

Indonesia Earthquake 2006



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ЗАПАЗОВА



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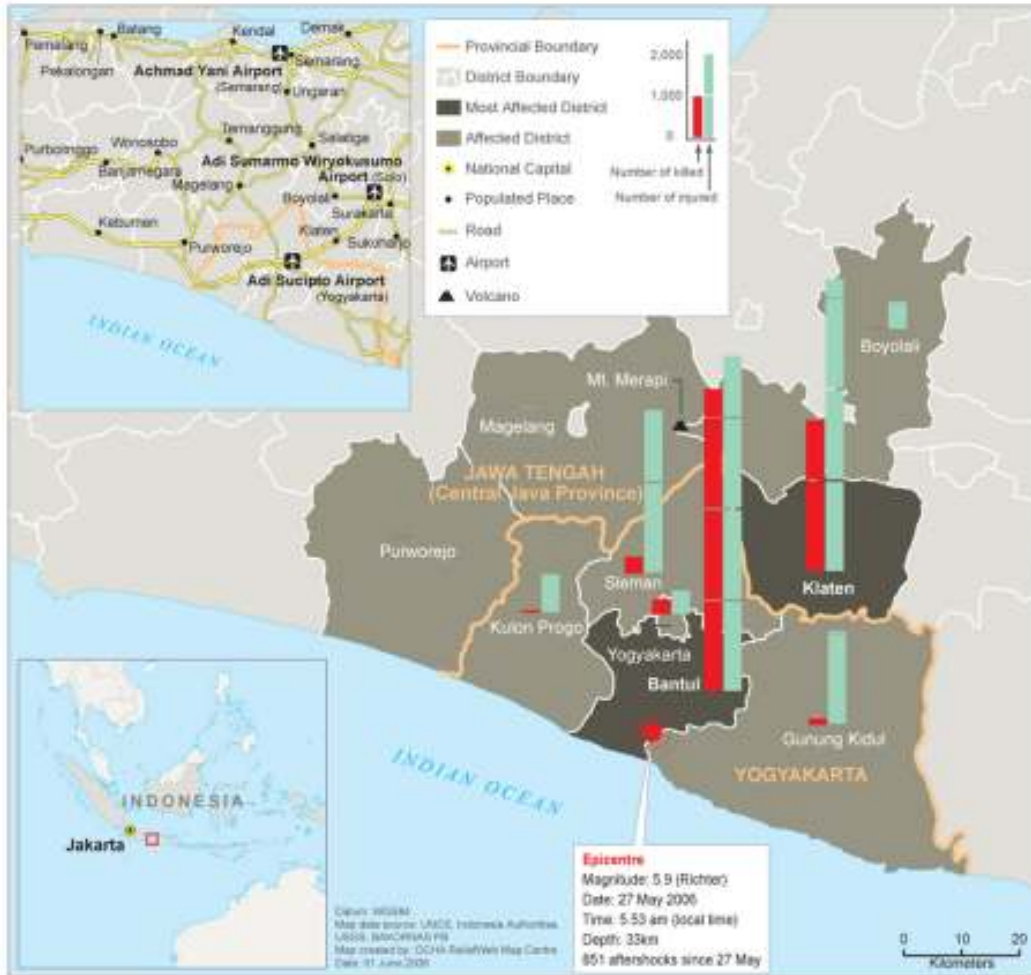


Indonesia: Earthquake

OCHA Situation Report No. 5

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



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<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/AHAA-6QBHYL?OpenDocument>

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Situation

At 05:53hrs on 27 May 2006, an earthquake measuring 5.9 on the Richter scale (BMG) struck Indonesia's island of Java. The epicentre was located approximately 37 kilometres south of the city of Yogyakarta. The earthquake impacted eight districts within Yogyakarta province and the neighbouring Central Java province, severely damaging housing and infrastructure. The two worst-affected districts were Bantul, in Yogyakarta, and Klaten in Central Java (see map). As of 31 May 2006, between 5,000 and 6,000 people were reported dead, with over 20,000 injured. An estimated 200,000 – 600,000 were displaced, and some 60,000 houses were damaged or destroyed.

Response

Immediate needs have been identified for emergency shelter materials, medical assistance, clean water, sanitation, and food. The need to initiate early recovery efforts is also recognised. The National Coordinating Board for the Management of Disaster (BAKORNAS PB), along with provincial (SATKORLAC) and district (SATLAK) authorities, are taking a lead role in coordinating emergency response mechanisms on the ground. Building on preparedness measures put in place to meet needs related to a possible eruption of the nearby Mt. Merapi volcano, and drawing on stockpiled supplies from the tsunami disaster, national and international agencies have been able to swiftly begin responding to immediate needs. The timing of the provision of support from the international community is crucial as primary school students must complete their 2006 exams and finish the school year.

Over the next six months, international agencies will continue to work closely with Government partners to provide humanitarian relief and support recovery efforts. A Coordination Center was set up in Yogyakarta and an On-site Operations Coordination Center (OSOCC) in Bantul, with a Liaison Office in Klaten and a Reception Center at Yogyakarta Airport. In line with the Humanitarian Reform Agenda and the decision of the IASC Principals in December 2005, the Humanitarian Coordinator, with the IASC country team, is applying the cluster approach to ensure greater predictability and accountability in the response. As such, clear leads have been established for each area of work and key UN and non-UN partners have been identified to participate in initial assessments, such as the Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment, carried out on 27 May, and develop this Response Plan. Response actions under the current Earthquake Response Plan (ERP) include:

- **Emergency Shelter:** provide basic materials for the construction of emergency shelters and the establishment of managed camps for those rendered homeless;
- **Health and Nutrition:** assist overloaded hospitals and provide key medical supplies such as drugs, kits for operations, and tents for field hospitals and families of patients. Support health authorities in the coordination of health actors and strengthening disease surveillance;
- **Water and Sanitation:** provide alternative sources of clean water while urgent repairs are made to damaged treatment facilities and sewage systems;
- **Food:** provide food and supplementary nutrition, and establish food kitchens where necessary, until affected populations are able to begin working and markets become functional;
- **Child protection and Education:** provide psycho-social support to affected population, establish child-friendly spaces, and help prevent abuse and exploitation of children and of other vulnerable groups;
- **Information and Telecommunications:** provide enhanced telecommunications support to enable efficient delivery of assistance to rural areas;
- **Logistics:** provide transportation, storage, communication and coordination support for the distribution of aid to affected areas;
- **Early Recovery:** provide cash-for-work to clear rubble and recycle building materials. Provision of transitional shelter and equipping communities to rehabilitate housing. Efforts also include restarting micro-enterprises in the informal economy, provision of environmental advice for recovery, and disaster preparedness;

- **Agriculture:** address food and nutrition insecurity of affected farming with the aim to reduce overall dependency on external food aid;
- **Coordination and Security:** support the Government's relief and recovery efforts (particularly in coordinating the international relief and recovery effort) and support monitoring, reporting and analysis of the needs and delivery of assistance.

Based on initial assessments, the Emergency Response Plan urgently seeks \$ 103,389,500 ¹ for projects to address these most immediate needs over the coming six months.

The present plan, which was jointly prepared by UN agencies, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and NGOs within five days of the earthquake, is based on preliminary assessments. In keeping with evolving practice, it is expected that this Response Plan will have a unified revision as soon as in-depth needs assessments—especially in the early recovery areas—are complete, in about 3-6 weeks. Minor revisions and adjustments will be ongoing.

The UN Country team is also putting together a Recovery Plan for next six months, with the participation of the World Bank.

¹ All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this plan should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding, continually updated, on the CAP 2006 page.

Inter-Agency Earthquake Response Plan (ERP)

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

<p>Indonesia Earthquake Response Plan 2006 Summary of Requirements - by Sector as of 2 June 2006 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	5,600,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	10,001,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	12,830,000
EDUCATION	3,960,000
FOOD	5,361,500
HEALTH	12,023,000
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,104,000
SECURITY	430,000
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	49,650,000
WATER AND SANITATION	2,430,000
Grand Total	103,389,500

<p>Indonesia Earthquake Response Plan 2006 Summary of Requirements - By Organisation as of 2 June 2006 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
Coordinated Partners incl. IFRC	35,250,000
FAO	5,600,000
Help	150,000
ILO	1,200,000
IOM	16,500,000
OCHA	3,075,000
SC	500,000
UNDP	9,080,000
UNDP/UN HABITAT/UNV	4,500,000
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	150,000
UNEP	350,000
UNESCO	930,000
UNFPA	1,100,000
UNICEF	12,266,000
UNIDO	1,400,000
UNOPS/UNITAR	70,000
WFP	5,823,500
WHO	5,445,000
Grand Total	103,389,500

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 June 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 CONTEXT

Indonesia: Basic Data

Basic Data Pre-earthquake	Indonesia	Worst-Affected Districts	
		Bantul	Klaten
HDI	.69	.68	.67
Population (millions)	217.6	.38	1.10
Adjusted real per capita expenditure (\$)	65	67.4	67.4
No access to clean water (% pop.)	44.8	42.3	49.5
No access to health facilities (% pop.)	23.1	4.2	13.9
Households without access to sanitation (%)	25	16	37
Population living below national poverty line (%)	18	19.8	24.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1000)	43.5	27.4	29.5
Birth deliveries attended by medical personnel (%)	66.7	88.5	92.2
Undernourished children under 5 (%)	25.8	17	19.7
People living with HIV/AIDS	90,000-150,000	-	-
Primary school participation rate (%)	96.1	99	98
Adult literacy rate (%)	10.5	16.6	17.2
Gender empowerment measure ²	54.6	49.1	64.7

Source: Human Development Report 2004

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago, made up of over 17,000 islands. The country has the world's fourth largest population with over 245 million, over half of who live on the island of Java. Indonesia held successful presidential and legislative elections in 2004 that brought in a government, led by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

Indonesia is highly prone to periodic occurrences of various types of natural and human-exacerbated disasters, most frequently droughts, forest fires, floods, earthquakes and landslides, as well as volcanic eruptions and tsunamis. In the last decade - before the tsunami of December 2004 and the May 2006 earthquake in Yogyakarta - as many as 6.8 million people in Indonesia were affected by various types of natural disasters. In 2003 alone, almost 500,000 people were displaced, over 34,000 injured, and 1,300 killed by natural and man-made disasters. A number of these natural disasters have been generated or exacerbated by human activities, such as legal and illegal logging. The tsunami that struck northern Sumatra in December 2004 left 160,000 Indonesians dead or missing and displaced over 500,000 people.

Where?

The earthquake centred on the coast of the Indonesian island of Java (Lat. 8.007°S, Long. 110.285°E). The earthquake-affected provinces are Yogyakarta and Central Java. In Yogyakarta, the earthquake affected all four districts (Sleman, Bantul, Gunung Kidul, and Kulon Progo). In Central Java province, it impacted the four districts (Megelang, Boyolali, Klaten, and Purworejo) to the west and north of Yogyakarta. The two worst-affected districts are Bantul and Klaten.

What has happened since the crisis?

Local and National Authorities

The Government of Indonesia responded immediately to the emergency. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono temporarily relocated his office to Yogyakarta in order to personally coordinate the emergency response efforts. The National Coordinating Board for the Management of Disaster (BAKORNAS PB) is the overall coordinating agency and is led by Vice President Jusuf Kalla. The Government of Indonesia has allocated one trillion rupiah from the national budget for recovery and rehabilitation initiatives. Of this amount, BAKORNAS PB has been provided an initial 75 billion rupiah for emergency response efforts. Response teams, medical teams and military units from around the country have been deployed to the affected provinces.

² Composite index based upon the participation of women in local labour force and parliament, female population, non-agricultural wage differences between females and males.

International Response

UN and BAKORNAS staff were deployed to Yogyakarta on 14 May 2006 to monitor and support preparedness efforts related to the possible eruption of Mt. Merapi. Following the 27 May 2006 earthquake, the team has worked with the local government to establish information and coordination mechanisms. The UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) was activated following the earthquake and has been monitoring the situation on a daily basis. UN agencies were able to immediately dispatch aid, drawing down on stocks from their Indonesian programmes, including stockpiles of relief items in Aceh. These stocks will subsequently have to be replenished. A UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team was deployed on 30 May 2006 to support operations in Bantul and Yogyakarta.

Inter-agency teams (United Nations Children’s Fund [UNICEF], World Health Organization [WHO], World Food Programme [WFP], United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], United Nations Population Fund [UNFPA], Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere [CARE], United Nations Department of Safety and Security [UNDSS]) have carried out preliminary field assessment missions in conjunction with government counterparts. Concerned countries and international aid organisations have meanwhile begun to mobilise resources in order to respond to the emergency.

The initial response of UN agencies has included emergency relief items, coordination support and assessment of needs. In addition to emergency technical staff deployed to the affected region, UN agencies have been providing the following initial support (as of 31 May):

UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 water bladders • 22 water trucks supplying 320,000 litres of water a day • 12,000 hygiene kits • 2000 tarpaulins • 110 tents • 300 cooking sets
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69 MTs fortified biscuits • 102 MTs noodles • 359 MTs rice • 10 mobile warehouses • Health equipment
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 Emergency health kits • 3 Diarrhoeal kits • 9 Surgical kits • Medical teams • Medical supplies
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene kits • Midwifery kits • Reproductive health kits • Medical teams
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 trucks • Medical teams • Home return assistance to patients at hospitals
OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$150,000 to mobilise the aid process

2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

Who is most affected?

A large portion of the six million people living in the affected districts were directly impacted by the earthquake, particularly in light of damage to infrastructure and services such as water treatment plants, sewage systems, and medical facilities. Among the worst affected are those already vulnerable due to poverty and who were rendered homeless, lost family members and/or access to livelihoods. The particularly vulnerable include affected women, children, and the elderly.

What are the priority sectors for response?

Based on initial assessments, including a joint rapid needs assessment of the affected area carried out by UN Country Team and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) members on 29 May 2006, priority needs have been identified in the following areas: emergency shelter materials, medical supplies, clean water, sanitation, agriculture and food.

The response plan (see next section) is organised as follows:

- A. Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items;
- B. Health and Nutrition;
- C. Water and Sanitation;
- D. Food;
- E. Child Protection and Education;
- F. Information and Telecommunications;
- G. Logistics;
- H. Early Recovery;
- I. Coordination and Security.

3. RESPONSE PLAN

3.1 EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Estimates of the number of people rendered homeless by the earthquake vary between 200,000 to 600,000. Tents, tarpaulins, plastic sheeting bedding, and cooking items have been drawn from warehouse and emergency stockpiles. However they are not enough to meet current demand, and are not usable for more than a few weeks – especially given heavy rains, and the potential for large-scale evacuation if nearby Mt Merapi erupts violently. Functioning hospitals are over-crowded in part because patients are not able to return to their homes which have been damaged or destructed. Standing schools are also unable to resume their functions, because they are providing emergency shelter.

The Governor has emphasised the use of host families, as a temporary solution to those made homeless. There is no intention to build – nor is there much empty space for – large camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); International Organization for Migration (IOM) is ready to provide assistance in camp management should the need arise. At the same time, many homeless people have expressed reluctance to leave the area of their damaged/destroyed homes, in order to protect their property. It is critical to think of durable emergency shelter solutions.

Learning from the post-tsunami response, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) will assume the coordination lead role to help local government and partners develop an emergency shelter.³ An implementation plan will be developed in consultation with interested partners. Rapid assessments will be undertaken to determine the most effective response strategy. Efforts will be made to take into account lessons learned from other emergency operations in the region.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		\$
Coordinated Partners including IFRC INS-06/S/NF01	<p>Project title: Contribute towards an effective and efficient international humanitarian response to emergency shelter needs.</p> <p>Objective: Emergency Shelter Coordination Group (ESCG): the key objective of the ESCG will be to contribute towards the effective provision of emergency shelter assistance to the earthquake-affected population through the timely and efficient coordination of the ESCG.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 250,000 homeless people</p> <p>Partners: BAKORNAS, Local Government, UN agencies and other partners</p>	35,000,000
IOM INS-06/S/NF02	<p>Project title: Provision of Emergency Shelter to Displaced People in Yogyakarta area</p> <p>Objective: Provide temporary shelter to out-patients who have lost their home and others</p> <p>Beneficiaries: up to 12,500</p> <p>Partners: National Disaster Managing Board (BAKORNAS), Governor's Office, Regional Disaster Managing Board (SATKORLAK), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</p>	2,000,000
IOM INS-06/S/NF03	<p>Project title: Provision of Non-Food Items to Displaced People in Yogyakarta area</p> <p>Objective: Provide necessary non-food items to affected population, including blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, generators, clothes and hygiene kits</p> <p>Beneficiaries: up to 12,500</p> <p>Partners: BAKORNAS, Governor's Office, SATKORLAK, IFRC, WHO, UNHCR, WFP, OCHA</p>	500,000

³ The International Federation, as a coordinating partner with the UN, fully supports the UN Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) and Flash Appeals, but does not formally appeal through these mechanisms and will accept support only through its own appeal process. Please refer to the summary description of Federation activities annexed to this document, or access the full Federation Preliminary Emergency Appeal (and related updates) for the Indonesia Yogyakarta Earthquake at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?06/MDRID001.pdf.

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EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		\$
UNICEF INS-06/S/NF04	Project title: Emergency Preparedness in Yogyakarta area Objective: Replenish stock for emergency shelter and non-food items for emergency preparedness including Mount Merapi and Yogyakarta area; distribute shelter and non-food items. Beneficiaries: up to 80,000 Partners: Governor's Office, SATKORLAK	2,000,000
Save the Children INS-06/S/NF05	Project Title: Provision of health kits Objective: Distribution of 1,000 health kits; and unspecified number of game kits and basic family kits.	500,000
Help INS-06/S/NF06	Project Title: Provision of stoves and mats Objective: Distribution of 2,000 stoves; 2,000 plastic mats (donated by UNHCR)	150,000

3.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

As a result of the disaster, the numbers of injured persons seeking treatment, primarily for broken limbs and crush injuries, has overwhelmed the available hospitals. Of a total of 26 health centres in Bantul district, 2 have been completely destroyed, while 24 have been damaged. The three hospitals in Bantul district are treating patients at four times their capacity. In Klaten district, the main hospital is also treating patients far beyond its capacity. The situation is similar at the provincial level.

Many of the patients in the hospitals are accommodated outside, due to overcrowding and continuing aftershocks. This has resulted in poor hygiene and is putting patients at an increased risk of infection.

Furthermore, resettlements of large numbers of people in temporary locations with high population densities, inadequate shelter and poor water and sanitation systems create potential high morbidity and mortality rates for communicable diseases. Existing health surveillance systems must therefore be adapted to the emergency context incorporating an early warning component.

The risk of HIV/AIDS is heightened in emergency situations; vulnerability of women and girls is elevated and their needs in terms of security, hygiene and dignity increased. In addition, there is the potential threat of HIV transmission through unsafe blood. In Jogjakarta and Central Java, the estimated number of people living with HIV is 11,915⁴.

A number of countries have provided field medical centres, and the Government has stated that further medical facilities and staff are not necessary. However, selected medicine and medical equipment are still urgently needed.

The managerial and leadership capacity of health authorities for effective delivery of services and coordination of health actors is also overstretched. WHO has been requested by the Ministry of Health to coordinate information on contributions by health partners, and by the UN family to lead the health cluster by coordinating UN and NGO activities under the overall leadership of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.

Objectives

- Restore and protect the health of the affected population, through the delivery of emergency medical assistance and preventive care including reproductive health, according to needs identified by the MoH.
- Support the health authorities in the coordination and the monitoring of the health sector response to the emergency in order to ensure that the health system is revitalized and further reinforced.
- Improve access to information and education on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention and care, as well as HIV/AIDS prevention efforts among service providers and humanitarian workers.

⁴ Official Ministry of Health estimate of 2002.

INDONESIA EARTHQUAKE

Activities

- Support to health authorities in monitoring the health situation and assessing emergency health needs and in the coordinating relief efforts in the health sector through the establishment of effective coordination mechanisms.
- Establish and strengthen of disease surveillance and early warning system
- Assure supplies of basic medical and personal equipment including basic health kits and personal hygiene products, essential medicines (including Anti Retroviral treatment), equipment, emergency kits and reproductive health kits and cold chain equipment, clean blood supplies and universal precaution kits.
- Provide emergency medical assistance and preventive care including Expanded Programme for Immunization (measles, tetanus), water quality control, and prevention of gender based violence provision of assistance to displaced patients and families upon completion of their medical treatment, and psychosocial mental health assistance.

Expected impact

- Reduce morbidity and mortality and prevention of gender based violence
- Prevent disease outbreak
- Effective coordination of health actors and partners
- Functioning emergency health service delivery accessible to persons in need

HEALTH			\$
WHO INS-06/H01	<p>Project title: Coordination and monitoring of health situation and sector response and capacity building.</p> <p>Objective: To ensure up to date information on developments in the health sector and effective coordination of those involved in health activities. Support to establishment of MOH emergency coordination centre and sub offices in affected areas.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Health authorities, NGOs, affected populations.</p> <p>Partners: Provincial and district health, BKKBN, NGOS, UN</p>	1,445,000	
WHO INS-06/H02	<p>Project title: Establishment and strengthening of disease surveillance and early warning system</p> <p>Objective: To establish and maintain early warning and epidemic response in affected districts</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Affected populations</p> <p>Partners: NGOS, Provincial and district health authorities UN</p>	1,000,000	
WHO INS-06/H03	<p>Project title: Assuring supplies of basic medical and personal equipment</p> <p>Objective: Ensuring the timely delivery of basic drugs and supplies, filling gaps</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Affected populations</p> <p>Partners: Provincial and district health authorities, NGOS UN</p>	1,200,000	
WHO INS-06/H04	<p>Project title: Provision of emergency medical assistance, preventive care and a capacity building</p> <p>Objective: Ensuring that emergency health service is accessible to persons in need including preventive care, psycho social support and mental health water quality control, waste management and filling immediate gaps and public health campaigns.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Affected populations</p> <p>Partners: Provincial and district health authorities, NGOs UN</p>	1,800,000	

INDONESIA EARTHQUAKE

HEALTH and NUTRITION			
Government Counterparts: Ministry of Health, Provincial Health Office, and District Health Office, CDC			
Other Partners: WHO, UNFPA and WFP, International and local NGOs, Midwives Association, National Lactation Committee. WHO, American Red Cross, Save the Children, CARE, Oxfam, CRS			
Agency	Main Area of Responsibility	Principal Activities	\$
UNICEF INS-06/H05	Relief and support for women's and child health and nutrition for 180,000 people in twelve earthquake affected sub-districts in Central Java and Yogyakarta.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of basic health kits. 2. Provision of maternity kits. 3. Provision of infant supplies. 4. Provision of midwifery kits. 5. Provision of refrigerators, voltage stabilisers and other cold chain equipment 6. Replacement of damaged equipment drugs and supplies. 7. Advocacy and training in MCH. 	1,040,000
UNICEF INS-06/H06	Provide support to Expanded Programme for Immunisation (measles for children 6 mos. – 5 years and tetanus for adults 15-60 yrs. in directly affected areas)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vaccines, syringes, safety boxes & other equipment 2. Distribution costs 3. Training of health care workers 4. Cold boxes and vaccine carriers 	580,000
UNICEF INS-06/H07	Avian Influenza	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community/Neighbourhood Response per "CREATE" model and community resilience concepts; 2. Two multi-component media strategies focussed on reaching district and local leaders; 3. Community preparedness and contingency planning 	264,000
UNICEF INS-06/H08	Project title: Objective: Beneficiaries: Partners:	Nutrition Ensure adequate nutritional status of vulnerable populations, especially children under five Affected Populations Provincial and district health authorities, NGOS UN	264,000
UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) INS-06/H09	Project Title Objectives Beneficiaries Partners	Reproductive Health Support for affected population in affected areas To provide life-saving and emergency support for complicated and normal deliveries for IDPs by implementing the MISP (Minimum Initial Services Package) 44,000 women at reproductive age; 6,500 pregnant women; 6,100 deliveries Provincial/Districts Health, BKKBN, Women Empowerment Offices, Indonesian Midwife Association (IBI), NGOs.	600,000
UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) INS-06/H10	Project Title Objectives Beneficiaries Partners	Provision of personal hygiene packs to women and girls affected by the earthquake. To safeguard personal hygiene of women and girls in the earthquake affected areas. 21,900 women and girls at reproductive age Indonesian Midwife Association (IBI), NGOs	250,000

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HEALTH			\$
UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) INS-06/H13	Project Title Prevention and Support for victims/survivors of GBV among IDPs in the affected areas Objectives To provide health support, psycho-social care and safe spaces to the affected women and girls Beneficiaries 50,000 women, girls, elderly and disabled affected by GBV Partners Provincial/Districts Health, Women Empowerment Offices, NGOs	250,000	
IOM INS-06/H11	Project title: IOM Medical Emergency Response for Victims of Yogyakarta Earthquake Objectives: (First 4 weeks): provision of medical assistance to victims and/or displaced persons and other vulnerable populations and assistance to discharge patients and their family through temporary lodging or transport to their places of origin; Short to medium term objectives: provision of psychosocial/mental health assistance to vulnerable groups; damage assessment for health care facilities and participation to repair and rehabilitation of basic community health infrastructure; Beneficiaries: 5,000 victims. Partners: WHO, BAKORNAS, Provincial and District Health Offices, Ministry of Health, DINSOS and other relevant stakeholders	3,000,000	

3.3 WATER AND SANITATION

Initial reports from the district governments indicate that the availability of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene kits have been identified as immediate priorities. Without secure sources of drinking water and adequate sanitation, diarrhoea and other water-borne diseases can escalate and pose particular threats to children.

Due to the extensive movement of people and the rubble in existing villages, it has been very difficult during the first 72 hours to obtain numbers and locations of the affected population to allow for efficient water delivery with any certainty. UNICEF's approach will be to locate water containers in established locations, starting with the largest groups of people, while gathering information from other sectors and agencies located throughout the affected areas.

Most water sources in the affected areas are shallow wells. Preliminary assessments indicate that up to 20% of these might be damaged or unusable, if data gathered from the first few villages surveyed is representative. There is also some indication that septic tanks from toilets have been broken and might contaminate shallow aquifers. A small piped sewage system in Yogyakarta might also have ruptured. There is also a risk of contamination as sewage pipes are generally laid parallel to water mains, which could also have been broken.

Only three of the 12 water treatment plants in Bantul District with capacities ranging from 5 to 40 litres per second are currently functioning, due to the disruption of electricity to the remaining nine plants. Water systems within both most-affected districts (Bantul and Klaten) have been assessed as stable or returning to normal within the coming days. Water authorities from adjacent districts are providing water supply trucks to assist in the delivery of water, and operational costs have been requested from UNICEF. Emergency water supply is being implemented for all the areas where the affected population is no longer able to access the traditional water sources.

Sanitation facilities are needed throughout the area. Both water and sanitation facilities must be used properly and that there are no outbreaks of water borne or sanitation related diseases until the people rebuild their homes.

Objectives

- Reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases and morbidity caused by lack of safe water and sanitation facilities and poor hygiene.
- Ensure access to safe drinking water and to sanitation facilities that meet or exceed SPHERE standards, and take into account the privacy, dignity and safety of girls and women.
- Ensure that affected populations are knowledgeable about the risks associated with poor hygiene and contaminated water.

INDONESIA EARTHQUAKE

Activities

- Assess evolving water and sanitation situation and support government in coordinating the overall water and sanitation response.
- Ensure access to sufficient quantities of drinking water among affected populations that meet or exceeds SPHERE standards, with particular attention to the needs of children and women
- Provide key hygiene messages and essential supplies to maintain personal hygiene to affected population
- Ensure that families (especially children and women), IDP camps, health facilities and schools have access to sanitation facilities that meet or exceed SPHERE standards
- Ensure that children in temporary learning centres and child care centres have access to adequate water and sanitation facilities and hygiene information.

WATER AND SANITATION		\$
UNICEF INS-06/WS01	<p>Project title: Provision of safe drinking water Objective: Assessment of water infrastructure and damage; Support for water trucking operations; Provision of water bladders and tap stands; Emergency repairs of water treatment plants, networks and shallow wells; Provide water purification chemicals for water treatment plants; Provision of household level water purification tablets; Provision of water storage containers and safe handling and storage information. Beneficiaries: 25,000 persons Partners: Oxfam, USAID/ESP, Plan International, Care, IRD, YDD, YKY, IFRC, Spanish, French and German Red Cross, PMI (Indonesian Red Cross), Department of Public Works (PU), Municipal Water Authorities (PDAM), Ministry of Health (national, provincial and district)</p>	766,000
UNICEF INS-06/WS02	<p>Project title: Hygiene Promotion Objective: Provision of hygiene kits and health facilities to the displaced; hygiene promotion activities, focusing on key hygiene practices (hand washing, toilet use and safe drinking water); Provision of washing and bathing facilities in TLCs. Beneficiaries: 25,000 persons</p>	528,000
UNICEF INS-06/WS03	<p>Project title: Access to sanitation facilities Objective: Assessment of sanitation infrastructure, damage, needs; Construction/rehabilitation of sanitation facilities at household level, in camps, health facilities, schools and children's centres; Supplies/support solid and liquid waste management at hospitals and other public buildings. Beneficiaries: 25,000 persons</p>	636,000
IOM INS-06/WS04	<p>Project title: Water and Sanitation support in response to the Yogyakarta Earthquake Objective: Review of environmental health issues, focusing especially in transitional sites; Provision of appropriate water/sanitation systems for temporary shelters; Assist local authorities in developing community-based training programmes; Implementation of community level education programmes on water and sanitation.</p>	500,000

3.4 FOOD

The most vulnerable communities have lost their source of food and income due to the earthquake. It is estimated that some 100,000 of those displaced by the earthquake are in urgent need of food assistance. Short-term relief food assistance is required for the worst affected areas to save lives and to prevent a decline in their nutritional status. Ongoing rapid needs assessment will define final relief food requirements.

Prior to the earthquake disaster, the World Food Programme (WFP) has been assisting over two million beneficiaries in Indonesia under its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) "Assistance to Tsunami Recovery and Nutritional Rehabilitation".

Objectives

To address the earthquake affected populations by providing ready-to-eat food and to help them to get livelihoods back by supporting them with relief food rations.

Activities

To address some 100,000 of those affected by the earthquake for the first two months of the operation through general food distribution in June and July, then progressively phasing down assistance for the following four months to 40,000 of the most vulnerable women and children.

Expected Impact

The affected population has physical access to sufficient and safe food. The nutritional status of the affected population is adequately maintained. The immediate relief food requirements of those displaced by the earthquake are met by the provision of the full daily calorie-intake for the first two months of the operation, the nutritional status of the beneficiaries is adequate, and lives are saved.

FOOD		\$
World Food Programme (WFP) INS-06/F01	<p>Project title: Immediate emergency response for Affected People in the Yogyakarta Earthquake</p> <p>Objective: To maintain nutritional status and save lives by providing food</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: 100,000 initially (approximately 40,000 women and 40,000 children)</p> <p>Partners: (Local Government, International Medical Corps, Relief International, World Relief and WALHI (Indonesian NGO)</p>	5,361,500

3.5 CHILD PROTECTION AND EDUCATION

Provincial offices of the Ministry of Education report that 423 primary schools and 91 Junior Secondary Schools in Bantul have been completely destroyed, with an additional 48 primary schools and 16 junior secondary schools heavily damaged. In Klaten District, 48 primary schools have been destroyed and 188 heavily damaged, and one junior secondary school has been destroyed and 19 have been heavily damaged. The great majority of the estimated 525,000 primary and junior secondary school students in both districts have been affected, with the loss or damage of nearly 90% of the school infrastructure in Bantul.

Junior high school students had just completed their examinations during the week prior to the earthquake. Primary school examinations planned for the first week in June have now been postponed until further notice. It is imperative that adequate learning spaces be provided as soon as possible to allow primary school students to complete their 2006 exams and finish the school year. There is an urgent need for basic school supplies, such as pens, paper, and notebooks. It is of utmost importance that the basic education system in the affected areas be restored to an adequate level of quality for all children within the next six months and that special efforts are made for all children to have access to suitable learning spaces and basic teaching-learning materials when the new school year starts in July.

UNICEF was in immediate contact with key government counterparts on the ground following the earthquake. UNICEF’s Child Protection assessments, undertaken in cooperation with key governmental partners, commenced within the first 72 hours of the events. Findings included signs of psychosocial distress in children, lack of activities, the presence of unaccompanied and separated children, and concerns regarding abuse, exploitation and trafficking.

Objectives

- Ensure that primary and junior secondary educational services are re-established within six months and that all children access to sufficient quantity and quality of temporary learning spaces.
- Strengthen the capacity of local government counterparts and civil society to provide support and protection for children affected by the earthquake
- Strengthen community-based mechanisms to ensure the prevention of abuse, exploitation, and secondary separation of children from their families.

Priority Population to be Reached: Up to 525,000 children in most affected areas (UNICEF).

Activities

- Assess the evolving basic education situation and support the government in coordinating the overall basic education response;
- Ensure access to sufficient quantity and quality of temporary learning spaces for primary and junior secondary school students;
- Ensure that students have access to basic teaching-learning materials including textbooks.

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- Ensure temporary learning spaces have adequate basic water and sanitation facilities.
- Establishment of five children’s centres in the areas that are most affected and where there are the greatest concentrations of children, supplemented by mobile outreach teams for outlying communities.
- Training of social workers, civil society, and volunteers to ensure the quality of services in children’s centres and outreach activities.
- Psychosocial recovery of children through recreation activities, structured play, life-skills, and, where necessary, counselling.
- Deployment of trained female police in affected areas for community-based monitoring and reporting on children to help prevent violence, abuse, exploitation, including trafficking.
- Registration of children whose care situation has changed, and who may be vulnerable to secondary separation, and to ensure that these children have access to necessary services.
- As the lead agency for child protection, UNICEF will be responsible for inter-agency and NGO coordination.

EDUCATION			
Government Counterparts: Ministry of Education: National, Provincial and District			
Other Partners: Plan International, SCF-UK, USAID, ADRA, DBE, Church World Service and other NGOs			
Agency	Main Area of Responsibility	Principal Activities	\$
UNICEF INS-06/E01	Temporary Learning Spaces	1. Provision of 1,000 tents for temporary learning spaces 2. Emergency repairs to lightly damaged schools	1,980,000
UNICEF INS-06/E02	Basic Learning Materials and Supplies	1. Provision of basic learning supplies, including textbooks	1,320,000
UNICEF INS-06/E03	School Sanitation and Hygiene	1. Construction of school latrine and hygiene facilities	660,000
UNICEF INS-06/H12	HIV/AIDS and drug abuse information 1. HIV/AIDS and drug abuse information and education campaigns in collaboration with children’s centres, schools, peer educators, scouts, health and social workers; 2. Peer and Life Skill Education programmes.		330,000

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CHILD PROTECTION			
Government Counterparts: National and Provincial-level Department of Social Welfare, Police, including children's and women's desks at police stations; National and Provincial AIDS Commission			
Other Partners: Local NGOs, Social Workers; CIMSA, Aisiyah, PKBI, Scouts, UNFPA, UNAIDS			
Agency	Main Area of Responsibility	Principal Activities	\$
UNICEF INS-06/P/HR/RL01	Psychosocial support and child friendly spaces	1. Establishment of five children's centres and mobile outreach teams. 2. Child protection training for social workers, civil society groups, volunteers, and teachers. 3. Psychosocial activities including recreation, structure play, life skills and counselling.	490,000
INS-06/P/HR/RL02	Prevention of Violence, Abuse, Exploitation	1. Training and deployment of community police women. 2. Community awareness and monitoring of Violence, Abuse, Exploitation and Trafficking.	132,000
INS-06/P/HR/RL03	Registration	1. Registration of children whose care situation has changed. 2. Monitoring and evaluation.	132,000
UNESCO INS-06/P/HR/RL04	<p>Community Emergency Education and Trauma Counselling Services for Children in the earthquake-affected areas - a chance to leave trauma behind and be prepared to the new school year in community summer camps</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish children's summer camps - temporary child-friendly learning and recreational spaces with minimum infrastructure and support the reintegration of children, particularly girls, around their schools and/or community centres. • To take care of the school age children during school vacation and post-earthquake early recovery period. • To provide counselling and healing to children with psychosocial trauma through educational, cultural and recreational activities. • To support teachers and train community members to organise non-formal education for school children. <p>Beneficiaries: 1,000 children from 5 to 15 years of age; 50 teachers, 50 youth volunteers/students in Yogyakarta, Bantul and Klaten districts.</p> <p>Partners: Government, Local authorities, NGOs, Communities and other stakeholders</p>		350,000

3.6 INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Since Yogyakarta is an important tourist destination in Indonesia, and situated on the most densely populated island of Java, the telecommunications network that existed prior to the earthquake is quite sophisticated. Nonetheless, the rural areas of Bantul and Klaten districts which sustained heavy earthquake damage are not as well-equipped in terms of service provision for secure telecommunications.

In an emergency response of the UN system, WFP provides common security telecommunications, and UNICEF provides common connectivity for new offices supporting relief activities, ensuring there is data connectivity to support humanitarian operations and effective coordination. V-sat will most probably not be required in two of the sites as connectivity is possibly available.

A lesson learned from previous emergency responses in the area of information and emergency telecommunications is the importance of providing timely and relevant information about emergency relief operations to local, national and international audiences. Communications with those affected by the disaster, and advocacy on behalf of affected populations are often neglected.

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Objectives:

- Establish communications networks for new offices to facilitate relief operations, ensuring that there is data connectivity to support humanitarian operations.
- Harmonise activities between the humanitarian community and government counterparts to ensure effective coordination and the maximum utilisation of resources.

INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS		\$
UNICEF INS-06/CSS01	Project title: Emergency Relief Communications and Public Information Objective: Provide mass communication public service messages to disaster-affected victims Beneficiaries: Yogyakarta and Central Java population Partners: Ministry of Home Affairs, govt authorities, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, civil society organisations	264,000
UNICEF INS-06/CSS02	Project title: Information and Data Services Objective: Data connectivity services and telecommunications support for humanitarian missions Beneficiaries: humanitarian organisations Partners: UN agencies, local government	630,000
WFP INS-06/CSS03	Project title: Common security and operational telecommunication Objective: Reinforce telecommunication capacity in disaster affected areas Beneficiaries: humanitarian organisations Partners: UN agencies and local partners	462,000
OCHA INS-06/CSS04	Project title: Communications support for inter-agency office Objective: Reinforce telecommunication capacity in disaster affected areas Beneficiaries: humanitarian organisations Partners: UN agencies and local partners	1,575,000

3.7 LOGISTICS

Good logistics are the backbone for efficient delivery of emergency assistance. WFP and IOM has the experience in Indonesia to provide transportation, storage, communication and coordination support for the distribution of aid to affected areas, in close cooperation with BAKORNAS PB (National Disaster Managing Board Secretariat), WFP (as the leading agency for the Logistics cluster), and other agencies.

Objectives

Ensure efficient distribution of aid to affected areas, in close cooperation with BAKORNAS PB, WFP and other relevant agencies.

Activities

- Land Fleet from Medan and Jakarta to Yogyakarta – IOM will organise one convoy departing from Jakarta (20 trucks) and five convoys departing from Medan (20 trucks).
- Storage of Relief Goods – securing large and secure space and shelter to handle incoming, stable and departing cargo relevant to the relief effort; off-loading/sorting/scheduling/loading and reporting.
- Relief Item Procurement and Application – procuring, packaging, transporting and delivering material.

Expected Impact

- Up to 200,000 vulnerable persons, who will be provided with emergency relief goods;
- Up to 150 national and international aid organisations and government authorities active in the area that will benefit from the establishment of a coordinated logistics support system.

LOGISTICS		\$
IOM INS-06/CSS05	Project title: Provision of Logistical and Transportation Support in Response to the Yogyakarta Earthquake Objective: To provide transportation, storage, communication and coordination support for the distribution of aid to affected areas. Beneficiaries: Up to 200,000 vulnerable persons Partners: BAKORNAS PB, WFP, and other agencies, as required.	3,500,000

3.8 EARLY RECOVERY

Early recovery constitutes a cross-cutting issue linking immediate responses to the earthquake disaster with medium-term recovery (rehabilitation and reconstruction) efforts. Needs in the area of early recovery relate to assessing early recovery needs and supporting recovery action planning, as well as specific interventions such as immediate restoration of affected livelihoods, rehabilitation and reconstruction of economic and other infrastructure, shelter and public services. These efforts need to start immediately as emergency relief is being delivered. Early Government planning has established a timeline of 2 months for the emergency response phase, followed by rehabilitation and reconstruction phases of 24 months.

Given the scale of the damage to the housing sector and the time required to rebuild or rehabilitate housing, and based on lessons learned from the tsunami disaster, intermediary options between emergency shelter (tents) and full housing reconstruction need to be assessed. This may include the need for support to host families, supporting transitional shelters, as well as technical support to help people reconstruct their own houses. Another priority for early recovery efforts related to the need to restore as quickly as possible the livelihoods of the affected population and to support their self-help efforts. Amongst others, this will be achieved through the restoration of home-industries and small/medium-sized enterprises, as well as through injecting cash into the local economy through cash for work initiatives.

It is important that disaster-risk reduction and preparedness measures be integrated into the post-disaster recovery process, particularly in light of the increased risk at nearby Mount Merapi.

Objective

To support the Government and civil society to enable a quick and early recovery from the earthquake disaster, allowing for a rapid restoration of livelihoods, integrating disaster preparedness and risk reduction into the recovery process, and reducing the dependency from humanitarian aid.

Activities

- Technical Support for the BAPPENAS-led Damage/Needs Assessment and Action Planning for Recovery;
- Support for immediate employment (cash-for-work) through clearing and recycling rubble, including training for supervisors;
- Support for resumption of livelihoods focused on resuming function of home-industries and small/medium-sized enterprises, and crash courses for seismically safe construction skills.
- Assessing options and supporting Government measures for transitional and permanent shelters, and community infrastructure.
- Provision of technical support on disaster risk reduction and preparedness, including earthquake-resistant construction standards for housing and other buildings as well as environmental assessment and technical advice on environmental impact assessment. Additionally, preparedness measures related to nearby Mount Merapi will be supported.
- Support for assessment missions rehabilitation recommendations for safeguarding the cultural heritage sites.
- In support of and in close consultation with local and national authorities, ensure a coordinated approach of the UN System towards early recovery. To this effect, UNDP has been assigned the lead agency of the Early Recovery Cluster.

Expected impact

- Early commencement of recovery process.
- Rapid restoration of local livelihood activities with a particular focus on home-industries and small/medium-sized enterprises.
- Housing and construction standards improved in the rehabilitation and reconstruction process.
- Disaster preparedness and risk reduction integrated into the disaster recovery process.

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Livelihoods / Multi-sector

<p>ILO INS-06/ER/101</p>	<p>Project title: Immediate Jobs Recovery: Rebuilding Livelihoods and Employment Objective: Cash-for-work for rubble clearing and recycling; crash courses on masonry and concrete for housing repairs and rehabilitation. Jobs recovery in home-based businesses and information economy. Beneficiaries: 4,000 beneficiaries Partners: Ministry of Manpower; Local Manpower Offices, BAPPEDA, UN-HABITAT, ILO</p>	<p>\$ 1,200,000</p>
<p>IOM INS-06/ER/102</p>	<p>Project title: Provision of Livelihood Support to vulnerable victims affected by the Yogyakarta Earthquake Objective: Alternative livelihoods from whom injuries preclude resumption of previous livelihood activities (home-made businesses, provision of tools and training). Beneficiaries: Up to 10,000 beneficiaries Partners: BAKORNAS, Governor's Office, UNDP, DINSOS, DINAS Koperasi, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Agriculture Institute of Bogor and relevant NGOs</p>	<p>\$ 2,000,000</p>
<p>UNDP INS-06/ER/103</p>	<p>Project title: Rapid Livelihoods Restoration Objective: Immediate employment (cash-for-work) for rubble recycling; support for early resumption of livelihoods Beneficiaries: 20,000 beneficiaries Partners: BAPPEDA, local Dinas, local civil society networks, ILO</p>	<p>\$ 7,000,000</p>
<p>UNIDO INS-06/ER/104</p>	<p>Project title: Recovery of SME industrial clusters in Yogyakarta, Bantul and Klaten Objective: Enable the industrial enterprises to restart their commercial operation as source of their livelihoods Beneficiaries: Total: 1,800; Women: 800 Partners: Industrial Service (Dinas), Leather association, NGOs (Yayasan Dian Desa, PKPEK), Producers association, ILO</p>	<p>\$ 1,000,000</p>
<p>UNEP INS-06/ER/105</p>	<p>Project title: Environmental assessment of the environmental impacts of the Yogyakarta Earthquake on the early recovery efforts. Objective: To provide environmental advice on risk reduction, environmental impact assessment and strengthening the capacity of national and local environmental authorities to ensure environmental concerns are fully integrated in the recovery agenda. Guidance will be provided to recovery operations to build back better, and reduce further risks. Beneficiaries: Total: 15,000 (Women: 7,500) Partners: UNIDO, Ministry of Environment, BAPPENAS, Local governments of Yogya, Bantul and Klaten; Industrial Services (Dinas); and NGOs (Yayasan Dian Desa).</p>	<p>\$ 350,000</p>
<p>UNIDO INS-06/ER/106</p>	<p>Project title: Mitigation of industrial pollution and contamination to the environment Objective: To rehabilitate the leather affluent treatment in the affected areas, and to restore environmental damage caused by the earthquake Beneficiaries: Total: 500 (Women: 100) Partners: UNEP, Ministry of Environment, BAPPENAS, Local governments of Yogya, Bantul and Klaten; Industrial Services (Dinas); and NGOs (Yayasan Dian Desa).</p>	<p>\$ 400,000</p>

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<p align="center">UNESCO INS-06/ER/107</p>	<p>Project title: Emergency protection of Prambanan and cultural heritage of Yogyakarta</p> <p>Objective: To assess the damage, any remaining risks, and plan for the necessary actions for the safeguarding of the cultural heritage property of Prambanan as well as other sites affected by the earthquake; to establish emergency rehabilitation.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: National and Local Government, Department of Culture and Tourism, PT Taman Wisata, local population, domestic and international tourists</p> <p>Partners: Department for Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia, Co-ordinating Ministry for People's Welfare of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO, Gajah Mada University, ICOMOS, UNESCO World Heritage Centre</p>	<p align="center">\$ 500,000</p>
<p align="center">UNESCO INS-06/ER/108</p>	<p>Project title: Emergency Support to Access to Information in Earthquake Affected Areas</p> <p>Objective: To strengthen the local radio coverage on the emergency through journalists/broadcasters training; procurement and distribution of radio receivers</p> <p>Beneficiaries: More than 5,000 persons in aid centres; 60 broadcasters; 20 radio stations</p> <p>Partners: Association of Private Radio Station (PRSSNI)</p>	<p align="center">\$ 80,000</p>
<p align="center">UNDP INS-06/ER/109</p>	<p>Project title: Coordination, planning, and monitoring of early recovery response and capacity building.</p> <p>Objective: To assist the Humanitarian Coordinator and the IASC Country Team in ensuring effective guidance, coordination, analysis, planning, and support to early recovery efforts by relevant aid agencies in support of the Government's role and its recovery action plan.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: UN-Agencies and their partners, as well as government counterparts</p> <p>Partners: National and local government authorities</p>	<p align="center">\$ 300,000</p>

Shelter/Housing

<p align="center">IOM INS-06/S/NF07</p>	<p>Project title: Provision of transitional shelter to displaced people in the Yogyakarta area</p> <p>Objective: To provide transitional shelter to estimated 4,000 displaced persons;</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Estimated 12,500 displaced persons</p> <p>Partners: BAKORNAS, Governor's Office, SATKORLAK, IFRC, WHO, UNHCR, WFP, OCHA</p>	<p align="center">\$ 5,000,000</p>
<p align="center">UNDP / UN-HABITAT / UNV INS-06/S/NF08</p>	<p>Project title: Support to Government for housing and community infrastructure</p> <p>Objective: Assessment of shelter and housing options for affected population and supporting government in transitional shelter and permanent housing models and planning.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Up to 2,500 families</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Housing, Provincial Public Works Department, Universities, local civil society</p>	<p align="center">\$ 4,500,000</p>

Disaster Risk Reduction

<p align="center">UNDP INS-06/CSS06</p>	<p>Project title: Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction</p> <p>Objective: Provision of technical support on disaster risk reduction and preparedness to local Government and civil society partners, including earthquake resistant construction standards; preparedness measures related to Mt. Merapi.</p> <p>Partners: BAPPENAS, BAPPEDA, BAKORNAS, SATKORLAK PB, ILO, Universities and civil society</p>	<p align="center">\$ 1,500,000</p>
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3.9 AGRICULTURE

As per preliminary estimates, about 100,000 farming households in the earthquake-affected districts have lost their productive assets and source of income. Livestock shelters, stock of agriculture inputs and animal husbandry facilities (such as veterinary laboratories, animal markets) are seriously affected. Harvesting of the produce could be delayed or completely lost. Families will not be in a position to replenish their agriculture input stock easily; they need immediate support to resume their livelihoods in their fields, restart their animal husbandry and rehabilitate irrigation canals. Livestock market infrastructures and government veterinary laboratories also need immediate rehabilitation. FAO will build upon experience gained from the post-tsunami rehabilitation efforts while implementing the post-earthquake initiatives in Yogyakarta and Central Java.

Objective

To recover the food security and immediate livelihoods of the farming communities in the earthquake-hit districts in Yogyakarta and Central Java. Farmers, representing 40 per cent of the rural population in the Yogyakarta province, urgently need agricultural inputs comprising seeds, fertilizer, livestock and rehabilitation of small -scale irrigation. Funds are needed immediately to catch up with the next planting season in October 2006.

Activities

- Rehabilitate damaged traditional irrigation canals (channels, check dams, pipes, water wells, etc.) through community-based organizations.
- Support food production through the supply of rice, secondary crop and vegetable seeds, fertilizer, tools and equipment (e.g., hand tractors, water pumps and threshers).
- Distribute large and small ruminants of livestock to communities in collaboration with Dinas Peternakan, universities (for animal health services) and I/NGOs and provide support to the Dinas Peternakan for rehabilitation of veterinary laboratories and replenish the equipment and necessary vaccinations
- Rehabilitate the livestock shelters and livestock trading markets with the active participation of the target beneficiaries.
- Provide temporary care for the injured or displaced poultry or livestock and arrange for appropriate disposal of dead animals when found. Repair Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC) facility and replace damaged equipment to re-establish function of the LDCC.
- Build capacity in food security assessment, analysis, monitoring and evaluation within the Ministry of Agriculture and BAPPEDA

Expected Impact

The proposed projects aim to assist marginal and subsistence farmers, female-headed households, widows and families with lost or injured members to quickly go back to their field and restart their agriculture and livestock production activities. Immediate support will be provided through the distribution of essential agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, and tools, livestock and other equipment. The rehabilitation measures would also support the Dinas Peternakan to rehabilitate the damaged veterinary laboratories.

<p>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) INS-06/A01</p>	<p>Project title: Rehabilitation of traditional small-scale irrigation systems in earthquake-affected districts in Bantul, Klaten, Sleman, Yogya, Kulamprogo and Gunung Kidul districts</p> <p>Objective: resumption of agriculture production and improved livelihoods through the rehabilitation of earthquake-affected land and traditional community irrigation schemes</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 5000 earthquake-affected families, 30-40 per cent women-headed households with children</p> <p>Partners: Government line Ministries, I/NGOs, community-based organisations, farmers' groups, Water Users Groups, small-scale contractors</p>	<p>\$ 1.5 million</p>
<p>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) INS-06/A02</p>	<p>Project title: Restoring food security for earthquake-affected population</p> <p>Objective: To restore and strengthen the food security of the affected farmers through the supply of agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizer, tools, equipment) and rehabilitate their livelihoods in a sustainable manner in earthquake-affected districts.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 8 000 households</p> <p>Partners: Government Line Ministries, I/NGOs, community groups</p>	<p>\$ 2.5 million</p>

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<p>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p> <p>INS-06/A03</p>	<p>Project title: Support to the rehabilitation of livestock production in earthquake-affected districts in Yogyakarta and Central Java</p> <p>Objective: Rehabilitate livestock production and improve animal health services</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 1000 earthquake-affected households and Dinas Peternakan in Bantul, Klaten, Sleman and Gunung Kidul districts</p> <p>Partners: Dinas Peternakan, community organisations, INGOs, University of Gajah Madah</p>	<p>\$ 1.4 million</p>
<p>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p> <p>INS-06/A04</p>	<p>Project title: food security coordination and early warning</p> <p>Objective: To maintain the quality of food security assistance for vulnerable populations and improve assessment, monitoring and analysis of food security status and impact of interventions.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Dinas Pertanian, Dinas Peternakan, Dinas Perkebunan, BAPPEDA, affected communities</p> <p>Partners: Different Dinas, international and national NGOs, community-based organizations, farming communities</p>	<p>\$ 0.2 million</p>

3.10 COORDINATION AND SECURITY

Coordinated action is needed to effectively address immediate relief needs and minimise gaps and overlap. While the Government has overall responsibility for the coordination of relief and recovery efforts, the arrival of large numbers of international organisations and the magnitude of the disaster necessitates an effective UN coordinating structure to support the Government.

As agreed by IASC Principals in December 2005, agencies responding to the 27 May 2006 earthquake have adopted the cluster approach. At the field level, the cluster approach will strengthen coordination and response capacity by mobilising clusters of humanitarian agencies (UN/IFRC/international organisations /NGOs) to respond in particular areas of activity, each cluster having a clearly designated and accountable lead (see Roles and Responsibilities). Associated costs for cluster coordination at the field level have been included in the projects submitted by cluster leads.

OCHA will undertake activities aimed at assisting the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and IASC Country Team in their efforts to support the Government's relief and recovery efforts. These activities will include, in particular, to coordinate and support monitoring, reporting and analysis of the efforts of the international community in response to the earthquake. This also includes assisting the Government in disaster preparedness activities. Coordination centres have already been established in Yogyakarta and Bantul together with a liaison office in Klaten.

In light of the large number of staff currently deployed to the affected areas, appropriate safety and security measures will also need to be put in place.

Activities

- Support district and regional end-use monitoring of relief items
- Strengthen data collection on humanitarian needs and response, and information management systems
- Support and strengthen national coordination mechanisms, operational support and response preparedness at the central and district levels and enhance operational and strategic coordination
- Support coordinated needs assessments to identify relief gaps and rehabilitation requirements
- Coordinate and follow up at headquarters level on pledges of financial or in-kind support of goods or services.
- Provide technical support to local authorities to minimize risk from natural hazards.
- Provide for the safety and security of staff active in the earthquake-affected areas.

Expected outcome

- Accurate needs assessment and effective targeting of assistance
- Effective information management in place
- Disaster response preparedness is strengthened through ongoing monitoring and reporting of needs and required response
- Recovery and rehabilitation opportunities are incorporated into disaster preparedness activities

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COORDINATION AND SECURITY		\$
<p>OCHA INS-06/CSS07</p>	<p>Project title: Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance Objective: To assist the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and the IASC Country Team in their role of supporting the Government's relief and recovery efforts and disaster response preparedness. Beneficiaries: UN agencies and their partners Partners: N/A</p>	1,500,000
<p>UN DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY (UNDSS) INS-06/S01</p>	<p>Project title: Security and Safety Coordination for the Earthquake Affected area in Yogyakarta and Central Java Objective: Provide for the security and safety of all UN staff operating in the earthquake affected area. Beneficiaries: UN staff members and properties and by extension the victims of the earthquake. Partners: N/A</p>	150,000
<p>UNDP Security Support INS-06/S02</p>	<p>Project title: Support to MOSS compliance Objective: Enable delivery of programme activities in the earthquake affected area, while ensuring the safety and security of personnel through compliance with minimum operating security standards (MOSS) requirements. Beneficiaries: Personnel of the UN system, with extension the beneficiaries of programme activities. Partners: organizations of the UN system</p>	280,000
<p>UNOSAT (UNOPS/UNITAR) INS-06/CSS08</p>	<p>Project title: Rapid satellite mapping for damage assessment, relief coordination and early recovery support Objective: Provide high resolution satellite imagery to facilitate relief coordination and recovery as well as support preparedness for Mt. Merapi Partners: OCHA, UNDP, Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN)</p>	70,000
<p>UNICEF INS-06/CSS09</p>	<p>Project title: Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance Objective: To provide effective coordination, guidance and support to the emergency response and relief effort, particularly in the three clusters in which UNICEF has a lead role, adequate government liaison, technical oversight and monitoring and evaluation Beneficiaries: UN agencies and their partners Partners: N/A</p>	250,000
<p>Coordinated Partners including IFRC INS-06/CSS10</p>	<p>Project title: Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance Objective: To provide effective coordination, guidance and support to the emergency response and relief effort, particularly in the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items cluster. Beneficiaries: UN agencies and their partners Partners: N/A</p>	250,000

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The emergency response is coordinated by the National Coordinating Board for the Management of Disaster (BAKORNAS PB), the Regional Disaster Managing Board (SATKORLAK), and the Provincial governments of Yogyakarta and Central Java on behalf of the Indonesian government. UN Agencies, funds and programmes are represented by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator. Non-Governmental Organisations participate in the cluster coordination arrangements. Cluster leadership is provided by lead agencies as outlined below.

Coordination Arrangement	
Government Coordination	BAKORNAS PB (national level), SATKORLAK (Provincial level)
UN System Coordination	UN Humanitarian Coordinator
Cluster Lead Agencies	Emergency Shelter (IFRC), Health and Nutrition (WHO), Food (WFP), Water and Sanitation (UNICEF), Early Recovery (UNDP), Child Protection and Education (UNICEF), Information and Telecommunications (WFP), and Logistics (WFP), Agriculture (FAO), Coordination and Security (OCHA, UNDSS).

ANNEX I.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARC	American Red Cross
BAKONAS PB	National Disaster Managing Board Secretariat
BAPPENAS	National Planning Board
BKKBN	National Family Planning Coordinating Board
BMI	Indonesian Red Cross
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CIMSA	Indonesian Medical Students Activities
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DHO	District Health Office
DINAS	Managing Basic Education Project
DINSOS	Department of Social Welfare
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunisation
ERP	Earthquake Response Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
HDI	Human Development Index
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IBI	Indonesian Midwife Association
ICOMOS	Council on Monuments and Sites
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRC	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRP	International Reporting Project
LAPAN	The Indonesian Navy and the National Aeronautics and Space Agency
LDCC	Long Distance Charging Centre
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDAM	Municipal Water Authorities
PKBI	The Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association-Aceh
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PRSSNI	Association of Private Radio Stations
PU	Department of Public Works
SATKORLAK	Regional Disaster Managing Board
SC	Save the Children
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SPHERE	A Project on a Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
TLC	Temporary Living Centre
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team

INDONESIA EARTHQUAKE

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WALHI	Friends of the Earth, Indonesia
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YPP	Yalong Paper Products

ANNEX II.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CRESCENT AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

A PRELIMINARY EMERGENCY APPEAL WAS LAUNCHED ON 27 MAY 2006 SEEKING CHF 12,834,000 (\$ 10.4 M OR EUR 8.2 M) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 200,000 BENEFICIARIES FOR 8 MONTHS

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Responding to the situation and needs described in this UN OCHA [Indonesia Earthquake Response Plan](#) and based upon a request from the Indonesia Red Cross Society (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI), the International Federation launched a Preliminary Emergency Appeal (no. MDRID001) on 27 May 2006 to support the national society in delivering immediate assistance in health services, the provision of food and non-food items, water and sanitation facilities, and temporary shelter. Longer-term needs will be based on the results of preliminary assessments, but are likely to include ongoing support for health services, (including psycho-social support), water and sanitation facilities, and shelter.

Since the launch of the Federation's Preliminary Emergency Appeal, the donor response has been timely and generous. A revised Emergency Appeal is expected to be launched shortly and will reflect significantly increased needs (including the considerable shelter operation requirements and contingency planning for a potential Merapi volcano eruption). Donors are encouraged to respond in a similar generous fashion once this document is made available. The level of coordination and cooperation built up over the past year among Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners working in Indonesia to support PMI's tsunami recovery activities has created capacity now being deployed for the Yogyakarta response. The Federation has mobilized a team to help coordinate the response of humanitarian agencies to emergency shelter needs of the affected population.

The proposed operation**Objectives and activities planned****Immediate Emergency Response Phase**

Overall Objective: To provide immediate short-term assistance for 200,000 people in Yogyakarta and surrounding areas through the provision of health services and psycho-social support, water and sanitation facilities, temporary shelter, food, and basic non-food supplies (hygiene kits, baby kits, blankets).

Health activities planned to reach the Objective:

- Establish emergency health posts to attend to critical needs resulting from disruption of the health infrastructure.
- Mobilize mobile medical teams to serve hard-to-reach areas and meet gaps in health services.
- Set up emergency field hospital, complete with Operating Theatre and outpatient facilities (already en route).
- Mobilize PMI First Aid and Ambulance services to meet the emergency needs.
- Provide psychological support to the traumatized population.

Water and sanitation activities planned to reach the Objective:

- Establish safe water processing facilities.
- Set up water emergency water distribution network, including truck tankering, bladders and tap stands (already on stand-by in other parts of the country).
- Build sanitation facilities in emergency camps and in other locations where required.
- Establish disease vector and safe hygiene monitoring.

Relief (food and non-food items) activities planned to reach the Objective:

- Door-to-door assessment.
- Beneficiary registration.
- Mobilize relief supplies from pre-positioned stocks.
- Additional local / regional procurement, transport, and emergency storage.
- Distribution, with follow-up monitoring and coordination.

Shelter activities planned to reach the Objective:

- Analysis of needs based upon beneficiary registration database.
- Mobilize emergency shelter resources from pre-positioned stocks in other parts of the country.
- Additional procurement, transport, and emergency storage.
- Distribution, with follow-up monitoring and coordination.

Coordination:

The Federation is mobilizing a team to help coordinate the international humanitarian response to emergency shelter needs. This team will work in close cooperation with the Indonesian authorities and UN cluster groups that are supporting emergency response coordination in other key sectors.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- *In Indonesia: Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Mr. Arifin M. Hadi (acting head of disaster management division); mobile: (+62 811) 943952; telephone: (+62 21) 799 2325 ext. 222; email: arifinmhd@telkom.net*
- *Federation delegation, Mr. Latifur Rahman (disaster management delegate); email: latifur.rahman@ifrc.org; mobile: +62 81 1826614; Mr Arnulv Torbjornsen (head of delegation); email: arnulv.torbjornsen@ifrc.org; phone: +62 21 79191841, fax: +62 21 79180905.*
- *In Thailand: Federation Southeast Asia regional delegation, Mr Michael Annear (head of disaster management unit, phone: +66 2661 8201 ext 430, e-mail: michael.annear@ifrc.org; Mr Bekele Geleta (head of regional delegation), phone: +66 2661 8201 ext 100, email: bekele.geleta@ifrc.org*
- *In Geneva: Asia Pacific department, Mr Gert Venghaus; email: gert.venghaus@ifrc.org, mobile +41 79 217 3368, phone: +41 22 7304285, fax: +41 22 7330395.*

ANNEX III.

LIST OF PROJECTS BY ORGANISATION

Table II: Indonesia Earthquake Response Plan 2006

List of Projects - By Organisation
as of 2 June 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
Coordinated Partners incl. IFRC			
INS-06/CSS10	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance	250,000
INS-06/S/NF01	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Develop and implement emergency shelter strategy	35,000,000
Sub total for Coordinated Partners incl. IFRC			35,250,000
FAO			
INS-06/A01	AGRICULTURE	Rehabilitation of traditional small-scale irrigation systems in earthquake-affected villages in Bantul, Klaten, Sleman, Yogya, Kulamprogo and Gunung Kidul districts	1,500,000
INS-06/A02	AGRICULTURE	Restoring food security for earthquake-affected population	2,500,000
INS-06/A03	AGRICULTURE	Support to the rehabilitation of livestock production in earthquake-affected districts in Yogyakarta and Central Java	1,400,000
INS-06/A04	AGRICULTURE	Food security coordination and early warning	200,000
Sub total for FAO			5,600,000
Help			
INS-06/S/NF06	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Distribution of 2,000 stoves; 2,000 plastic mats (donated by UNHCR)	150,000
Sub total for Help			150,000
ILO			
INS-06/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Immediate Jobs Recovery: Rebuilding Livelihoods and Employment	1,200,000
Sub total for ILO			1,200,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 2 June 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

INDONESIA EARTHQUAKE

Table II: Indonesia Earthquake Response Plan 2006

List of Projects - By Organisation
as of 2 June 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
IOM			
INS-06/CSS05	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Provision of Logistical and Transportation Support in Response to the Yogyakarta Earthquake	3,500,000
INS-06/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Provision of Livelihood Support to vulnerable victims affected by the Yogyakarta Earthquake	2,000,000
INS-06/H11	HEALTH	Medical Emergency Response for Victims of Yogyakarta Earthquake	3,000,000
INS-06/S/NF02	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Provision of Emergency Shelter to Displaced People in Yogyakarta area	2,000,000
INS-06/S/NF03	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Provision of Non-Food Items to Displaced People in Yogyakarta area	500,000
INS-06/S/NF07	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Provision of Transitional Shelter to Displaced People in the Yogyakarta area	5,000,000
INS-06/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and Sanitation support in response to the Yogyakarta Earthquake	500,000
Sub total for IOM			16,500,000
OCHA			
INS-06/CSS04	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Communications support for inter-agency office	1,575,000
INS-06/CSS07	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance	1,500,000
Sub total for OCHA			3,075,000
SC			
INS-06/S/NF05	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Distribution of 1,000 health kits; and unspecified number of game kits and basic family kits	500,000
Sub total for SC			500,000
UNAIDS			
INS-06/H12	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS and drug abuse information	330,000
Sub total for UNAIDS			330,000

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INDONESIA EARTHQUAKE

Table II: Indonesia Earthquake Response Plan 2006

List of Projects - By Organisation

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNDP			
INS-06/CSS06	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction	1,500,000
INS-06/ER/I03	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Rapid Livelihoods Restoration	7,000,000
INS-06/ER/I09	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Coordination, planning, and monitoring of early recovery response and capacity building	300,000
INS-06/S02	SECURITY	Support to MOSS compliance	280,000
Sub total for UNDP			9,080,000
UNDP/UN-HABITAT/UNV			
INS-06/S/NF08	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Support to Government for Housing and Community Infrastructure	4,500,000
Sub total for UNDP/UN-HABITAT/UNV			4,500,000
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)			
INS-06/S01	SECURITY	Security and Safety Coordination for the Earthquake Affected area in Central Java	150,000
Sub total for UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)			150,000
UNEP			
INS-06/ER/I05	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Environmental assessment of the environmental impacts of the Central Java Earthquake on the early recovery efforts.	350,000
Sub total for UNEP			350,000
UNESCO			
INS-06/ER/I07	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Emergency protection of Prambanan and cultural heritage of Yogyakarta	500,000
INS-06/ER/I08	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Emergency Support to Access Information in Earthquake Affected Areas	80,000
INS-06/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Community Emergency Education and Trauma Counseling Services for Children in the earthquake-affected areas	350,000
Sub total for UNESCO			930,000

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Table II: Indonesia Earthquake Response Plan 2006

List of Projects - By Organisation
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNFPA			
INS-06/H09	HEALTH	Reproductive Health Support and prevention of GBV in affected areas	600,000
INS-06/H10	HEALTH	Provision of personal hygiene packs to women and girls affected by the earthquake	250,000
INS-06/H13	HEALTH	Prevention and Support for victims/survivors of GBV among IDPs in the affected areas	250,000
Sub total for UNFPA			1,100,000

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Table II: Indonesia Earthquake Response Plan 2006

List of Projects - By Organisation

as of 2 June 2006

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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
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UNICEF			
INS-06/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency Relief Communications and Public Information	264,000
INS-06/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Information and Data Services	630,000
INS-06/CSS09	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance	250,000
INS-06/E01	EDUCATION	Temporary Learning Spaces	1,980,000
INS-06/E02	EDUCATION	Basic Learning Materials and Supplies	1,320,000
INS-06/E03	EDUCATION	School Sanitation and Hygiene	660,000
INS-06/H05	HEALTH	Relief and support for women's and child health and nutrition for 180,000 people in twelve earthquake affected sub-districts in Central Java and Yogyakarta	1,040,000
INS-06/H06	HEALTH	Provide support to Expanded Programme for Immunization (measles for children 6 mos – 5 years and tetanus for adults 15-60 yrs. in directly affected areas)	580,000
INS-06/H07	HEALTH	Avian Influenza	264,000
INS-06/H08	HEALTH	Nutrition	264,000
INS-06/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Psychosocial support and child friendly spaces	490,000
INS-06/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Prevention of Violence, Abuse, Exploitation	132,000
INS-06/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Registration	132,000
INS-06/S/NF04	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Emergency Preparedness in Yogyakarta area	2,000,000
INS-06/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Provision of safe drinking water	766,000
INS-06/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Hygiene Promotion	528,000
INS-06/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Access to sanitation	636,000
Sub total for UNICEF			11,936,000

UNIDO			
INS-06/ER/I04	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Recovery of SME industrial clusters in Yogyakarta, Bantul and Klaten	1,000,000
INS-06/ER/I06	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Mitigation of industrial pollution and contamination to the environment	400,000
Sub total for UNIDO			1,400,000

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Table II: Indonesia Earthquake Response Plan 2006

List of Projects - By Organisation

as of 2 June 2006

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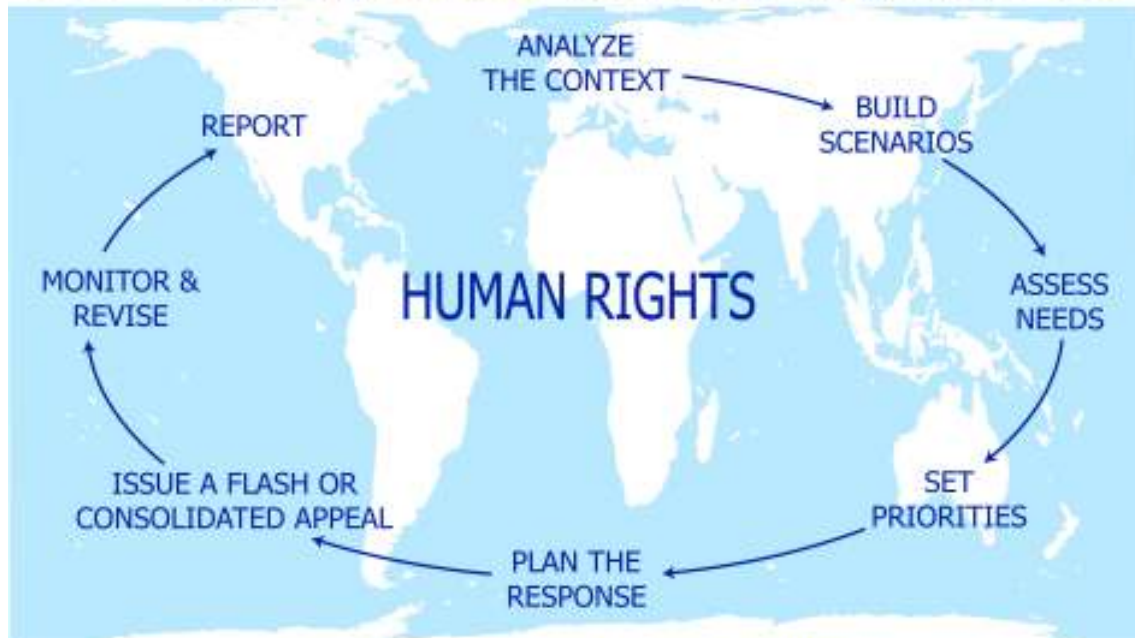
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNOPS/UNITAR			
INS-06/CSS08	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Rapid satellite mapping for damage assessment, relief coordination and early recovery support	70,000
Sub total for UNOPS/UNITAR			70,000
WFP			
INS-06/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Common security and operational telecommunication	462,000
INS-06/F01	FOOD	Immediate emergency response for Earthquake Affected People in Central Java	5,361,500
Sub total for WFP			5,823,500
WHO			
INS-06/H01	HEALTH	Coordination and monitoring of health situation and sector response and capacity building	1,445,000
INS-06/H02	HEALTH	Establishment and strengthening of disease surveillance and early warning system	1,000,000
INS-06/H03	HEALTH	Assuring supplies of basic medical and personal equipment	1,200,000
INS-06/H04	HEALTH	Provision of emergency medical assistance, preventive care and a capacity building	1,800,000
Sub total for WHO			5,445,000
Grand Total:			103,389,500

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CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
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