Note from the Humanitarian Coordinator

Dear Reader,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the first edition of this quarterly Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) newsletter. The newsletter is intended to provide information and updates on the Fund and its projects.

Since its inception in 2001, the HRF has attracted $12,760,000 in funding, which it has made available to national and international NGOs to help alleviate the suffering of disaster-affected populations in Indonesia. During the first quarter of 2012, the HRF disbursed a little over US$400,000 to six NGOs.

I take this opportunity to encourage NGOs to utilize the HRF. Indonesia remains highly vulnerable to a variety of natural disasters, including floods, landslides, whirlwinds and earthquakes. Each month, thousands of people are affected by these disasters. The Fund complements the Government of Indonesia’s commendable efforts to respond to such disasters. In particular, the HRF helps to plug response gaps at local levels where, even if no big disaster strikes, the cumulative impact of numerous small- and medium-scale disasters can leave communities struggling. Furthermore, the HRF helps to strengthen coordination amongst humanitarian actors; various stakeholders, including Cluster Leads, are involved in its advisory or review mechanisms.

Finally, on behalf of the humanitarian community, I would like to thank donors for their generous support without which the HRF would not exist.

Good reading

El Mostafa
PROJECTS UPDATE

Project: Early Warning (MITA),
Budget: US$99,979
This community-based cold lava flood early warning project is expected to ultimately benefit more than 290,000 people living around the Boyong and Code rivers. The project is setting up early warning posts with sensors and warning devices, and training volunteer early action teams. The system will also utilize the infrastructure of the BPBD Emergency Operation Centres in Sleman and Bantul districts and in Yogyakarta municipality. Demand for the project’s early warning system has since increased, with two more communities requesting their installation.

Project: Early Recovery (YAKKUM Emergency Unit)
Budget: US$99,567
In March 2012, this project completed its assistance to 168 households - 536 people - at the Jumoyo, Larangan and Karangsanggrahan temporary shelter sites in Salam Sub-District of Magelang. The assistance included garbage and waste management, provision of water wells and clean water channels to temporary houses, support to monthly integrated health post activities, Community Center development at the Jumoyo shelter, livelihood and technical assistance to male and female groups, and disaster preparedness.

Project: Non-Food Items (IDEA),
Budget: US$99,439
The project supports basic living conditions and livelihoods of people living in the temporary shelter sites of Gondang I, Gondang II and Gondang III in Cangkringan District of Sleman Regency in Yogyakarta. Primarily, the project aims to improve sanitation as well as the quality of economic groups. It has completed the distribution of 660 tarpaulins and 401 raincoats. Support to women’s business groups, improvement of waste management and bed distribution activities are ongoing.

Project: Early Recovery (INPROSULA), Budget: US$76,214
This early recovery project in Blongkeng village of Ngliwu Sub-District in Magelang has been assisting farmers to produce organic fertilizer for land that is exposed to volcanic materials. Additionally, the project is undertaking sensitization of the community on nutritious supplementary food, targeted under-five children, pregnant women and elderly people. Women groups also receive support towards their food processing business needs.

Project: Education (Humanitarian Forum Indonesia) & WASH (CRS),
Budget: US$253,092
These projects have only recently commenced in Thousand Islands District. Through two projects, CRS will construct 32 safe and hygienic public latrines at a cost of US$81,685 in Pulau Kelapa village and 28 latrines at a cost of US$72,184 in Pulau Harapan village. Humanitarian Forum Indonesia will use US$99,223 to provide 970 packages of school kits to students and three packages of equipment and supporting teaching and learning tools to three schools. Furthermore, it will provide disaster preparedness tools, emergency response training, disaster risk reduction capacity development and contingency planning at school and community levels, and distribute hygiene kits to whirlwind-affected people.

There were seven HRF projects in the first quarter of 2012, including two that began implementation in 2011. The projects addressed the post-emergency needs of populations affected by the Mt. Merapi eruptions and cold lava flow, and the humanitarian needs of communities affected by whirlwinds in Thousand Islands District of Jakarta. The five projects that commenced in 2012 received a total of US$429,285 from the HRF.

For the Mt. Merapi response, over $1,003,000 has been disbursed to meet urgent and important WASH needs (provision of clean water wells and water channel maintenance, waste management, and hygiene promotion), early recovery (provision of agricultural and aquacultural inputs, technical support, food production, market access, nutrition - health and nutrition through Posyandu – Integrated Health Posts), NFIs (distribution of tarpaulins and raincoats), and strengthening cold lava flow early warning systems. In total, 11 HRF projects focused around Mt. Merapi are directly benefitting some 322,000 people.

In Thousand Islands, the HRF has provided over $250,000 in funding to three projects benefiting at least 7,600 people affected by whirlwinds. The projects focus on hygiene and sanitation, particularly on sensitization and public latrine accessibility. Whirlwinds occur quite frequently in these islands, often destroying important infrastructure and leaving communities vulnerable.
In October 2010, several weeks of increased volcanic activity on Mt. Merapi culminated in explosive discharges of superheated gas and rock. Over the course of one month, the pyroclastic flows killed 353 people and displaced another 350,000. It was Mt. Merapi’s largest eruption in 140 years.

More than a year later the volcano has cooled, allowing most of the farming communities that fled the eruptions to return to their homes. Livelihoods, however, remain precarious for many.

“The problem now is cold lava floods,” explains Pak Sarijo, head of the national NGO Inprosula. “Such floods not only cause physical destruction along the path of their flow; they also impact negatively on agricultural land.”

Cold lava floods can blanket crop fields with thick layers of volcanic material and stones, suffocating plants and making the soil unproductive in the short-term. In a cold lave-prone hamlet like Blonkeng located a few kilometres from Mt. Merapi and entirely dependent on agriculture for subsistence and livelihood, infertile soils represent a problem of disastrous proportions.

“We are all farmers here,” says Pak Muhamun, who heads this hamlet of 74 households in Magelang District. “Take farming away from us and we are left with nothing—absolutely nothing,” he emphasizes.

To safeguard this critical source of livelihood for the residents of Blonkeng, Inprosula received $67,000 from the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) managed by OCHA to initiate an organic fertilizer-making project. The project brings together 390 farmers working in shifts at the temporary shed built for this purpose.

“We mix soil from the fields with leucaenia leucocephala leaves, sawdust and water,” explains one of the farmers. The leucaenia leucocephala is important due to its efficiency in nitrogen fixation.

Thirty days later, the fertilizer will be ready for use and the farmers will then distribute it amongst themselves. Complemented by Inprosula’s seed distribution programme, the project expects to facilitate full recovery of the community’s productive capacity.

“It is a timely and relevant project,” notes Pak Muhamun, “and we are grateful that a facility like the HRF exists to support such initiatives.”

The farmers appreciate the organic focus of the project, which allows it to be sustainable and ensures no further harm is done to the fields or crops.

“Now we will not only continue producing the chili, papaya, cucumber, watermelon and sprout that our families subsist on; we expect to actually increase production so we can earn some money as well from the crops,” the farmers say confidently.

By equipping the Blonkeng farmers with the knowledge and skills to make their land productive again, the project is in line with the HRF’s goal of fostering the resilience of vulnerable communities to shocks.
Management of Funds

OCHA manages the HRF on behalf of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). A Review Board exists, composed of a technical advisory body mandated to analyze and endorse proposals submitted by NGOs. The Board includes representatives from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC).

As Fund administrator, OCHA reviews project proposals and provides recommendations to the Board for consideration. After an endorsement by the HC, OCHA coordinates with headquarters in Geneva to activate administrative arrangements. OCHA is also in charge of ensuring that designated NGOs meet all administrative and programme requirements, and conducts field visits to monitor and evaluate projects.

Sida Contribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding (US$)</th>
<th>Project Period</th>
<th># of HRF Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,115,375</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,876,460</td>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,070,100</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,068,850</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over the last 12 years, the ERF/HRF has received funding from five donors, namely: Sida, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID), Saudi Arabia’s Kingdom Foundation, and the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID).

FUNDING

Since January 2012, the HRF has disbursed US$429,285 to projects implemented by five NGOs. A total of US$800,150 remains unallocated. The Government of Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, has been the sole contributor to the Fund since 2007. To date, Sida’s contributions total US$8,130,635.

Total Contributions

Since January 2012, the HRF has disbursed US$429,285 to projects implemented by five NGOs. A total of US$800,150 remains unallocated. The Government of Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, has been the sole contributor to the Fund since 2007. To date, Sida’s contributions total US$8,130,635.

Sida Contribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding (US$)</th>
<th>Project Period</th>
<th># of HRF Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,115,375</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,876,460</td>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,070,100</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,068,850</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over the last 12 years, the ERF/HRF has received funding from five donors, namely: Sida, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID), Saudi Arabia’s Kingdom Foundation, and the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID).

Funds (US$)

Since January 2012, the HRF has disbursed US$429,285 to projects implemented by five NGOs. A total of US$800,150 remains unallocated. The Government of Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, has been the sole contributor to the Fund since 2007. To date, Sida’s contributions total US$8,130,635.
The Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) is an NGO funding mechanism managed by OCHA that aims to provide immediate funds to respond to short-term humanitarian needs triggered by conflict or natural disasters, particularly in areas where funding gaps exist. The humanitarian activities focus on meeting short-term emergency needs and re-establishing basic living conditions; preventing and strengthening preparedness for the occurrence of such situations; and laying the groundwork for supporting durable solutions by meeting initial recovery or transitional needs.

The Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) is an NGO funding mechanism managed by OCHA that aims to provide immediate funds to respond to short-term humanitarian needs triggered by conflict or natural disasters, particularly in areas where funding gaps exist. The humanitarian activities focus on meeting short-term emergency needs and re-establishing basic living conditions; preventing and strengthening preparedness for the occurrence of such situations; and laying the groundwork for supporting durable solutions by meeting initial recovery or transitional needs.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**Map Data Sources:**
- Administrative Boundaries from the Indonesian Government (BPS)
- HRF data from OCHA Indonesia

**Legend:**
- Province Boundaries
- Number of projects

**Contributions to HRF by Donor**
- SIDA
- DFID
- AusAID
- OPEC/OFID
- Kingdom Foundation

**Percentage of HRF Projects by Cluster**
- Nutrition, Camp Coordination /Camp Management and Agriculture
- Early Recovery
- Health
- Protection
- WASH

**Total allocation to HRF projects as of May 2012**
- US$ 11,115,000

**Total province covered**
- 21 Provinces

**Province Boundaries**
- NANGGROE ACEH DARUSSALAM
- NORTH SUMATRA
- WEST SUMATRA
- BENGKULU
- DKI JAKARTA
- CENTRAL JAVA
- YOGYAKARTA
- EAST JAVA
- WEST JAVA
- EAST JAVA
- NUSA TENGGARA TERUTAMA
- JABAR
- JATENG
- JATIM
- BALI
- SULAWESI UTARA
- SULAWESI TENGAH
- SULAWESI SELATAN
- KALIMANTAN BARAT
- KALIMANTAN TIMUR
- KALIMANTAN TENGAH
- KALIMANTAN UTARA
- N LAHAT
- MALUKU
- MALUKU UTARA
- NIAS

**Major Disaster Events**
- Conflict in Aceh, West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi and Maluku
- December 2004 Aceh Tsunami
- May 2006 Java Earthquake
- February 2007 Jakarta Flood
- March 2007 West Sumatra Earthquake
- September 2007 West Sumatra Earthquake
- June 2008 West Java Earthquake
- September 2009 West Java Earthquake & West Sumatra Earthquake
- October 2010 Mt. Merapi Eruption

**Number of projects**
- I: International (NGOs)
- N: National (NGOs)

**Total province covered**
- 21 Provinces

**Total allocation to HRF projects as of May 2012**
- US$ 11,115,000

**Donation sources**
- SIDA
- DFID
- AusAID
- OPEC/OFID
- Kingdom Foundation

**Map Data Sources:**
- Administrative Boundaries from the Indonesian Government (BPS)
- HRF data from OCHA Indonesia

**Disclaimer:**
- The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Indonesia**
- Menara Thamrin 10th Fl., Jl. M.H. Thamrin No.3
- Jakarta 10250
- Tel. 62 21 314 1308, Fax. 62 21 319 00 003