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# EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IOM INDONESIA

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*IOM Indonesia's emergency response activities and disaster risk reduction projects featured in this newsletter are within IOM's sectors of assistance under the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) – in the area of displacement tracking, non-food items, and disaster risk reduction/resilience building. IOM recognizes that crisis (brought about by environmental hazards, economic factors, conflict or pandemics) may be local, national, or transnational – but usually have similar consequences on the affected communities and governments. These consequences include: instability (political and/or economic); disruption of social life and of basic service delivery, mortality and health issues, as well as, population movements (internal and/or cross-border). IOM also recognizes that a crisis involves various phases – pre-crisis, emergency, and recovery – which in turn influence the type of response needed. IOM, in line with its mandate, focuses on understanding and responding to the migration consequences of a crisis in all phases.*

## Rapid Emergency Response: Sinabung and Kelud

The Pacific Ring of Fire is a region of intense volcanic and seismic activity, stretching in a horse-shoe shape covering 40,000 square kilometers and more than 15 countries, with about 75% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes. Among these countries, Indonesia's 121 volcanoes have been described as the most active in the ring of fire. The implication of Indonesia's geographical position within this ring was brought starkly into sharp focus with two recent volcanic eruptions in Indonesia's two major islands. Mount Sinabung in North Sumatra erupted on Saturday, 1 February 2014, and less than two weeks after that, Mount Kelud in Eastern Java erupted on 13 February 2014. Both eruptions have claimed lives and forced hundreds of thousands of people to leave their homes. Ashes from the eruptions reached nearby cities, closing down airports, disrupting flights, causing health issues, and incurring huge economic losses in property damages and disruption of businesses. IOM Indonesia comes from a long experience of assisting the Government's rapid emergency response operations – in post-tsunami Aceh and Nias in 2005, post-earthquake Yogyakarta in 2006, among others. Globally, IOM is the co-lead for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster together with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

**Mount Sinabung.** Mount Sinabung had been dormant for hundreds of years before it became active again in 2010, displacing over 10 thousand people in its aftermath. Mount Sinabung erupted multiple times since late



*Distribution of warm clothing to school children, Sinabung, 19 February 2014, by Kathryn Crockart of the US Consulate General, Medan.*

2013. The most violent eruption happened in 1 February 2014, killing at least 16 people and displacing 30,000 others. IOM Indonesia, through its sub-office in North Sumatra, mobilized quickly to assist the government in emergency response operations. IOM's mobilization included on-site assessments of the general displacement situation, and general identification of more vulnerable groups among the affected population. With the funding support of USAID, and in coordination with the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), IOM is currently in the process of distributing about 6,988 pieces of basic clothing items for affected populations, with specific focus on displaced and vulnerable children living temporarily in evacuation camps. Currently, IOM is on standby for any further requests for assistance to respond to un-attended and residual humanitarian needs that have yet to be identified, as of this writing.

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IOM International Organization for Migration  
OIM Organisation internationale pour les migrations  
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

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**Mount Kelud.** Mount Kelud is one of the most active volcanoes in Java, having at least 3 major eruptions in the last 10 years. Fatality count was low, but displacement came up to hundreds of thousands of people after its 13<sup>th</sup> February 2014 eruption.

According to the government, 172 temporary shelters and evacuation camps have been set up for displaced local populations. To enhance its camp management and aid delivery interventions, the Government requested IOM for technical assistance, specifically to use IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).

First used in Haiti to assist earthquake victims, the DTM proved to be indispensable in many of IOM's relief operations, particularly pertinent to camp coordination and camp management of internally displaced people. After Haiti, IOM used the DTM in several other humanitarian response operations, such as in the Philippines and Mali.

DTM is a data-collection tool specifically designed to take a quick snapshot of camp situations with a wide range of information and data sets, such as IDP location, demography, health situation and water/basic needs accessibility, among others.

Working closely with BNPB, IOM has made the tool available in handheld gadgets, such as smartphones and tablets, thereby ensuring mobile and swift data collection. IOM and BNPB also established a secure online data storage system, where field officers can upload data into the web, making information immediately available to relevant stakeholders and decision-makers.

BNPB – with the support of IOM Indonesia – is currently working towards the full integration of DTM into the government's National Disaster Management System. The application of the DTM is the first operational ground test of its kind in Indonesia.

## IOM Facilitates AHA Centre CCCM and Shelter Workshop

From 24-26 February 2014, IOM facilitated the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Shelter Workshop for the ASEAN Coordinating Center for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre). AHA Centre is the primary regional-level disaster management and emergency response agency in Southeast Asia. Recently established in 2011, one of AHA Centre's objectives is to improve the capacity of its member states' officers in the field of disaster management through trainings and workshops.

As one of the co-leads of the CCCM Global Cluster along with the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR), IOM offers a wealth of experience and expertise on CCCM issues.

Recognizing Southeast Asia as one of the most disaster prone regions in the world, IOM is committed to improving the ability of Southeast Asian states in responding to emergency and disasters. IOM also recognizes the vital role that AHA Centre, as well as ASEAN, may play in coordinating regional-level disaster response as well as promoting common standards and policies among member states in disaster management.

Responding to the request, IOM dispatched a team of experts into the training, which included Brian Kelly, IOM Regional Emergency and Post Crisis Advisor of IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) in Bangkok and Dr. Nnette Motus, IOM Medical/Health Expert from IOM Headquarters in Geneva. Also included were Joseph Ashmore, shelter expert from IOM Geneva, Abel Hasballah, Shelter Engineer from IOM Pakistan, and Phyo Kyaw, Information Management Specialist from IOM Manila. Workshop participants were Disaster Management Officers from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.

The workshop is part of the AHA Centre Executive Programme and was supported by the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund.



IOM Facilitators (standing from left to right): Phyo Kyaw of IOM Manila Administrative Center, Dr. Nnette Motus from IOM Headquarters, and Brian Kelly from IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Bangkok.

# Capacity Building in Disaster Management and Community Resilience: West Java & Aceh

## Disaster Risk Reduction in West Java and Aceh

IOM Indonesia is currently implementing two projects on Disaster Management Capacity Building and Community Resilience (**DRR**) in West Java and Aceh. The projects aim to reduce vulnerability and enhance the resilience of local communities to natural disasters. Strategic project activities were designed to build replicable models of local government-civil society-community at large partnerships to champion a community DRR agenda. Local target groups are composed of disaster management agencies, provincial/district level government staffs, and grass-roots communities. The West Java DRR Project is funded by AusAid and the Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction, while the Aceh project receives funding from USAID.

The two target provinces – West Java and Aceh - are amongst the most vulnerable in Indonesia. Both have respective geographical contexts of hazards, as well as histories of natural disasters. To recall, the Indian Ocean tsunami struck Aceh in 2004 and killed more than 100,000 people. West Java is prone to hazards such as landslides and earthquake eruptions. High levels of risks and vulnerabilities in both provinces are officially recorded in the BNPB-Disaster Prone Areas Index. Seven districts in West Java are ranked among the top 25 districts (out of Indonesia's 494 districts) most prone to natural disasters. The province of Aceh ranks 5<sup>th</sup> as the most vulnerable province (out of 31 provinces) to natural disasters, nationwide.

### West Java

1) The West Java DRR project operates in 7 districts. To date, 5 of these 7 districts have already operationalized its own community DRR forum. Each of these community fora brings together various DRR-related stakeholders, such as the government, community, local NGOs and academic institutions. These fora have been designed to facilitate DRR prioritization in government policies, and to improve coordination and collaboration between the relevant key community stakeholders.

Earlier this year, the West Java Provincial DRR Forum, spearheaded by the Vice-Governor, recorded participation and attendance of 120 organizations/government offices/businesses from 27 districts in West Java. Aside from the impressive magnitude of participation, this forum succeeded to form its leadership structure, and as importantly, drew support from the business sector.

2) As a component of the capacity building outreach for the local communities, the DRR project and the local community developed a community risk map (district level) (as of this writing, about 90% updated) – for use by communities in identifying potential hazards in the local surroundings and to inform community preparedness plans accordingly.

3) With regard to the DRR project trainings for provincial/district level staff and the BPBD, below table offers some achievements, to date:



Earthquake simulation involving Kindergarten school children, Bogor, West Java, 23 July 2013

Theme	# of Participants
Advanced Disaster Management	103
Common Operational Recovery Essential Training of Trainers	50
Basics of Disaster Management	450
Disaster Management	162
Information Management Training of Trainers	26
Geographic Information System	26
Information Management	428
Gender Analysis Tools and Segregated Data Training	93
Women in Leadership	100
Workshop on the Development of Contingency Plan	29
Disaster Management Plan	277

4) A series of DRR awareness raising activities was organized in cooperation with local Provincial and District BPBDs. There were 24 awareness-raising events, including, radio talk-shows and 2 television talk-shows, to deliver DRR messages to key stakeholders and the general population. Media exposure has been measured to have reached around 1.2 million people in the province.

5) In close consultation with BPBD, the DRR project supported 21 villages to achieve *Desa Tangguh* (Resilient Village) status. This status is accorded to villages considered to have a high level of preparedness against disasters and other hazards. To further boost this status, the DRR project held Basic Disaster Management trainings in all 21 villages. Currently the DRR project is carrying out Rapid Assessment and Basic First Aid for Disaster Victims trainings for all 21 villages.

6) The project is funded by the generous support of AusAid and the Australia Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction.

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Tsunami Drill, Aceh, 26 December 2012

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### Aceh

- 1) The DRR project in Aceh targets 5 districts : Banda Aceh, Bener Meriah, Aceh Tenggara, Aceh Singkil and Simeulue. IOM has conducted the following trainings to local government officials and disaster agencies:

TRAINING	# Participants
Basic Disaster Management	127
Disaster Management TOT	28
Information Management TOT	11
Basic and Advance Geographic Information System Trained	99
Basic DM For Sub Districts Level	222

- 2) To increase visibility and familiarity of DRR messages, the DRR project developed a DRR mascot called SIGANA – an acronym of *Siaga Bencana* (Disaster Preparedness) – in all public campaign materials. Working together with local governments, a number of public awareness-raising events were organized, including tri-media exposure, including the production and airing of a DRR awareness public service announcement (PSA) using local traditional performance art.



DRR Mascot for Aceh

- 3) The DRR project gives special attention to potentially more vulnerable groups in Aceh - the members of sexual minority groups, including the Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual-Transgender (LGBT) community. As the only province in Indonesia adopting the Sharia law, the group is particularly prone to exclusion from local disaster management planning and plans. To address this concern, the DRR project held several special training sessions for this group, and to date, has trained 27 people representing sexual minority groups.

- 4) The Project together with academia, government and non-governmental organizations as well as the private sector established 4 DRR-Forums to date. It works in 15 villages in the 5 target district to establish resilient villages.

- 5) Some other community awareness-raising events are as follow:
  - Tsunami drills
  - DRR photo contests
  - Fire prevention Training for women
  - Introduction to Disaster radio Communication system for village and youth leaders
  - DRR socialization at schools

- 6) Rapid Response to Gayo Earthquake  
In July 2013, two districts in Aceh, Bener Meriah and Aceh Tengah, were struck by an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.2 on the Richter scale. In several neighboring area, the earthquake was immediately followed by a landslide, causing even bigger damage.

Working closely with the disaster management agencies, the DRR project geared up for emergency and relief operations. With the funding support of USAID, IOM distributed 2,000 packs of tarpaulin to build tents for IDP camps. In addition, some 20,000 meters of plastic sheeting, 700 packs of hygiene kits for mothers and children were distributed, alongside demolition kits for IDPs to help clearing debris, and to start the rebuilding process. To improve efficiency of aid distribution IOM worked with two volunteer organizations, Green Hill and Redelong Institute.



DRR Brochure for West Java

## Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2014 (HFA)

Right after the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster that wrought havoc in Banda Aceh in December 2004, Indonesia participated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, in January 2005 in Japan. Attended by 168 states, the conference produced the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA), calling for governments to build communities' resilience to natural disasters. Indonesia readily adopted the HFA into its national policy, through its establishment of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) to coordinate policies and actions in disaster management. To facilitate BNPB's country-wide work, regional disaster management agencies (BPBD) at provincial and sub-provincial levels, were strategically set up. Together - the BNPB and the BPBD – demonstrate Indonesia's continuing efforts to perfect a coordinated and sustainable nation-wide disaster management system.

## Disaster Risk Reduction for Eastern Indonesia: Establishing Emergency Operations Centers for Disaster Preparedness and Response



Governor Syahrul Yasin Limpo of South Sulawesi, leading the ground-breaking ceremony of the Makassar EOC, July 2013

Eastern Indonesia covers a land area that represents more than 68% of the country but only has about 20% of the country's population. Characterized by protracted development, this region possesses a specific need for disaster preparedness capacity. In 2012, working closely with the government, and with funding support from the Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR), IOM launched a project to enhance the local preparedness and disaster management capacity of South Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara - **The Emergency Operations Centres for Enhanced Disaster Preparedness and Response Capacity Project (EOC).**

The EOC project directly responds to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA) goal of *development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms, and capacities to build resilience to hazards*. The project likewise addresses the HFA priority for action in the arena of *strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*. Working through a 3-pronged strategy, the EOC project committed to build emergency operations centres facilities in Makassar (South Sulawesi) and Kupang (East Nusa Tenggara). IOM has ensured that each EOC will have the following institutional capacities: (1) up-to-date and

state-of-the-art information and communication systems; (2) trained Indonesian government staff and other local partners; and (3) integrated local and national disaster management systems with harmonized reporting standards.

The EOC facilities are designed to be permanent support facilities focusing on emergency operations management utilizing modern information and communication systems as well as specific standardized procedures and working mechanisms. At the provincial level, these EOC facilities play the critical role of assisting the Commander of Operations in disaster management – from coordination, command, control, communication, and information - before, during and after an emergency. The EOC facility is essentially the government's disaster management information and coordination hub at the provincial level with reliable multi-back-up communication links to relevant national and district level authorities.

Engaging the Government of Indonesia (GOI) from the local level up, and closely coordinating with the national implementation partner agency (National Disaster Management Agency / Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB)), this project adopts a 'frontline approach' in its programming by a) focusing on the actual facility (BPBD/EOC and other local response actors in the target province) while building on national delivery systems; b) improving and unblocking bottlenecks in frontline service provision in the event of natural disaster; c) emphasizing partnership and substantive engagement with, and capacity-building of, local partners; d) empowering local-level government reformers from local Agency Heads up to Governors; and e) implementing rigorous and meaningful M&E systems designed for learning.

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### **Sustainability and Best Practice: Coordination and Support from Local Governments**

The EOC project has achieved significant progress over the last year and a half of its implementation, thanks in no small part to the close partnership of IOM and the local governments. The level and magnitude of the support from the local governments of South Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara for the EOC project was essential and indicative of the project's range of success. The respective governors of these two pilot provinces see the project as critical to enhance province-wide readiness and capacity to deal with disasters. Due to a sense of ownership of the EOC project, both governors have also committed their full operational support of their respective EOC facilities.

The establishment of the two EOCs in eastern Indonesia will be a significant improvement in disaster preparedness, not just at the provincial /level, but also at the national level. The two cities – where the EOCs will be located – are selected because of their strategic location and position as the main hub between eastern Indonesia and the rest. Eastern Indonesia constitutes 68% of Indonesia's territory, and therefore improving the capacity of the region is crucial to the development of the national disaster management system. The EOCs will also serve as a working and functional model for the future establishment of other EOCs in the central and western part of the country.



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*The batik fabric design used in the IOM Indonesia newsletter banner is courtesy of Batik Kebon Indah – an IOM livelihood beneficiary under the Java Reconstruction Fund Programme in 2008-2011. Kebon was among 4,300 micro and small enterprises (MSE) in the earthquake-affected provinces of Yogyakarta and Central Java, assisted by IOM Indonesia. The Indonesian Batik is designated by UNESCO as a Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity. Beyond supporting the revitalization of local economic development in areas of high migration pressure at post-disaster, IOM Indonesia has also contributed to the preservation of Indonesia's greatest cultural heritage.*