

This report was issued by OCHA New York, with inputs from OCHA Indonesia. It covers the period from 6 October 2009 to 7 October 2009. The next report will be issued on or around 8 October 2009.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- On 30 September, a powerful earthquake struck West Sumatra
- The numbers of deaths is recorded at 704
- More than 102,000 houses are severely damaged
- Delivery and distribution of relief is difficult in landslide-affected areas
- The reconstruction and rehabilitation phase will commence on 1 November 2009

II. Situation Overview

As of 7 October, the Provincial Disaster Management Unit of West Sumatra (West Sumatra Satkorlak) confirmed 704 deaths, 295 people missing and 2,090 people injured. The provincial government also reported 102,046 houses as severely damaged, 49,864 houses as moderately damaged and 54,606 houses as slightly damaged.

Landslides have hindered relief efforts in some areas. The West Sumatra Satkorlak reported at least 1,000 landslide spots in Gunung Tigo highlands, located between Padang Pariaman and Agam districts. Six helicopters carrying food and medical supplies were dispatched to the highlands as landslides blocked roads.

Four excavators were deployed to Patamuan in the Padang Pariaman district to help excavate bodies buried under the rubble and mud. The local government will allow one more day to remove bodies before buildings are demolished. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) received the Government's endorsement to coordinate all rubble-clearing activities.

The government of West Sumatra has confirmed that the emergency phase will last for one month, rather than the initially declared two months. The Humanitarian Response Plan in support of the Government will last for 90 days. The reconstruction and rehabilitation stage will take place from 1 November 2009 to March 2010.

According to the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team, there is no shortage of aid supplies. However, distribution is the biggest challenge, particularly in the coastal hinterland where landslides buried three villages and destroyed roads and communications. The Government has issued storm warnings for remote areas over the next few days. This weather is hampering distribution efforts and triggering concerns for more landslides. Most of the affected areas have re-established communication; some new communication and internet centres were established in Pariaman and Agam.

According to the head of the Ministry of Health Crisis Centre, health workers doused areas of Padang with disinfectant to help prevent the spread of communicable diseases. Fogging is also taking place to reduce mosquito-borne diseases. There are no reports of a rise in communicable diseases.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

Assessment

United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) conducted a rapid joint needs assessment between 1 October and 5 October to obtain a snapshot of the humanitarian situation, and identify key priorities in the emergency response and the level of damage to infrastructure. Further objectives include

identifying the following: the impact on local communities in terms of displacement; the most urgent relief needs and methods of addressing them; vulnerable groups; coordination mechanisms in place; and logistical constraints. The results of the needs assessment will give the Government and operational agencies a foundation for a consolidated response plan (actions and resources required to support the relief phase and early recovery).

Based on the preliminary analysis, clusters provided an overview of priority needs including:

Agriculture: A team from FAO traveled to areas north of Padang to assess several of the main fish-landing areas that supply Padang. Jetties and other structures appeared undamaged and activities were largely unaffected. In the Pariaman area, most houses alongside the main road inland are damaged. People are living under plastic tarpaulin in front of their homes, unable or frightened to stay in their damaged homes. Food and water appears to be reaching the area. Some fish-landing centres and auction halls are damaged, and a turtle conservation centre is damaged. The head of the Ministry of Agriculture said the irrigation systems were the sector's main priority. Prior to the earthquake, 37,000 hectares out of 70,000 hectares of *padi* (rice field) areas had damaged tertiary irrigation canals. The damage is expected to have increased.

Early Recovery: UNDP developed the Recovery Initiatives for Sumatra Earthquake pipeline project for significant intervention in the early recovery cluster. UNDP has finalized the terms of reference to provide support to restore the basic functions of BAPPEDA (the provincial body for planning and development).

Education and Child Protection: The education cluster is focused on addressing the needs of school-aged children. These needs include providing temporary learning spaces with the necessary water and sanitation facilities; school kits and recreational materials; funding for psychosocial support and support for teachers. The main priority in the emergency-response phase is ensuring access to temporary classes and providing quality education services.

Food Security and Nutrition: The need for rice stocks is expected to increase. The procurement of rice is the main priority, together with funding to support complementary food supplies.

Health: The provincial public health-care system is stretched. Mobile clinics are needed to treat injured people, particularly in rural areas where access is more difficult. The affected population's health status is of concern, particularly regarding the high rates of respiratory infections, diarrhea and stress.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs): The majority of the affected populations live in close proximity to their damaged homes. There is an urgent need for emergency shelter and NFIs.

WASH: To meet basic drinking water needs, hundreds of thousands of litres per day need to be bowsered and stored at sites. Additional bowser and further storage capacity are urgently needed to meet SPHERE standards for drinking, cooking and basic hygiene requirements. Hygiene-awareness campaigns, hygiene kits and environmental cleaning kits will be distributed to affected populations. It is estimated that 200,000 people will need access to basic water supplies, sanitation and hygiene services.

Needs

FAO, in coordination with local government officials, conducted an initial assessment about the impact on the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector. Urgent needs include the immediate provision of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers and tools) to 10,000 farming families in Padang Pariaman and Pesisir Selatan before the start of the next planting season (November to December); the repair of damaged tertiary irrigation canals; the repair of damaged poultry shelters and supply of poultry feed for 100 farmers' groups (2,000 beneficiaries) in Padang Pariaman and Pasaman Barat districts; the emergency replacement of tools and equipment for processing and packaging local food products to urgently resume small-scale agro industries in Lima Puluh, Paya Kumbuh and Bukit Tinggi districts; emergency assistance to the fisheries sector through improved access to ice, urgent repair of freshwater aquaculture hatcheries and support to immediate repair of fisheries-related infrastructure; technical support to identification of areas at risk of future landslides; and assessment of potential reforestation.

National Response

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The Government continues to lead the emergency-response operation in West Sumatra by providing and supporting the distribution of NFIs, food items, temporary shelter and coordinating complementary support from the humanitarian community.

International Response

UNDAC/Search and Rescue (SAR)

The National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) announced the closure of the Rescue Operations phase. A number of international SAR teams have already departed and more are scheduled to withdraw in the next two days. Four SAR teams switched from life-saving SAR operations to humanitarian operations, including distribution and establishing tents and other household items.

An UNDAC team is transitioning from humanitarian coordination to providing surge-capacity support for OCHA (assisting BNPB in cluster coordination and information management, and preparing the assessment report and appeal document). An UNDAC team will coordinate the departure of the SAR team and the arrival of humanitarian teams with minimal disruption to Padang airports. UNDAC reported that 135 relief organizations and seven United Nations organizations are conducting humanitarian operations in West Sumatra.

On 6 October, the Emergency Control Ministry of the Russia Field Hospital received 202 people including 73 children. The surgery unit treated 42 patients and conducted nine surgeries under local anesthesia. A general medicine unit provided medical assistance to 61 people. Three people, including one child, were evacuated to a local hospital. Psychologists consulted 26 people. No patients stayed overnight.

The Japanese SAR team donated tents, generators and other equipment to the Government.

USAID/Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance airlifted 45 mt of emergency-relief commodities to Padang for distribution by the Indonesian Red Cross. These commodities include generators, plastic sheeting, hygiene kits and water containers.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided free transportation to all humanitarian teams. The United States military provided two to three small helicopters to support the Government's distribution to rural areas.

Two additional field hospitals have arrived from Australia and the United States. The United States hospital started receiving patients today. The Red Cross blood bank is operating.

The Australian military is providing water for 2,000 people in Padang city.

A list of damaged schools is available. More school tents are needed.

UNDP is supporting the Government in conducting building assessments. More engineers are needed.

At the request of BNPB, the Singapore SAR team is providing on-site support at the library in Padang.

International/National NGO Assistance

On 6 October, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), in collaboration with Indonesian Caritas and Diocese of Padang, distributed 1,600 tarpaulins in Lurah Ampalo, Pariaman District.

SurfAid will focus its relief efforts in Agam and Pasaman Barat sub-districts. The most affected areas in Pasaman Barat include Luhak Nan Duo, Kinali and Sasak Ranah Pasisia. The most affected areas in Agam include Tanjung Raya and Nibung (Lubuk Basung), where 99 percent of the village has been damaged or has collapsed. SurfAid reported at least 75,000 people without shelter. SurfAid will distribute, by boat, 300 shelter kits; 700 tarpaulins; 300 construction kits and 500 hygiene packs, plus medical staff. Emergency supplies will be distributed to the worst-hit areas of Pasaman Barat, which are Sasak Ranah Pasisia, Luhak Nan Duo and Kinali. The boat will act as a floating warehouse, staff accommodation and a communication post. SurfAid is coordinating with IOM (trucks and transport) and Save the Children (NFIs, especially shelter). SurfAid is

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conducting the distribution, monitoring and evaluation in the Agam area. Shelter has been identified as the key priority in all areas.

The Trauma Clinic team will meet several psychology teams from Universitas Andalas. They will discuss the framework of working with community members and religious leaders to provide a cultural trauma approach for the community in Chinatown and other areas within the Padang region, and for Agam and Pasaman Barat.

International Governmental Assistance

The European Commission for Humanitarian Affairs (ECHO) has donated 3 million Euros so far. Most of it has been directed towards logistics and shelter, and coordination and distribution of humanitarian assistance. The Government of Canada contributed US\$425,000 to the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) in addition to \$47,000 already allocated to the IFRC Disaster Emergency Response Fund operation to support the relief efforts in West Sumatra.

United Nations

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is planning to contribute \$50,000 for the West Sumatra operation in coordination with BNPB.

All humanitarian aid is tracked through the OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and is reliant on information provided by donors and recipient agencies. Please inform FTS of all contributions (cash and in-kind) by sending an email to: fts@reliefweb.int

IV. Coordination

The draft Humanitarian Response Plan, in coordination with the Government, is being finalized today. BNPB has agreed to co-chair the launch of the Humanitarian Response Plan on 9 October.

Daily coordination meetings and cluster meetings are being held at the UNICEF tent near the Governor's house in Padang.

VI. Contact

Please contact:

Government

BNPB is the contact point for transporting goods from Jakarta to West Sumatra.

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)

International NGOs and humanitarian actors that have difficulty transporting relief assistance can contact the above. However, they will prioritize goods to be delivered based on the urgency of needs.

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