Indonesia is the world’s largest archipelago. Located on the ‘ring of fire’, one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world, it is exposed to frequent earthquakes, floods and landslides. Since 1994, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) has allocated over €113 million to assist the victims of earthquakes, tsunamis, malnutrition and floods. In complementarity to the humanitarian assistance, ECHO is also supporting vulnerable people living in disaster-prone areas with disaster preparedness measures.

Emergency Assistance for the victims of West Sumatra and West Java earthquakes in 2009

On 2 September, the south-western coast of Java was shaken by a massive tremor which registered 7 on the Richter scale. The European Commission (EC) provided €1.5 million for temporary shelters with strong focus on earthquake resistant techniques. Local builders and authorities are being trained in safe construction, while local health staff is trained in order to identify and adequately manage the psychosocial distress of the victims.

Just four weeks later, a 7.9 magnitude earthquake struck off the coast of West Sumatra near the city of Padang, followed by an aftershock of 6.8. The Government reported more than a thousand deaths with an additional 2,000 people injured. The EC approved an immediate allocation of €3 million to respond to the urgent needs for emergency shelter, non-food items, water and sanitation, logistics including transport, as well as coordination of the international humanitarian relief. These programmes provided assistance to an estimated 2 million people in the worst affected areas hit by the Sumatra earthquake.

Preserving lives and livelihoods of vulnerable people in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)

In October 2008, the European Commission approved €2 million to enhance household and community resilience to cope with the disaster-prone environment, and to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups in NTT. The programmes supported vulnerable families undergoing acute food and livelihood crisis, restoring their coping capacities while trying to introducing positive and sustainable behaviour changes. Some 90,000 vulnerable people were provided with seeds and training, and given access to clean water and irrigation. Good infant care practices were also promoted as well as disaster preparedness. This successful operation should enable these communities to face the recurrent, small-scale natural disasters that affect them, such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, pest infestation and drought.

Assisting the victims of floods

In early 2007 €1.6 million were provided by the EU to provide immediate relief to thousands of vulnerable people displaced by the disastrous floods in Aceh, Jakarta and the surrounding areas. Essential aid such as water, essential food and non-food items, medical care and nutritional assistance in particular to children, pregnant and lactating mothers was delivered. The Aceh flood response also covered emergency infrastructure repair and short term livelihood recovery.

Assisting the victims of the Yogyakarta earthquake

The massive earthquake that struck the Yogyakarta Province in May 2006 left more than 6,000 dead, more than 38,000 injured and an estimated 1.5 million were left homeless. Within hours of the earthquake, the European Commission made €3 million available to fund the provision of emergency health, shelter and logistics. A further €6.5 million to assist the most vulnerable victims followed in July 2006. The aid focused on providing emergency shelter material and tools, restoring basic water and sanitation facilities, and providing medical services and logistical support.

Assisting the victims of the Indian Ocean Tsunami

The earthquake and tidal waves of December 2004 killed over 170,000 people in Indonesia’s Aceh province and made more than half a million people homeless. The European Commission mobilised €123 million to help the survivors of this unprecedented crisis across the affected region. Of this funding some €60 million were allocated to Aceh and Nias for the provision of food, medical aid, water and sanitation, shelter, logistics and transport, livelihoods and psychosocial support to help people overcome the trauma of the disaster.

Reducing the impact of natural disasters (DIPECHO)

Through its Disaster Preparedness Programme DIPECHO, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department aims at building the resilience of communities that face recurrent disasters, in particular floods, earthquakes and forest fires, both in urban and rural areas of Indonesia.

The 7th Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction for Southeast Asia has also just been launched making a further €10 million available in 2010-2011 for projects in the region which will reduce the effects of natural disasters on vulnerable communities and strengthen their resilience.

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<tr>
<th>EC humanitarian aid since 1994</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In response to natural disasters</td>
<td>€86.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In response to conflict</td>
<td>€22 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disaster preparedness</td>
<td>€4.6 million</td>
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The Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) is part of the European Commission, the European Union’s executive arm. It comes under direct responsibility of Kristalina Georgieva, European Commissioner for International Co-operation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response. Through ECHO funding, nearly 20 million people are helped each year in more than 70 countries outside the country through approximately 200 partners (international non-governmental organisations, the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement, and UN agencies).

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