
YAYASAN GUNUNGAN



PROJECT REPORT

Java Earthquake 27 May 2006

JAVA EARTHQUAKE

Emergency Response

At 5.54 on the morning of Saturday 27 May 2006 the island of Java was rocked by an earthquake measuring 5.9 on the Richter Scale. During the weeks leading up to the earthquake, the local population had been living under the threat of a massive eruption from the local volcano, Mt. Merapi, to the north. No-one was expecting or prepared for a disaster striking from the south.

Panic and confusion reigned. Many who were able to, raced north fearing another tsunami like the one that hit Aceh in December 2004. Some feared that Mt Merapi was erupting. Others believed that an ancient prophecy, which states that a giant earthquake will hit the area of Klaten, splitting the ancient kingdoms of Jogjakarta and Solo, was being fulfilled.



In fact, the earthquake struck just offshore the southern coastline of Central Java, 20km south of the highly populated city of Jogjakarta. The city itself sustained minimal damage compared to the towns and villages to it's south and east, which in many areas suffered total destruction. Tremors were felt as far away as Semarang and Surabaya on the opposite coast of Java. Yayasan Gunungan is located in Solo, approximately 55km to the east of Yogyakarta and 75km from the epicenter of the earthquake. It was still felt very strongly here, as if the solid ground was only a few feet deep, floating on a body of water rocking violently backward and forward. For a long time no-one knew exactly what had happened, until the news reports began to appear on television. As the day went on, the true extent of the disaster became more and more evident.

The following morning, the officers of Yayasan Gunungan met to formulate a plan for providing emergency assistance to the victims of the earthquake. Steve would manage the operation, Pram would co-ordinate assistance on the ground and Ratne would source supplies and control logistics in Solo. Directors and staff from a local company, Nova Furniture, began sourcing donations. The following few hours were spent buying supplies, arranging transport and organising volunteers. Later that afternoon, a truck, a pickup and a car, filled with food, shelter, medical supplies and 10 volunteer workers, from Yayasan Gunungan and Pramata Mulia University, left Solo not knowing quite what to expect. As the team drove towards the hardest hit area of Bantul, the number of collapsed houses visible at the side of the road began to increase.



By the time the team entered the villages of Bantul, a house that was still standing became the exception. Rubble covered areas of road and parts of bridges had fallen away.



By early evening, the team pulled into the village of Bawuran in the district of Bantul. They were met by a number of local village Heads, who explained that the situation was bad. Villagers had evacuated to the surrounding fields and set up small camps, with the few provisions they had managed to rescue as they fled. Indonesia has two seasons, a wet one and a dry one. The rainy season is usually well finished by the end of May, but the team was told that there had been torrential rain the night before and the villagers had been sheltering under just a few plastic sheets which they had saved. As this was being explained, the rains started again and a thunderstorm then ensued. Nothing further could be done that night and the team continued to make plans with the village Heads well into the night.

Early the following morning the team was ready to start distributing supplies. In co-operation with the village Heads, 5 camps in the immediate vicinity would be visited. The pick-up was loaded up and set off. At each of the camps, the villagers had been able to erect some sort of shelter, they had built open fires and were able to cook with some rescued pots and pans.





At the first camp visited the team found 3 people with broken arms and legs. Splints and bandages had already been applied, however these people had been out in the scorching heat and torrential rain for 3 days and 2 nights already with limited food and water.



Many of the hospitals in Jogjakarta were already so full with earthquake victims by this time that they could no longer accept any new emergencies.

The team called around and found a hospital in Solo that was still accepting and had these people immediately evacuated to it. They were reached just in time and a week later returned safely to their families. The team later heard that there had been many more such victims who had not been evacuated in time, to the point that gangrene had set in. For these poor people the only option had been amputation.

As the victims were being evacuated, the team continued the distribution process. Rice, noodles, eggs, vegetables, milk, biscuits, medical supplies and tarpaulins were handed out at each location.



For two days the team continued to receive truck loads of provisions from Solo, and distribute these among the villages. They also compiled data from each location visited. At one camp they were told about the death of one young girl. She had been busy preparing breakfast with her mother and older sibling when the earthquake struck. As the walls and roof of their house began to shake, they had sprinted the length of their house to the outside. The mother and older sibling made it out in time, but the younger girl, who was not so fast, did not reach the door before the roof and walls collapsed in.



The next evening the team again sat with the village Heads as the rains began again. One of the village Heads showed the team two old revolvers which he was carrying around with him. He first explained that, as his house was destroyed, he had no choice but to carry around his important possessions with him. Later he implied another reason. One of the villages we had not yet visited was renowned for being a dangerous place. Another team of relief workers had tried to deliver provisions there. Their vehicles had been attacked and the western lady leading the team had been dragged from her vehicle. In fact this was not the only occurrence of this type of incident. Motorcycle groups were pulling alongside trucks on the road, climbing on board and taking over the vehicle with all its provisions. If villages with no provisions started attacking those with supplies, then they had to be prepared.

After three days delivering provisions, the villages were stocked with enough to keep them going for at least a week. The team made arrangements with the village Heads to continue sending supplies twice weekly direct from Solo. They could now move on to a different location. Areas of Bantul were surveyed. It was evident that now, four days after the disaster, a lot of support was beginning to arrive from local companies, the Indonesian armed forces and international relief agencies. In fact, so much so that the roads were becoming jammed up with supply trucks and vans, as well as disaster sightseers and children begging for money.

The team continually received calls and sms text messages asking for help. Over the following days they made single delivery drops to a number of other villages around Bantul.



The name 'Bantul' had spread across the world becoming known as the center of the disaster and it was clear that all the aid agencies had headed straight there. As so much support was now arriving in Bantul, the team turned their attention to the much less reported, but very badly hit, area of Klaten, to the east of Yogyakarta.

In the district of Klaten, the team made more single village drops and set up a distribution post in the village of Srajen.



Then a distribution post was also established in the village of Gaden.





Supplies from many other sources, both local and international, were now reaching even the remotest villages. The Foundation would now turn its attention to the issues of trauma relief and reconstruction.

According to the Indonesian National Coordinating Board for the Management of Disaster (BAKORNAS), one month after the earthquake, the total population affected by the disaster was over 2,700,000. The number of houses that were completely destroyed was approximately 140,000 with approximately 470,000 suffering some level of earthquake damage.

As reported by WHO-The World Health Organisation, the number of people who lost their lives is estimated at 6,234, with the number of injured 57,790, although the Indonesian Government is yet to reconcile the figures and produce final statistics.



During a month, Yayasan Gunungan had distributed over 6,000 kg rice, 400 boxes of instant noodles and 60 large tents as well as significant quantities of powdered milk, drinking water, sugar, cooking oil, sleeping mats, medicine, clothes, baby food and washing materials, to approximately 10,000 people in 20 remote villages across the worst earthquake hit areas.

JAVA EARTHQUAKE

Trauma Relief

After a month of distributing food, medical supplies and shelter to remote villages worst affected by the earthquake which hit Central Java on 27 May 2006, the Foundation turned its attention to the children.

In all the areas visited, schools had collapsed or were too dangerous to enter. Desks and chairs had been carried out to open areas and the children were trying to continue their studies under makeshift tents. However most of the school books had been destroyed by the rain making this an almost impossible task.

The Foundation began purchasing school books, pens, pencils etc. and distributing these to the village school children. By this time the distribution team of volunteers from Yayasan Gunungan and Pramata Mulia University had been joined by members of Gaja Mada University in Yogyakarta, with Pram from Yayasan Gunungan acting as Project Coordinator.



More than 2,000 books as well as school bags, pencils, pens, rulers and other school supplies were delivered to approximately 500 children in 10 village schools across the earthquake hit areas of Bantul and Klaten.

The team moved to the village of Sumber where there was a large playing field. Next was to provide entertainment and activities, and first on the list was making necklaces with children aged 5-6.





Then they had a drawing competition. The theme was “The Earthquake”, to help the children work through some of their trauma. Trained counselors were on hand, although in the end they were not needed.



1st Place -



2nd Place -



3rd Place -

The children really enjoyed the competition and there was a prize giving ceremony the following day. The winning pictures won new school bags and books, with everyone taking part receiving a regular new school bag.



But of course, as with children the world over, the cardboard box the gift comes in ends up being much more fun than the gift itself.....



Next was the older children 7-12. The first day was planned with development activities for over 100 children from the surrounding schools. Activities included problem solving and team working games.



This proved so successful that a second day of activities was added. This time with over 250 children taking part.



After almost another month working with the village schools and children it was time to look at the next stage of work, the Reconstruction.

JAVA EARTHQUAKE

Reconstruction

After almost a month working with the children worst affected by the earthquake, which hit Central Java on 27 May 2006, providing school books, pens etc., activities, competitions and games, the Foundation turned its attention to the issue of reconstruction.

It was generally understood that the Indonesian Government had the intention to provide compensation to those who lost their houses or suffered significant damage to their property from the earthquake. The amounts were to be 30 million rupiah (approx. US\$ 3,300) for a collapsed house, 20 million Rupiah (approx. US\$ 2,200) for a significantly damaged house and 10 million Rupiah (approx. US\$ 1,100) for a slightly damaged house. However only a small amount of this has been realised to date, one of the reasons being that the budget was initially made on a much lower number of damaged properties. In the villages, community members have been helping each other to recover bricks, wooden beams and roof tiles from the piles of rubble that can be used in rebuilding.



However they desperately need capital to buy cement, sand and steel. As it stands, those that can afford to buy these materials can only afford the absolute minimum. Those houses that are being rebuilt are being constructed without steel infrastructure and with such a poor mix of cement to sand that another earthquake, in this very earthquake prone area of the world, will easily collapse these houses causing much more death and injury.

With over 600,000 houses destroyed or badly damaged, Yayasan Gunungan has neither the capital nor the infrastructure to be able to implement a full reconstruction program. However there are three areas in which the Foundation is able to help and is now focusing its attention. That is; Temporary Accommodation, School Rebuilding and Library Services.

Temporary Accommodation

Hundreds of thousands of people are still homeless. They continue to live under plastic sheets and wait patiently for assistance. In just 2 months time the rains will start again, and if these people are still living under plastic sheets at this time, then it is almost certain that many will become sick and not survive.

According to the Australian branch of Save the Children; "The lack of transitional shelter will have severe health consequences for vulnerable communities in the coming rainy season if the issue is not addressed."

Yayasan Gunungan is working to provide temporary bamboo houses to as many people as possible before the rains begin again. The cost of one house 4m x 6m, is 900,000 Rupiah (approx. US\$ 100). That is the cost of the bamboo, woven bamboo walls and other materials. Old tiles saved from the fallen houses are used for the roof. The Foundation is being assisted by volunteers from Gaja Mada University, Solo Peduli Bersama and the local community, who are performing the building work at no charge.



One of these bamboo houses can shelter a large family, keeping them safe from the rains, while they wait until such time that their houses can be rebuilt.

School Rebuilding

Once the rains begin again, the fields will become mud baths and the temporary school tents set-up in these places will not provide any protection. The schools need to be rebuilt and repaired as soon as possible.



There are hundreds of such schools across the area. Some in worse conditions than others. It is estimated that to rebuild an average sized school will take approximately US\$ 15,000. With sufficient donations, the Foundation will build and repair as many such schools as possible. With the Foundation's team of volunteer workers, local price knowledge and negligible administration costs, Donors are assured that the project they donate to is carried out in the most cost-effective manner with every single penny of their contribution going direct to helping those who need it most.

Library Services

Once life has returned to some kind of normality in the earthquake area, the Foundation wishes to be able to provide Library Services to as many villages as possible. At present there are no such libraries and the children have to buy their school books from the school, which many parents are unable to afford. While schools in the west are adding the latest computer facilities, the children of the villages in Java are sharing old text books and trying to save space in their writing books.

The Foundation will provide the necessary school books as well as information and learning books for adults through village libraries. In most cases the Heads of the villages can help with premises. Either they have access to a vacant property which can be used for the purpose, or free land which can be built on. The Foundation will carry out whatever refurbishment or building work is necessary, supply the books, provide training to and employ a librarian. Each library will also be supplied with at least one computer with the hope that eventually computer training can be offered from the library.

Income & Expenditure Statement

Project - Jogyaquake Earthquake

28 May 2006 - 28 July 2006

	<u>IDR</u>	<u>IDR</u>	(US\$1=IDR9,000) <u>US\$</u>
<u>Income:</u>			
Donations	110,334,900		12,259
Total Donations		110,334,900	12,259
<u>Expenditure:</u>			
Supplies purchased & distributed:			
Rice	(22,870,250)		(2,541)
Instant Noodles	(10,248,500)		(1,139)
Tents	(9,398,000)		(1,044)
School Books	(8,704,175)		(967)
Powdered Milk	(7,405,425)		(823)
Medicine & Washing Supplies	(5,312,400)		(590)
Vegetables, eggs, fish etc.	(4,906,875)		(545)
Sleeping Mats	(3,781,500)		(420)
Clothes	(2,771,000)		(308)
Cooking Oil	(2,679,690)		(298)
Sugar	(2,457,600)		(273)
School Bags	(2,247,000)		(250)
Electricity Generator	(2,040,000)		(227)
Biscuit	(1,997,000)		(222)
Drinking Water	(1,431,300)		(159)
School Pens, Pencils, Rulers etc.	(493,000)		(55)
Total Supplies purchased & distributed:		(88,743,715)	(9,860)
Child Activities Provided:			
Development Activities	(3,250,000)		(361)
Film Night	(2,500,000)		(278)
Games & Competitions	(2,250,000)		(250)
Drawing Competition	(1,900,000)		(211)
Total Activities Provided:		(9,900,000)	(1,100)
Temporary Housing:			
5 units	(4,500,000)		(500)
Total Temporary Housing:		(4,500,000)	(500)
Operational Costs:			
Fuel & Transport	(2,499,000)		(278)
Team Supplies – Food & Equipment	(2,422,750)		(269)
Total Operational Costs:		(4,921,750)	(547)
TOTAL INCOME LESS TOTAL EXPENDITURE		2,269,435	252