

This report was issued by OCHA Headquarters in New York. It covers the period from 5 to 7 September. The next report will be issued around 9 September.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- An earthquake of magnitude 7.3 on the Richter Scale struck Tasikmalaya District, West Java Province, on 2 September at 2:55 p.m.
- As of 7 September, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) reported 75 deaths, 33 people still missing, and 88,636 people displaced.
- Approximately 55,444 houses were severely damaged.
- The emergency relief operation is lead by the Government of Indonesia. So far, the Government has allocated approximately US\$ 500,000 for immediate relief.
- The Government has reiterated that local and national capacity can handle the response and no international assistance is required at this time.

II. Situation Overview

The 7.3 RS earthquake that struck Tasikmalaya on 2 September affected 13 districts in West Java and one district in Central Java. Majalengka and Subang districts in West Java reported damaged houses but no casualties. The latest information from Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB), Indonesia's National Disaster Management Agency, confirmed 75 deaths, with the highest number of fatalities in Cianjur district (30), and 926 people injured. At least 33 people are still missing in Cianjur district mainly due to the landslide triggered by the earthquake. BNPB reported that 55,444 houses were severely damaged. About 2,930 schools, 3,593 places of worship and 438 offices were also reportedly damaged. There are concerns that the onset of the rainy season could trigger more landslides.

There are 88,636 displaced persons, with majority in Tasikmalaya district (38,779). The displaced persons are living either in IDP posts, make-shift tents near their damaged houses or with their families. Some of the people have started to return to their homes, where possible.

The President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono announced that external international aid is not needed at this time. However, BNPB clarified that in-country assistance, whether from national or international organizations, is welcome provided it is coordinated under the leadership of BNPB and local authorities (SATKORLAK and SATLAK). Two new Regulations have been issued by the West Java Provincial Government stipulating the formation of the Emergency Response Team for the West Java EQ (No. 360.05/Kep. 1263-Hukham/2009) and on the Allocation of funds for Emergency Response for the West Java EQ (No.900/ Kep 1265-Keu/ 2009).

Reports from BNPB, UN, and NGOs indicate that priority needs are shelter, non-food items (NFI) and in some areas, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Humanitarian assistance is being distributed to the majority of the affected areas, although the distribution in more remote areas is arriving more slowly.

No significant impact on livelihoods, transportation infrastructure or the industrial sector has been reported. Shops and markets in towns and city centers appear to be functioning as normal.

The Government extended the Emergency Response Phase to 14 days, which is expected to conclude on 18 September.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

The Government of Indonesia (GoI), through its various departments, has mobilized resources to provide relief items, conduct search activities and clean up the areas from debris.

Health: The Ministry of Health (MoH) opened 108 service booths and deployed 2,000 medical personnel in the most affected areas. The MoH has provided six tons of food and formula milk. The National Red Cross (PMI) is also operating health clinics and mobile kitchens. UNFPA provided assistance for women's reproductive health, pregnant mothers, and babies in Tasikmalaya district. All assistance will be distributed in coordination with local Health Office and BAPPEDA.

Protection/Psychosocial: Psychosocial and trauma healing activities for children have started in some areas. The Department of Social Welfare established a Protection Centre for Children in Cigalontang sub-district in Tasikmalaya district, and Pangalengan sub-district in Bandung district.

Education: Ministry of Education announced an initial US\$ 2.2 million to cover the cost of reconstruction for schools that were heavily damaged. The regional and provincial governments will cover the cost of repairs for schools that were slightly or moderately damaged.

WASH: Reports indicate that there was no extensive damage to WatSan infrastructure; some wells can be accessed but need to be cleared. In (most) IDP concentration areas water is adequately available but in some locations proper latrines still need to be set up.

Food: Food is distributed and meals are provided at public mobile kitchens. PMI is also operating mobile kitchens.

Reconstruction/Rehabilitation: Discussions are ongoing among GoI and development actors on plans for reconstruction and rehabilitation.

To complement the Government's efforts, the humanitarian community has provided relief assistance through their regular programmes. Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund (ASB), Act International, Church World Services (CWS), Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU), Yayasan Tanggul Bencana Indonesia (YTBI), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), HOPE, Ibu Foundation, International Relief Development (IRD), Islamic Relief, Muslim Aid, World Vision, Plan International, OXFAM and PKPU provided emergency relief items and psychosocial healing for children in affected areas.

IV. Coordination

An operational meeting led by SATKORLAK will be held each day at 3 p.m. among all provincial offices to discuss and update on the emergency response. An evaluation meeting will immediately follow at 4 p.m. to discuss upcoming activities and priorities for the next day.

A Media Centre has been set up at the command post (POSKO), which also updates the website. The hotline for all media inquires is: 0813 9402 2559.

BNPB chaired meetings in Bandung, facilitated by OCHA, with the participation of UN/NGO/Donor/Red Cross Movement. OCHA deployed two staff to SATKORLAK to support the coordination of the humanitarian community present in the affected areas.

V. Contact

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The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

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