

HIGHLIGHTS

- Increasing number of incidence and impact in October 2012 compared to the previous month.
- Floods, landslides and whirlwinds claimed five fatalities and affected over 6,700 people.
- 5th Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction encouraged more stronger disaster risk reduction efforts.

FIGURES

Natural disasters (Oct.)

Natural disasters	25
Total affected population	6,784
Casualties	5

FUNDING

Humanitarian Response Fund

531,236
Balance (US\$)



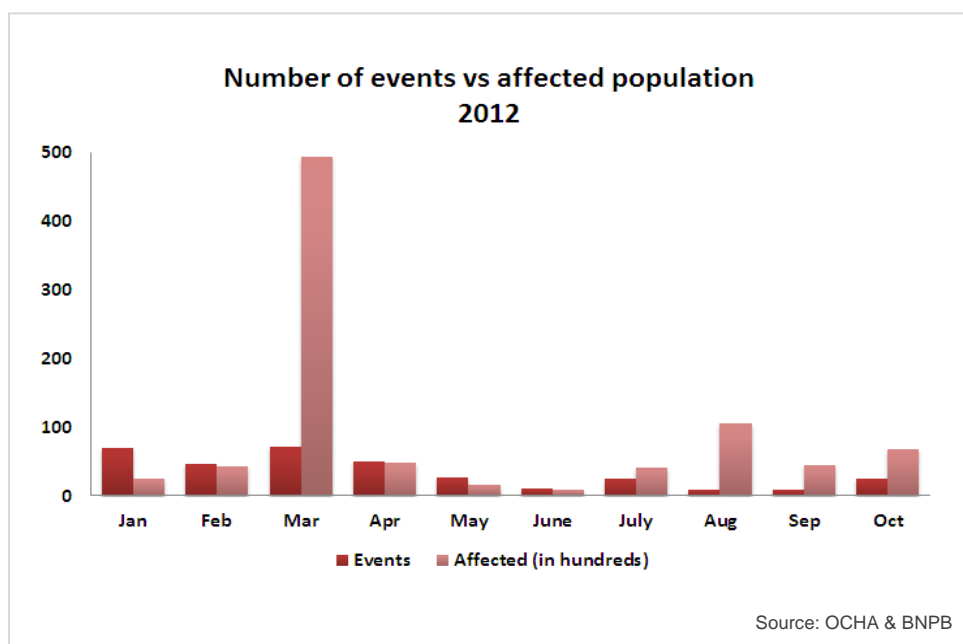
In this issue

- Natural disasters overview P.1
- Disaster response & preparedness P.3
- Funding P.3

Increasing incidence and impact of natural disasters in October 2012

Floods, landslides and whirlwinds affected 6,784 people

Within the last two months, floods, landslides and whirlwinds continued to be recorded by the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) as the most frequent natural disasters occurred. In October, the three types of disasters affected 6,784 people, almost 50 per cent increased from the previous months. 25 disaster events were recorded in October, against 10 in September.¹



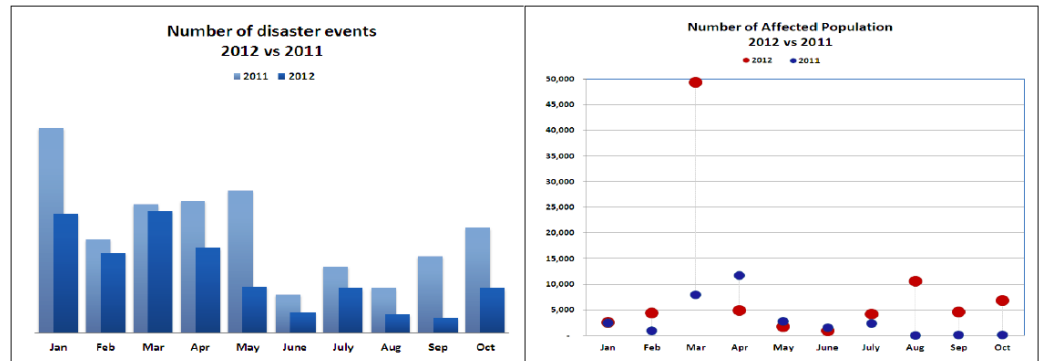
While the floods and whirlwinds that occurred constituted more than 80 per cent of all natural disaster events, the number of casualties (two persons) was lower than that caused by landslides despite occurring only four times during the month. Landslides in West and East Java claimed three fatalities. Floods and whirlwinds hit a number of districts in most of big islands in Indonesia: Sumatera, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua. No significant damage to infrastructure occurred in the relatively small scale disasters, which occurred in October. Around 350 people were temporarily displaced due to the flood in North Sumatera and the whirlwind in Southeast Sulawesi.

¹ Please note that these figures are indicative and may be subject to change based on subsequent revisions by the Government.

Whirlwinds started to hit more areas in the Island of Java causing a higher impact on people.

October 2012 disaster-impact ratio

Compared to 2011, the natural disasters in 2012 were less frequent but with much higher impact on people. Sixty-two disasters occurred in October 2011 and affected 136 persons against twenty-five disaster events with 6,784 people affected in October 2012 – a disaster-impact ratio of 1:271. In 2012, natural disasters occurred mostly on the island of Java, the most densely populated area in Indonesia. Eleven disasters hit Java in 2012 against seven in 2011. Data also reflected that whirlwinds started to occur in more areas of Java.

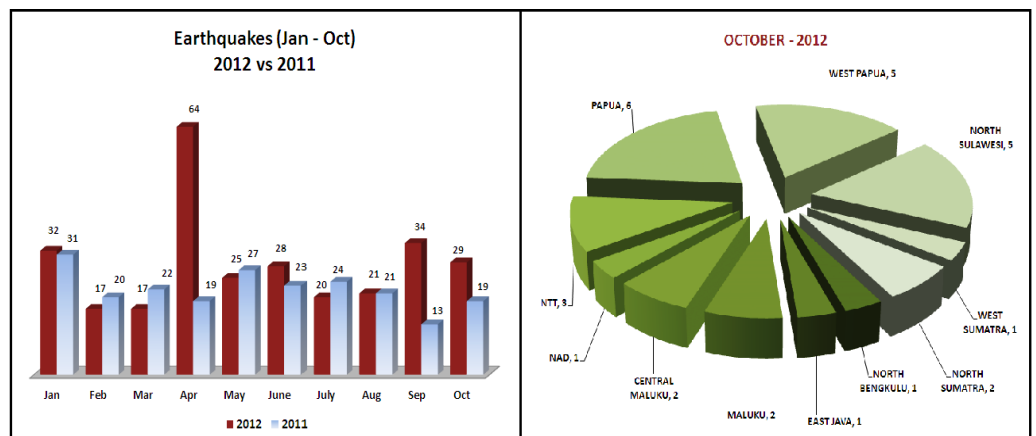


Source: OCHA & BNPB

Earthquakes

There was a decrease in the number of earthquakes that occurred in October 2012 compared with October 2011. Tremors measuring 5.0 and above on the Richter scale occurred 29 times in October 2012 against 34 in October 2011. The frequency of such earthquakes was highest in Papua, West Papua, and North Sulawesi.

The two strongest earthquakes with a ten kilometer depth occurred in October 2012. A 6.3 RS quake occurred in North Sulawesi and a magnitude 7 quake in Papua. No casualties or damage was reported from either earthquake.



Source: OCHA & BMKG

Volcanoes

During the month, the Centre for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation (PVMBG) increased the alert level of three volcanoes from Level IV to Level III: Rokatenda in Sikka District, East Nusa Tenggara; Sangeang Api in Bima District, West Nusa Tenggara; and Raung in Banyuwangi District, East Java. Due to the activities of the tree volcanoes, PVMBG requested the community not to be in the area of radius between 2.5 to 5

kilometres from the crater. On 9 October, the level of alertness of Mt. Gamalama was decreased from Level III to Level IV.

Disaster Response and Preparedness

The Yogyakarta Declaration marked the commitment of Asia Pacific countries for stronger disaster risk reduction efforts

The 5th Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) was attended by around 2,000 participants including 18 ministries from Asia Pacific countries and resulted in a declaration endorsed by heads of government, ministers and the heads of delegation to: (i) participate fully in the consultations leading to the post-2015 Development Agenda and the post-2015 DRR framework; (ii) integrate local level disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into national development planning; (iii) support local risk assessment and financing; (iv) strengthen local risk governance and partnership; (v) build local community resilience; (vi) identify accountability measure for more effective implementation of a post-2015 DRR framework, political commitment to deliver at all levels, awareness, education and public access to information; (vii) build and sustain capacities and legal mandates of national and local governments and the private sector to integrate DRR in land use planning and building disaster-resistant infrastructure; and (iii) implement cross-cutting issues, such as socio-economic vulnerability and exposure, gender, disability and age capacities and cultural diversity.

Meanwhile in the country, the Government of Indonesia continues to respond to relatively small scale emergencies that occurred in the country and strengthen their disaster preparedness capacity.

An UNDAC referred training of Disaster Assessment and Coordination (K2B) was held early in the month and attended by forty participants from BPBD district/municipality level, SRC-PB eastern and western part of Indonesia and BNPB. This K2B Training was also facilitated by the international community such as OCHA, UNHCR, ECB, and AIFDR.

At the end of the month, the Head of BNPB enacted two regulations related to volunteers and the concepts of disaster resilient villages. Trainings were also conducted for the inter-ministerial Rapid Response Team (SRC-PB) for eastern and western parts of Indonesia.

Mapping continues to be a priority and so BNPB conducted two activities for building the capacity of BNPB and BPBD on this issue.

Funding

The Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF)

At the end of October 2012, there were eight ongoing HRF projects in Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Sulawesi and Maluku. As there were no new projects approved during this period, the unallocated funds remains at \$531,236. On 5 – 9 November, a global evaluation mission visits Indonesia, as one of 12 countries where Emergency / Humanitarian Response Funds are in operation. The evaluation team will meet with government officials, donor agencies, HRF board members, and NGOs. The country report of this evaluation is expected to be available in December 2012.

For further information, please contact:

Rajan Gengaje, Head of Office, gengaje@un.org, Tel. (+62) 21 3141308 ext. 215

Titi Moektijasih, Humanitarian Affairs Analyst, moektijasih@un.org, Tel. (+62) 811 987 614

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