations remains a challenge.

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## **Food & Nutrition**

*Needs:* Early food and nutrition assessments reveal that 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). PHO is conducting a nutrition assessment to determine the nutritional status of children under five years and women across four districts (Agam, Padang Pariaman, Pariaman City and Padang City). This will help determine needs and the resources required to fulfill these nutritional needs. PHO requires support to complete the assessment in a timely fashion, analyze the data, and disseminate the findings.

*Response:* PHO will now facilitate the Food and Nutrition Cluster in order to better link humanitarian response with government response.

## **Protection**

*Key Issues:* The Protection Cluster is divided into two sub clusters: UNICEF is leading the child protection sub cluster and UNFPA is leading the sub cluster responsible for women, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

Signs of psychological symptoms continue to be observed in children, women, disabled, and the elderly living in areas affected by the earthquake. There is growing concern by the Cluster about the nature of trauma relief or counseling being provided due to the differing definitions of trauma at global and local levels. There are also many requests from other clusters for information on mental health issues as well as how to facilitate psychosocial support activities in emergency situations. In response, the Department of Health and the Department of Social Affairs, with support from child protection and mental health sub cluster, hosted an orientation on psychosocial support in emergencies based on the Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Guiding Principles on 22 October.

*Gaps & Constraints:* A significant gap however, has been the absence of a multi-sectoral, inter-agency framework that enables effective coordination, identifies useful practices, flags potentially harmful practices and clarifies how different approaches to mental health and psychosocial support complement one another. Another challenge is the shortage of staff with appropriate technical and language skills.

The cluster is also concerned that most of the assessments to date have not identified gender-disaggregated data because the methodology was not adequately gender-sensitive. The Cluster requests that all future assessments be more gender-responsive.

## **Agriculture**

*Needs:* Further assessments by government authorities indicate the necessity of revising initial assessments to include the repair of damaged irrigation canals in six districts.

*Response:* As an immediate priority, FAO, in partnership with Agriculture Cluster members, is making efforts to secure funds to restore and improve the food security of the most vulnerable farmers in affected areas through the emergency supply of seeds and fertilizers. FAO is planning to support vulnerable families to go back to their fields during the planting season (November-December), and to restore farming-based agriculture activities for food production, which will improve their access to food during next harvest and reduce their dependence on external food aid assistance.

*Gaps & Constraints:* The Cluster reports that further assessments and analysis on the impact of the earthquake on rural communities and livelihoods are needed, also looking at fisheries and forestry sectors. The humanitarian response to date has been very much focused on urban areas.

## **Early Recovery**

*Key Issues:* A team of structural engineers from New Zealand Aid have finished their assessment of structural damage to 350 public buildings. The team will be followed by another team from Australia.

Field survey results from the Human Recovery Needs Assessment have been presented to the BNPB. These findings will contribute to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), the results of which will be presented at a government cabinet meeting on 28 October.

*Gaps & Constraints:* The Cluster reports that the legal status of timber for temporary housing requires a letter from the Ministry of Forestry for ensuring environmental conservation in the region. Recycling of waste or

rubble will help mitigate environmental degradation. Environmentally friendly building materials are encouraged to be used as an alternative to bamboo.

## Logistics

*Operational Hubs:* 1. Two Mobile Storage Tent, Terminal Air Pacah (Jl. By Pass Padang Pariaman, Km. 12, Padang)  
2. One Mobile Storage at Dinas Kesehatan Office (Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan, Padang)  
3. Warehouse (Agility Logistics), Padang (Jl. By Pass Padang Pariaman, Km. 8, Padang)

*Planned Hubs:* One Mobile Storage Tent, Pariaman City in the Mayor's Office Compound. It is estimated that it will be ready on 24 October. Another temporary common storage facility is also planned.

*Response:* IOM continues to provide a free trucking service for the government and relief agencies in West Sumatra. The current daily capacity is 65 to 70 trucks. To date, 3,390 metric tons of relief goods have been transported.

On 21 October an aerial assessment on a PMI/IFRC chartered helicopter identified a number of remote villages that are still difficult to access. These villages are only accessible by motorcycle and/or on foot because of the rugged terrain. The locations, which are indicated on the map on the first page, include:

1. Jorong Koto Bangko, Dusun Sariak Laweh, Kecamatan Sungai Garianggian, Kabupaten Padang Pariaman;
2. Kecamatan Malalak Selatan, Kabupaten Agam;
3. Kecamatan Tanjung Raya, Kabupaten Agam.

*Gaps & Constraints:* Additional funding needs will be determined once there is more clarity on the pipeline for non-food items into the early recovery phase.

The Cluster requests that all agencies/organizations provide them with pipeline information ([www.logcluster.org/ind09a](http://www.logcluster.org/ind09a)) and include the end of month stock reports for (i) stock in warehouses in West Sumatra (ii) stock on order (iii) and, the organization's storage capacity and details of locations in West Sumatra and other parts of Indonesia.

## Emergency Telecommunications

*Key Issues:* The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster is responsible for the provision of emergency communications for the humanitarian community in Padang and Pariaman areas. OCHA, WFP and Telecoms San Frontiers (TSF) are setting up data connectivity for the new joint UN office building. The electrical assessment for the building is completed and upgrades are in progress. VHF radio communication channels have been established by WFP and TSF in Kota Pariaman for UN staff and humanitarian actors.

*Gaps & Constraints:* The cluster reports some funding constraints.

## IV. Coordination

On 23 October, cluster coordinators from all sectors except agriculture provided the government with a briefing on the response of the clusters to date.

All latest information on the emergency can be found at [www.sumatraearthquake.org](http://www.sumatraearthquake.org).

## V. Funding

The Sumatra Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), launched on 9 October in Jakarta in partnership with the government, has appealed for US\$ 38.1 million for emergency activities. The plan identifies urgent humanitarian needs to be addressed within 90 days (until the end of 2009). So far, only CERF has allocated nearly \$7 million towards 12 projects in the plan.

*All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform the OCHA Financial Tracking Service of cash and in-kind contributions by sending an email to: [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)*

## VI. Contacts

*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.*

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