

This report was issued by OCHA New York, based on inputs from OCHA Indonesia. It covers the period from 02/10/09 to 03/10/09. The next report will be issued on or around 04/10/09.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **The National Disaster Management Agency confirmed 535 deaths, 2,400 people as injured and 20,000 damaged buildings.**
- **The Government of Indonesia is leading emergency response efforts.**
- **Increase in international humanitarian response including funding, emergency relief supplies and personnel to support the efforts of the Government.**
- **The Government says that there is no need for more search and rescue teams.**
- **Water, food, medical supplies and emergency shelter are priority needs.**

II. Situation Overview

The National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) has confirmed 535 dead¹, although the number is expected to increase, 2,400 injuries and 20,000 damaged buildings. The estimated populations at risk include: 777,893 in Padang City; 338,098 in Padang Pariaman; and 78,920 in Pariaman City. There are reports that three small camps are being operated by the navy, mostly hosting women with infants and small children. However, there is still no confirmation about the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Electricity is still down in many areas, since the earthquake struck West Sumatra Province on 30 September 2009.

The Government of Indonesia has received information from nine out of 19 districts in the earthquake-hit Province, and has identified the most affected areas as: Padang City, Pariaman City, Padang Pariaman district; Mentawai district; Agam district and Pesisir Selatan district.

The initial damage estimates indicate houses with moderate-severe damage/collapse (in medium density area) as 80%, and houses with moderate-severe damage/collapse (in light density areas) as 60%. Data on government buildings, schools, health and public facilities suggest significant damage, but has not been confirmed yet. Preliminary reports from operating partners in Padang Pariaman district estimate that at least 10,000 houses have collapsed, around 19 public facilities are badly damaged, 50 schools destroyed and 88 places of worship are severely damaged. These figures are yet to be confirmed by the Government.

Two hotels in Padang, Ambacang and Spice Homestay, have collapsed trapping people underneath.

Local government services have been suspended given the large number of government buildings which have either collapsed or are unsafe to enter. However, government employees in the affected areas are on stand-by to support response and recovery coordination.

On 3 October, an assessment team reported a landslide near the town of Tandikat, Pariaman district, which swept away several houses; a second landslide reportedly swept away 20 houses near Padang Alai village.

Numerous land routes have been disabled due to landslides, particularly in inland mountainous areas. Fuel also remains a critical issue; however 50% of the petrol stations in Padang city reopened on 2 October and there is confirmed fuel supply for four days, while aircraft fuel supply at the Mingankabau Airport is secure for 13 days. However, road connection between the city of Padang and the fuel depot has been cut off by a landslide. According to some operating partners in the field, the price of fuel has dramatically increased six-fold.

¹ Please note that fatality figures in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake are fluctuating due to duplication, identification of new victims and unverified sources.

SurfAid speedboat travelled to the east coast of Siberut, the northernmost Mentawai island, to assess Muara Siberut and Sikabalan sub-district, and reported that there is no significant damage to infrastructure. The three islands to the south of Siberut (Sipora, Pagai Utara, Pagai Selatan) reported no serious damage. There are no clear reports from many of the more isolated villages. There are no reports of deaths or serious injuries across Mentawai district. However, stocks of daily food items in Tuapejat shops are becoming scarce.

Accessing clean water is a problem in most of the affected areas due to damaged water mains; repairs are expected to start next week.

PMI has conducted an aerial assessment of remote areas in Padang and Pariaman that have not yet received assistance. In particular, Bukit Pinang Village in Kampung Pauh district is reporting huge levels of damage to infrastructure. Basic food and tents for temporary shelter are priority needs.

Preliminary assessments by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Waste Management Team in Sumana report three villages severely affected by a landslide. The number of casualties has not been confirmed yet.

Vice President Jusuf Kalla estimated that the rehabilitation cost for the damaged infrastructure and buildings in West Sumatra could be up to IDR 4 trillion (US\$ 415 million).

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

Needs

According to operational partners in the field, immediate needs continue to include: medical supplies and personnel; hygiene kits; soap; petrol; generators; heavy equipment to support search and rescue efforts; food items; WASH, emergency shelters and jerry cans. Education and post-traumatic counseling is also a priority.

The earthquake relief chief of the Ministry of Health has requested a HARRT (US field hospital) for a minimum deployment of two weeks; preferably for one month. Two locations have already been identified to support the easy transfer of patients from outdoor tents and damaged hospital rooms.

National Response

The Government of Indonesia continues to lead the emergency response operations in West Sumatra, and has been providing search and rescue services, food and non-food items, temporary shelter, and the coordination of complementary support from the humanitarian community. A number of government officials travelled by military plane to Padang today to distribute relief items and personnel. The military is sending one hospital boat, KRI Suharso, to Padang.

Neighboring provinces continue to provide assistance with the distribution of food and non-food assistance. Lampung province deployed additional health teams and Jambi Province sent heavy equipment to support search and rescue operations. Local community members are also supporting the affected people.

International Response

Search and Rescue (SAR)

Additional SAR teams from Germany, Hungary and the United Kingdom arrived in Padang on 3 October. A number of SAR teams, medical personnel, assessment teams and water purification experts are being mobilized or are on standby. However, the government has indicated that there are sufficient SAR personnel on the ground.

International Governmental Assistance

Singapore pledged US\$ 50,000 dollars of emergency supplies and sent 42 personnel.

The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) provided € 1 million in coordination with the Spanish Embassy in Indonesia and OCHA.

The Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid provided seven tons of relief items including: plastic sheets, tarpaulins, jerry cans and one WHO Medical IDA kit.

International/National NGO Assistance

A number of international and national NGOs have deployed teams to the affected areas to provide medical supplies and personnel; logistical support; non-food items; drinking water; bulldozers; clothing items; food items; generators; mobile health clinics; fuel; post-traumatic counseling for affected children and radio station kits to channel information to affected communities. In addition to organizations previously mentioned, organizations include: Action Against Hunger, Aktion Deutschland Hilft, Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund (ASB), ACT International, British Red Cross, CHF International, Church World Services, FIRST Response Indonesia, HELP, Malaysia Red Crescent, Malteser International, Save the Children, Trócaire, World Vision, The Worker Samaritan Association and YEU.

Aktion Deutschland Hilft provided € 100,000 from its catastrophe fund for humanitarian response.

The American Red Cross provided an initial US\$ 100,000 from the International Response Fund to support the Indonesian Red Cross and will provide additional support if requested.

British Red Cross raised £250,000 (US\$ 400,000) in 24 hours in an appeal to help victims of multiple disasters in the Asia-Pacific.

Czech based foundation, People in Need, released € 20,000 as emergency funds and is arranging for a public collection.

PMI NHQ received donation of IDR 300 million (US\$ 31,000) from BMW Indonesia; AQUA (water company) distributed 10,000 boxes of water from Medan and Palembang to Padang.

United Nations

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates up to one-third of the affected population are children. UNICEF expects relief items for 50,000 families to arrive today, which include: water pumps, water storage equipment, 40,000 jerry cans and 40,000 hygiene kits, the provision of protective services and safe places for children, 250 school tents, schools-in-a-box and recreational kits to help children re-establish a sense of normality.

UNDP deployed the UNDP Waste Management Team (WMT) from Banda Aceh and provided a portable generator, emergency food, handheld radios, satellite phone and other supplies. WMT will support the Indonesian Army (TNI) with the clean-up and conduct a rapid assessment of the nature and extent of waste and rubble; advise on re-opening of communication/transport links (roads, bridges); determine what (if any) facilities for non-recyclable waste are available; and seek to mitigate the incidence of open dumping.

The World Food Programme (WFP) is on stand-by with 50 metric tons of high energy biscuits and has already sent heavy lifting equipment from Banda Aceh to Padang to help with excavation efforts.

All humanitarian aid is tracked through OCHA's 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 BNPB is leading the coordination of relief response, and is being supported by OCHA.

The Government will seek agreement with Pertamina on fuel priority for humanitarian operations. The Government will follow up on accessibility of port for cold storage for dead bodies.

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.

West Sumatra Satkorlak is conducting meetings twice a day at the Command Post with all relevant offices and departments.

VI. Contact

Please contact:

Government

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

Halim Airport: Mr. Yolak 0813 8811 7181

Tanjung Priok seaport: Mr. Suwignyo 0816 1165 980 (takes two to three days to reach Padang seaport)

INGOs and other humanitarian actors who have difficulty in transporting relief assistance can contact them, but they will prioritize goods to be delivered based on the urgency of needs.

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Per Anders Berthlin +46 73 384 2874 (arriving Padang Oct 3)

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