

# **INDONESIA: EARTHQUAKE/TSUNAMI**

6 July 2000

*appeal no. 11/2000  
situation report no. 2  
period covered: 30 May to 4 July, 2000*

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## ***The context***

An earthquake triggering a tsunami (tidal wave) hit Central Sulawesi Province on May 4, leaving 41 dead, 228 injured and 10,500 families homeless in the districts of Luwuk and the Banggai/Peleng islands. The Banggai islands district is relatively new, formed on September 17, 1999. Banggai and Peleng islands form part of the Banggai islands district.

The Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia or PMI) and the Federation assessed the area, visiting four affected villages on Peleng island by boat. After the initial assessment, the Federation and PMI targeted assistance for 3,500 (17,500 individuals) of the worst affected families with shelter materials, water containers and essential household materials. On 16 May, 2000, the Federation issued an Appeal on behalf of the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) seeking CHF 459,000 for a three month operation.

## ***Latest events***

Two events highlighted this reporting period: on June 3, 2000, an aftershock hit Banggai and Luwuk districts causing a number of displaced inhabitants to flee temporarily from their shelters. Since then no aftershocks have been reported; on June 24, 2000 a landslide in Banggai town caused the destruction of 104 houses. Despite these two events, life is slowly returning to normal and people have started to rebuild their houses. The population generally feels that the government response has been lacking in terms of support and assistance. The district of Banggai islands is very isolated, and often does not

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receive the required attention from media sources or the government. Tensions are also high due to the ongoing civil unrest in the nearby Maluku islands.

## ***Red Cross/Red Crescent action***

### **Indonesian Red Cross (PMI)/ Federation •**

The initial assessment made by the Federation and PMI targeted 3,500 families (17,500 beneficiaries) left without homes and personal belongings. Due to the lack of actual funding, a final assessment of all coastal areas was done in order to identify families that are in the worst state (i.e. the ones that did not receive any help from relatives or friends). A final beneficiary count resulted in the following breakdown:

<b>Subdistricts</b>	<b>No. of families</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>
Benggai	1,175	5,405
Totikum	1,542	6,036
Tinankung	408	1,592
Liang	191	811
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>13,844</b>

The first initial shipment of 1,000 family kits (purchased from the ICRC) and 1 MT of medicine (20 boxes) contributed by the Singapore Red Cross to PMI arrived in Luwuk on 14 June. The actual distribution for Banggai island included 865 family kits and 20 boxes of medicine. The rest of the family kits (135) were kept in stock since this amount was not sufficient to cover the distribution needs of Dodung village where there are 309 affected families. The family kits consist of: 1 cooking pot, 2 plastic sleeping mats, 1 jerry can, 5 sarongs, 5 pieces of body soap, 5 pieces of laundry soap, 5 spoons, 5 cups, 5 plates, 1 tarpaulin, 1 sack (50 kg), 5 packs of candles (8 pieces/pack), 5 boxes of matches, 5 toothbrushes, and 5 tubes of toothpaste.

A ferry loaded with family kits and medication left from Luwuk for Banggai island on 21 June. Despite the occurrence of protests on Banggai island by people objecting to not being included on the distribution list (the needs are much larger than the available funds), the relief items were successfully distributed as planned. The following table reflects the distribution:

<b>Location</b>	<b>No. of families</b>	<b>No. of family kits distributed</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>
Lompio	150	150	737
Lokotoy	150	150	706
Tolise Tubond	34	34	134
Bone Baru	100	100	400
Paisu Mosoni	50	50	226
Tanobomumungan	133	133	600
Popisi	80	80	352
Kendek	23	23	117
Lampa	45	45	259
Tinakin Laut	100	100	508
<b>Total</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>4,309</b>

The medicine that was donated by the Singapore Red Cross to the PMI was divided into portions for individual health posts that provide free medical service to the population. The criteria for the selection of the health posts was established by the PMI in accordance with the most urgent needs of each post. The donated and distributed medicine consisted of the following:

- Amoxicilin 250 mg: 5,000 tablets
- Amoxicilin granules: 200 bottles
- Cimetidin: 1,500 tablets

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- Cimetidin: 1,500 tablets

- Contrimoxazole adult: 8,000 tablets
- Contrimoxazole suspensi: 10 bottles
- CTM: 10,000 tablets
- Multi vitamin syrup: 500 bottles
- Dextrometophan: 500 bottles
- Paracetamol 500 mg: 10,000 tablets
- Sulfat Ferosus: 15,000 tablets
- Hydrocortison cream: 50 tubes

## ***Outstanding needs***

The confirmation of soft pledges will cover the costs for the purchase of additional family kits which will fulfil the outstanding needs of the appeal in the remaining sub-districts and enable the program to be fully implemented.

## ***External relations - Government/UN/NGOs/Media***

Regular co-ordination meetings are held with the following agencies and good co-operation has been established: MSF-France have completed a medical assessment and will be implementing a three month program in order to upgrade the health service on Banggai islands. The program includes the reorganisation of the cold chain in collaboration with local vaccination campaigns and improvement in emergency preparedness of health staff.

CARE Indonesia, as planned, distributed agricultural tools on Banggai islands in the Totikum district.

## ***Contributions***

See Annex 1 for details.

## ***Conclusion***

The growing social unrest in the nearby islands of Maluku and the remaining unfulfilled needs are a source of concern. The focus of media attention moved to cover the earthquake that struck Sumatra in early June, resulting in decreased donor interest and funding, and a delay in the implementation of the program.

Peter Rees-Gildea  
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Operations Funding and Reporting Department

Hiroshi Higashiura  
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