

INDONESIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FUND

Newsletter

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HIGHLIGHTS

- 58 Natural disaster events were recorded in Indonesia during the period of May – August 2012., affecting 17,678 people. HRF helps filled humanitarian gaps by providing immediate disbursed funds to national and international NGOs.
- Four new projects were approved, to address livelihood recovery, WASH, health, nutrition, food and NFIs needs. Two new NGO partners have accessed the Fund to response to urgent humanitarian needs in Central Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara. There were ten ongoing HRF projects, as illustrated below:

Main cluster/ sector	# of projects	Funds allocated (US\$)	Targeted beneficiaries (people)	Location
Early Warning	1	99,979	290,761	Yogyakarta City, Bantul and Sleman Districts of Yogyakarta
Early Recovery	2	149,968	2,763	Magelang District of Central Java
Education	1	99,223	3,335	Thousand Islands Municipality of DKI Jakarta
NFIs	2	199,438	8,850	Sleman District of Yogyakarta, Central Maluku and Western Seram Districts of Maluku
WASH	4	353,869	12,666	DKI Jakarta, East Nusa Tenggara and Maluku

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PROJECTS UPDATE

Project: Non-Food Items (IDEA), Budget: US\$99,439

At the end of May 2012, IDEA completed its project providing non-food assistance to 7,035 people in Sleman District that were displaced by the Mt. Merapi eruption of 2010. During its six-month implementation period, the project improved the quality of temporary shelters to cope with the upcoming rainy season, increased productivity for women's business groups, and improved the quality of environmental health in order to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks.

Project: Early Recovery (INPROSULA), Budget: US\$76,214

In August 2012, this project completed its assistance to 455 households (458 men and 631 women), 292 children and 10 Posyandu cadres in Blongkeng village of Ngluwar Sub-District in Magelang. The assistance involved meeting nutritious supplementary food needs and supplying Posyandu equipment, re-starting beneficiaries' farming activities and supporting dry land farming. Additionally, the project supported food processing as a business for women groups, and provision of rice to meet food needs until the next harvest.

Project: Early Warning (MITA), Budget: US\$99,979

This community-based cold lava flood early warning project is expected to ultimately benefit more than 290,000 people living around the Boyong and Code rivers. The project is setting up early warning posts with sensors and warning devices, and training volunteer early action teams. The system will also utilize the infrastructure of the BPBD Emergency Operation Centres in Sleman and Bantul districts and in Yogyakarta municipality. Demand for the project's

early warning system has since increased, with two more communities requesting their installation.

Project: Early Recovery/ Livelihood (Paluma), Budget: US\$73,754

This project began implementation in Magelang District of Central Java in July 2012. It is assisting 811 people displaced to a temporary shelter site by cold lava floods. The project provides support in agriculture, livestock and fisheries, as well as providing instruction in home industry, marketing and community development.

Project: Education (Humanitarian Forum Indonesia) , Budget: US\$99,223

The project is responding to whirlwind affected communities in Thousand Islands. To date, it has distributed 970 school kit packages to students, 555 hygiene kits to whirlwind-affected households and three packages of equipment and supporting teaching and learning tools to three schools. Furthermore, it has provided disaster preparedness tools and emergency response training, as well as undertaking disaster risk reduction capacity development and contingency planning at school and community levels, in cooperation with relevant local government agencies. This project runs till November 2012.

Project: WASH (CRS), Budget: US\$153,869

By 5 October 2012, these two projects will have completed installing a total of 60 improved public latrines to communities living in Harapan and Kelapa islands of Thousand

Islands District. Each of the permanent, safe, adequate and locally acceptable public latrines is equipped with the organic latrine treatment (septic tank).

Project: WASH (Yayasan Dian Desa), Budget: US\$100,000

This drought response project was approved at the end of August 2012 and is to be implemented over five months in east Nusa Tenggara. The project will assist the community to reconstruct 2,000 cubic metres of rain water storage through the application of high density polythene. In addition, it will sensitize communities on sanitation, hygiene and health.

Project: WASH & NFI (Yayasan HOPE Indonesia), Budget: US\$100,000

Approved in August 2012, this three-month project will respond to the needs of people affected by floods and landslides in Maluku's Ambon Regency. This project will provide non-food household kits to 1,500 families. It will, in addition, allow some 100 community leaders and students to learn about DRR through simple training and educational materials.

Project: Food, Health, Nutri- tion, NFI, (YAKKUM Emergen- cy Unit), Budget: US\$99,998

This three-month project was approved in August 2012. It is designed to meet the basic needs of people affected by flooding in West Seram and Central Maluku Districts of Maluku. The project will provide food, nutrition, health and sanitation to 1,815 direct beneficiaries (334 households).



Breaking New Ground: Cold Lava Flood Early Warning

In early 2012, MITA - a local NGO - approached OCHA with a proposal for a cold lava flood early warning system in Central Java. The system would be based on modern electronic technology to detect the threat of a cold lava flood and warn residents ahead of time. It was a proposal that met initially with some skepticism amongst the humanitarian community.

"A seemingly tech-heavy system was always going to raise questions about its applicability and sustainability," recalls Ignacio Leon-Garcia, who headed OCHA's Indonesia Office at the time."

Questions were also raised about the capacity to locally design, develop and roll out such a system.

But MITA persisted and ultimately secured HRF funding for a system it considered not only necessary but appropriate to addressing the cold lava threat.



A crater on Mt. Merapi

"Cold lava from Mt. Merapi is probably the most disruptive and destructive natural phenomenon occurring regularly in Central Java," notes Bayu Himaman, the director of

MITA. "The destruction caused by such floods to crop fields, houses and important infrastructure like roads and bridges can be incalculable."

Some 140 million cubic metres of cold lava was produced by Mt. Merapi following its last major eruption in 2010. Volcanologists estimate that 90 million cubic meters remain on the mountain's craters to date. Whenever intense or prolonged rains occur, the craters on the mountain overflow and spill cold lava down the mountainside. This mass of volcanic material often combines with stones, sand and mud in a heavy sludge which bears down like a landslide on populations and infrastructure below. In 2011, cold lava floods claimed at least five lives and displaced more than 3,000 people in Central Java. Some 290,000 people living around the Boyong and Code rivers – two of the main channels for cold lava floods - remain at risk.



A cold lava flood

"We wanted to do something about the situation. Lives and property were being lost unnecessarily in these floods," says Bayu.

MITA started by analyzing the existing early

warning system installed by the Government and consisting of seismographs and CCTV cameras. The gaps quickly became apparent.



Early Warning system equipment

"Seismographic signals could be triggered by any vibrations, including by wind, thunder or earthquakes," explains Bayu. "After several false alarms, people begin to ignore the system. CCTV cameras, for their part, are prone to the elements of nature and to vandalism."

Bayu and his colleagues embarked on designing a more reliable and secure system, inspired by previous experience building a hot mudflow early warning system in East Java and a tsunami early warning system in West Java.

The result is a community-based process that utilizes modern, locally developed technology.

FEATURE cont'd

Collision and depth sensors capable of automatically triggering alarms are positioned in the likely path of floods. They are complemented by observation decks manned by volunteers furnished with binoculars, spotlights and short range radios. The trained volunteers use the towers to verify the onset of a cold lava flood once the sensors have relayed information to that effect. The integrated system simultaneously feeds into a

as. People will then know, through our automatically generated short text messages, on-air announcements from the FM radio station, and several sirens how much time they have to move to safety."

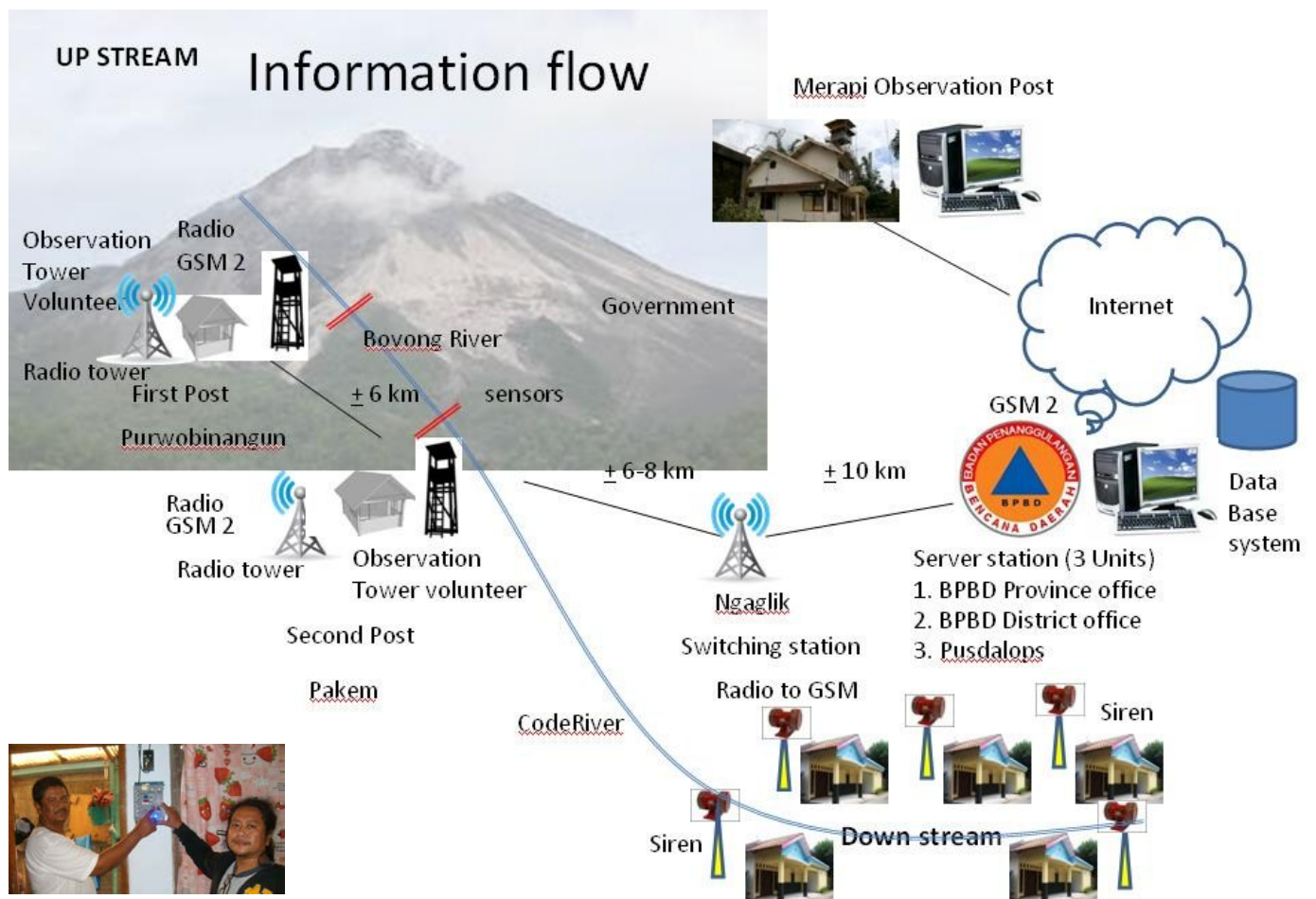
As it is community-based, MITA's system maximizes the involvement of the people most likely to be affected by cold lava floods.

Pak Anjar is one such volunteer. "I am really proud to have been entrusted with this responsibility," he says. "Now we feel like we have our destiny in our own hands."

The core of MITA's early warning system, including all of the hardware plus the software that interprets the sensor signals, was designed and built locally at a cost of \$100,000.

The system is now nearing completion –

Layout of (MITA-OCHA) cold lava flood early warning system for mount Merapi



hub at MITA, the office of the local disaster management agency (BPBD) and an FM radio.

Says Pak Bayu: "Our system is installed both upstream and downstream, along the length of the main cold lava flood channels. This gives us multiple levels of verification and alerts, and allows us to gauge how soon a cold lava flood is likely to hit populated are-

In addition to community members who serve as lookouts, several families have volunteered to regularly monitor buzzers installed in their homes. The buzzers, which are connected to sirens above houses, are an integral component of the system and allow the volunteer families to set off a neighborhood alarm once a red button lights up.

and just in time. With the national Meteorological agency forecasting a resumption of the regular rains in October, the real test for the system is just a cold lava flood away. Should it perform as designed, MITA's system and the HRF will indeed have broken new ground.



Management of Funds

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

As Fund administrator, OCHA reviews project proposals and provides recommendations to the Board for consideration. OCHA also conducts field visits to monitor and evaluate projects.

FUNDING UPDATE

Sida Contribution

Between May and August, the HRF Board approved four Projects with a total worth of US\$373,753. The projects address early recovery, water, sanitation, hygiene, health and nutrition needs of some 11,000 people in Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara and Maluku provinces. Since January 2012, the HRF has disbursed US\$803,038 to projects implemented by eight NGOs. A total of US\$720,836 remains unallocated.

The Government of Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency, Sida, has been the sole contributor to the Fund since 2007. To date, Sida's contributions total US\$8,130,635.

Funding (US \$)	Project Period	# of HRF Projects
1,115,375	2007-2008	15
1,876,460	2009-2010	21
2,070,150	2010-2011	21
3,068,650	2011-2012	17*

