



Eruption and Humanitarian Crisis at Indonesia's Sinabung

PROPOSAL FOR HUMANITARIAN
AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDING
MAY 2017

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**PROPOSAL FOR HUMANITARIAN
AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDING**

MAY 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This proposal document is prepared to seek funding assistance for humanitarian and developmental aid programs for the local communities of Karo, North Sumatera, Indonesia. These communities, affected by the continuous and prolonged volcano eruptions of Mount Sinabung, had been living in deteriorating conditions with increased risk and uncertainties.

The formation of this proposal is a result of an assessment conducted by MERCY Malaysia. The assessment has outlined four most needed aid assistance, namely (1) IDP Camp Upgrade and Repair Works, (2) WASH Program Upgrades, (3) Temporary Shelter (in support of BPBD's existing program), and (4) Daily Support for the IDP Camp (in support of BPBD's existing program).

The village of Desa Marinding from the district of Tiganderket, which is one of the places that has received less attention and assistance from various agencies was selected as the beneficiaries for this proposal. Desa Marinding has been home for 272 families with a total of 940 people living in displacement since 2010.

This proposal calls for a total value of USD 614,187 in aid assistance for all programs proposed within the period of delivery of twelve months. The Daily Support for the IDP Camp program can be extended as a 36 months assistance, which will cost USD 459,900 for 272 families.

MERCY Malaysia has been providing humanitarian and developmental aid to the local communities since 2015, and has been setting its footprint in Indonesia since 2000.



BACKGROUND

In what is becoming a larger danger and potential protracted disaster, activity at Mount Sinabung appears to be increasing daily, with more explosions and resultant pyroclastic flows streaming down the slopes of the volcano in North Sumatra, Indonesia. Some of these flows are reaching up to 5 km from the summit of Sinabung.

All of this activity is centered around the growing lava dome at the summit of Sinabung - the pyroclastic flows are leaving a clear light grey deposit on the volcano, ominously pointed towards the location of nearby villages, with plume from Sinabung is regularly reaching 4-5 km (13,000-16,000 feet) with hundreds of small-to-moderate explosions.

With eruptions such as this current activity at Sinabung, it can be easy to forget how disruptive to people's lives they can be. Although some eruptions do have singular explosions that cause destruction, many eruptions are not simply a single event. Activity can stretch on for weeks, months, even years and the displacement of people living near the volcano can cause a crisis independent of the activity itself.

MERCY Malaysia's has been actively involved in humanitarian response and developmental aid projects in Indonesia, looking at how significant a problem this is in a volcanically-active country like Indonesia – how does a country deal with the displacement of tens of thousands of people for an undefined time or, in some cases, forever?

Two main problems arise: (1) keeping living conditions sanitary and safe at IDP camps can be very difficult and (2) long-term evacuations can cause people to become complacent and then they try to return homes/farms before it

is safe. These are some of the biggest challenges during volcanic hazard mitigation.

It may have taken a few months, but currently, at least 22,000 people have been evacuated from danger zone (now defined at 5-7 km) around Sinabung. This has put a heavy strain on IDP camps and temporary shelters set up to deal with the influx of IDPs and if the eruption continues to intensify, then these numbers will grow even larger.

Spreading for three thousand miles along the Pacific “Ring of Fire”, Indonesia has more volcanoes than any other nation. In developed countries such as the US and Japan, residents are moved away from seismically unstable areas. But more than 3.5 million mostly poor Indonesians live within 10km of one of the archipelago’s 127 volcanoes. The unfolding humanitarian crisis at Sinabung underlines the possible risks to the community, which has been living in despair and uncertainties since 2010 until today.

Once the eruptions have ceased, it will cost hundreds of millions of dollars to rehabilitate key agricultural area and relocate those who cannot return to their homes. In the meantime, the local government is struggling to meet the immediate needs of the IDPs who are living in 42 crowded makeshift shelters, with very basic food, no privacy and no regular income.

Within the 5km danger zone surrounding the volcano, homes, schools and clinics have been abandoned. Some buildings have been erased by the pyroclastic flows of superheated rock and gas while others have collapsed under the weight of the ash of this eerie landscape.

SINABUNG IN FACTS AND FIGURES

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Located

in **Karo** plateau of Karo Regency,
North Sumatra, Indonesia

Elevation

2,460 m (8,070 ft)

Coordinates

3°10'12"N
98°23'31"E

Eruption style

Explosive

Current status (as of May 2017)

Erupting

IMPACT OF THE ERUPTIONS

In 2010, the eruption had caused

displacement of
9,317 people

In 2014, another eruption had caused

displacement of
28,715 people

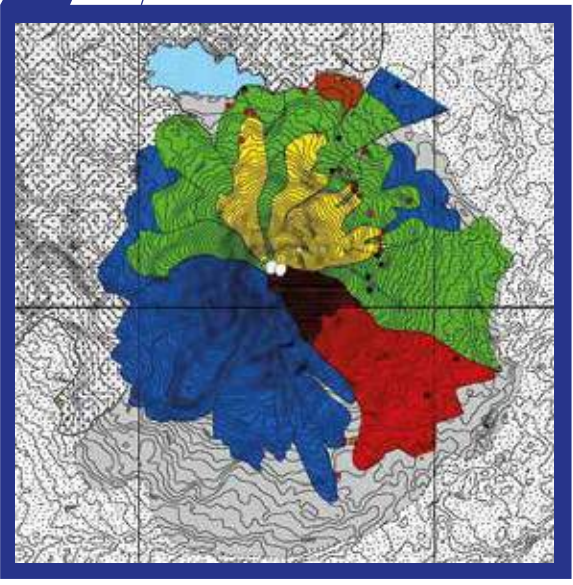
Currently

9,320 people

to remain at temporary displacement centers

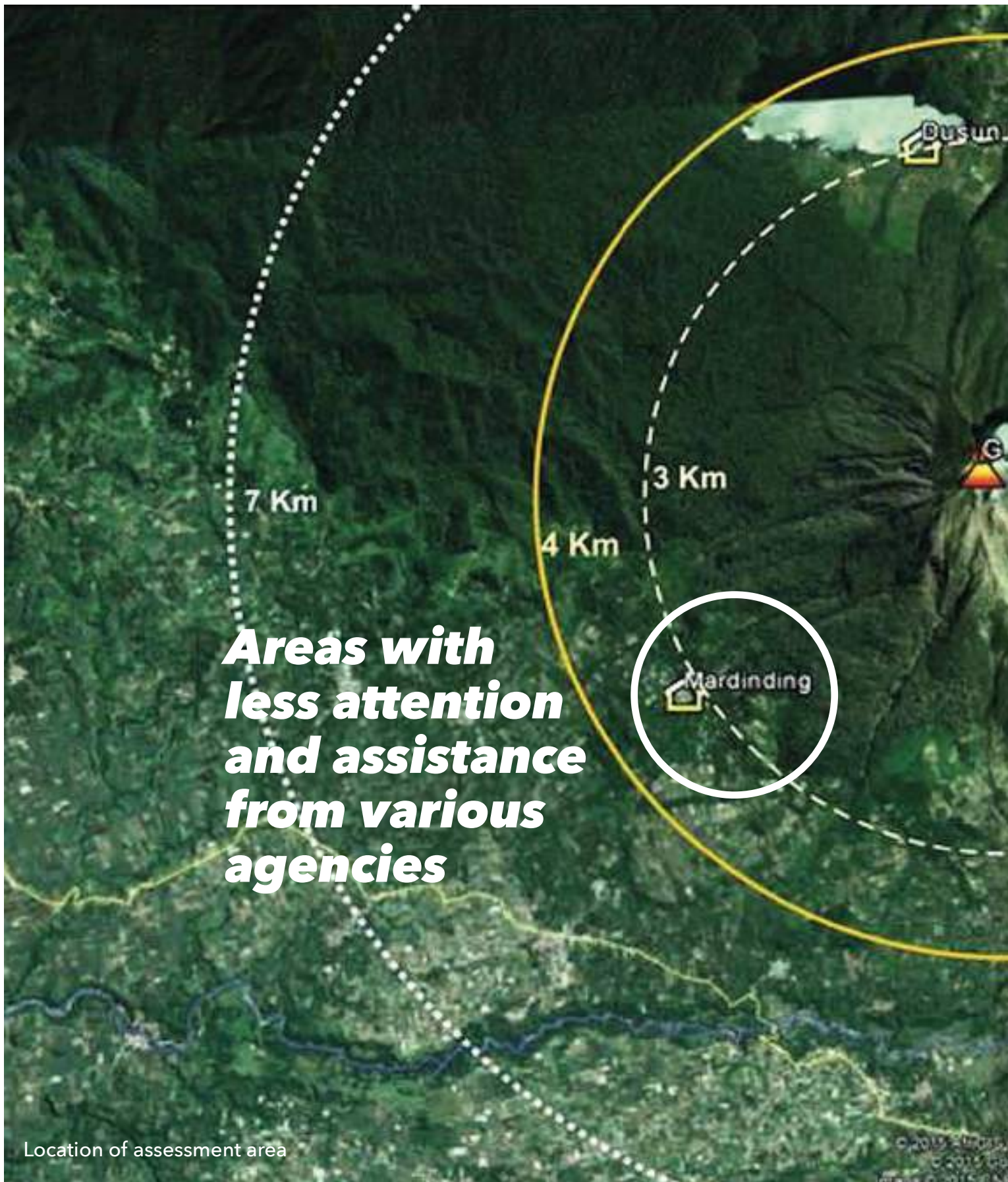
Damaged houses to-date

1,148 units



- CURRENT STAGE
 - Lava dome*
 - Flow deposit*
- YOUNGER STAGE
 - Lava flow*
- CURRENT STAGE
 - Lava dome*
 - Debris avalanche*
- OLDER STAGE
 - Lava flow*
 - Lahar deposit*

ASSESSMENT AREA - DESA MARDINDING





ASSESSMENT AREA - DESA MARDINDING

Assessment was conducted by MERCY Malaysia on April 14 - 16, 2017. The assessment focuses at far-reached areas, which have not received adequate humanitarian and development assistance from the local government and other NGOs.

The district of Tiganderket is a place, which is located within the danger zone of the Sinabung Mountain. Its proximity to the mountain (within the radius of <5km) had caused major displacement and damages to the village and its livestock. The most highly affected village is the village of Desa Mardinding.

Desa Mardinding housed 272 families with a total of 940 people living in displacement since 2010. For the past seven years, they have been staying at an IDP camp, located just outside of the danger zone gazzeted by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (or BPBD) of North Sumatera, Indonesia. BPBD has been leasing the two hectares land with a total cost of IDR 1.2 million (USD 90) per day.

The villagers were previously farmers of their own land, producing coffee beans, avocado, cabbage, tomatoes and carrots. Due to the heavy volcanic debris, their livelihood were heavily affected, forcing the villagers to abandon their farms and had to work as contract workers at other far away farms to sustain their economic needs.

There are a total of 98 school children, 100 citizens over the age of 65 and 39 infants living in the IDP camp. With living standards and quality at below the minimum standards as suggested by the SPHERE Standard, these communities have been living with constant risk of deteriorating health and hygiene, economic pressure, disaster risk and further displacement.



Assessment at Desa Mardinding's relocation camp

PROGRAM PROPOSAL

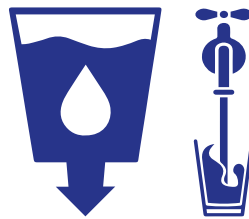
From the assessment conducted, MERCY Malaysia has identified few strategic humanitarian and development aid programs to respond to the needs of the IDPs at Desa Mardinding of the Tiganderket district. These program proposal are reflective of what are urgently needed for the IDPs to continue sustain their living in a better and less risk condition, and also to support BPBD to continuously providing and supporting the long term needs of these IDPs.

PRIMARY PROGRAMS



IDP Camp Upgrade and Repair Works

Camp facilities and infrastructure upgrades for 272 families. Program shall include replacement of tent sheets, upgrading of toilet facilities, provision of septic tank and upgrade works for community kitchen.



WASH Program Upgrades

Poor sanitation and hygiene condition of the camp requires improvement of water supply (new water well), improvement of sanitary piping system, cleaning and sewerage and drainage repair works.



Temporary Shelter (in support of BPBD's existing program)

BPBD Karo has acquired 2.8 hectares of land to rebuild temporary shelters for the IDPs outside from the danger zone. 74 houses are being built, while 198 units are still in need of support in order to be built by BPBD.

SECONDARY PROGRAM




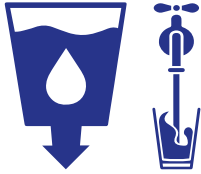


Daily Support (in support of BPBD's existing program)

As the location of Tiganderket district is at a far-reached area, it is often being left behind from assistance. BPBD has been supporting this IDP camp since 2010, with an approximate spending of IDR 5.6 million (USD 420) per day. It was reported that BPBD could no longer sustain this support, which has already fallen in terms of its food and nutrition quality over the past few years. Food security and nutrition aid is needed for both short and long-term assistance for the community.



Assessment at Desa Mardinding's relocation camp

FUNDING PROPOSAL

PRIMARY PROGRAMS	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	COST PER UNIT (USD)
 <p>IDP Camp Upgrade and Repair Works</p>	<p>Upgrade and repair works will include procurement and change of existing tent tarpaulin sheets, upgrading of toilet facilities, provision of septic tank and upgrade works for community kitchen.</p>	<p>350</p>
 <p>WASH Program Upgrades</p>	<p>New dig well at the depth of 12 meters (minimum) for better supply of water debit, improvement of sanitary piping system, cleaning and sewerage and drainage repair works. Other works will include provision of water tanks with better quality fittings.</p>	<p>20,000</p>
 <p>Temporary Shelter (in support of BPBD's existing program)</p>	<p>Working in partnership with the Regional Disaster Management Agency (or BPBD) of North Sumatera to built 198 units of temporary shelter (size; 36m² per unit). These temporary shelters will be equipped with proper electricity and water supply.</p>	<p>1,400</p>
<p>SECONDARY PROGRAM</p>  <p>Daily Support (in support of BPBD's existing program)</p>	<p>Working in partnership with the Regional Disaster Management Agency (or BPBD) of North Sumatera to sustain food security and nutrition aid to the IDPs of Desa Mardinding for the next one-year (minimum).</p>	<p>420</p>
<p>TOTAL COST</p> <p>CONTINGENCIES (5%)</p>		
<p>GRAND TOTAL COST</p>		

UNIT(S)	TOTAL COST (USD)	OPERATIONS COST @ 10% (USD)	REMARKS
272	95,200	9,520	Upgrade and repair works will help to sustain and improve living condition for at least another 3-years.
Lump sum	20,000	2,000	Upgrade and repair works will help to sustain and improve living condition for at least another 3-years.
198	277,200	27,720	Cost is excluding land and main infrastructure cost. BPBD will share this cost with the National Disaster Management Agency.
365 days	153,300	Operations by BPBD Karo	Operations (logistics delivery) will be handled by BPBD Karo. For long term assistance (i.e. 3-years), cost will be at USD 459,900 (for 272 families).

584,940

29,247

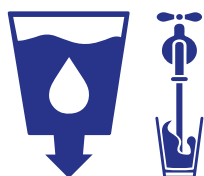
USD 614,187

PROGRAM TIMELINE

PRIMARY PROGRAMS



IDP Camp Upgrade and Repair Works



WASH Program Upgrades



Temporary Shelter (in support of BPBD's existing program)

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

- Detail assessment (technical and implementation details)
- Appointment of implementation partner (contractor)
- Procurement of materials
- Project implementation
- Project completion and handover

- Detail assessment (technical and implementation details)
- Appointment of implementation partner (contractor)
- Procurement of materials
- Project implementation
- Project completion and handover

- Detail assessment (technical and implementation details)
- Design and construction documentation
- Appointment of implementation partner (contractor)
- Project implementation (including monitoring)
- Project completion and handover
- Defect liability period

SECONDARY PROGRAM



Daily Support (in support of BPBD's existing program)

- Detail assessment (technical and implementation details)
- Appointment of implementation partner (supplier)
- Project implementation (including monitoring)
- Project completion and closing

Program timeline proposed above is tentative only and are subjected to further agreement between MERCY Malaysia, donor, BPBD and the beneficiaries.

PROGRAM TIMELINE (MONTHS)

M1 M2 M3 M4 M5 M6 M7 M8 M9 M10 M11 M12



REMARKS

Project implementation will also involve the IDP communities/ beneficiaries under the coordination from BPBD.

Project will take off upon the implementation of the IDP camp upgrade and repair works to avoid overlapping of works on site.

On-site works will be executed in parallel with progress on ground (74 units) by BPBD. Monitoring cost will be covered by BPBD.

Operations (logistics delivery) will be handled by BPBD Karo. For long term assistance (i.e. 3-years), cost will be at USD 459,900 (for 272 families).

MERCY MALAYSIA IN KARO

MERCY Malaysia has sets its footprint in Indonesia since 2004, responding to the Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami in Aceh and Nias. A total of 19 reconstruction and rehabilitation projects were completed, including a 200-bed hospital in Nias. Various emergency and medical aid programs have been completed ever since.

Other operations in Indonesia include emergency response and reconstruction works in the South Sumatera regency, Central Java regency, and currently, completion of disaster risk reduction programs under MERCY Malaysia's Building Resilient Communities (BRC) initiative in Karo, North Sumatera.

The BRC programs in Karo includes training programs with local government units, local communities, schools, hospital and the private sectors. Developmental works such as the upgrading of two IDP centers were completed and delivered to the local communities, and the most recent successful project delivery is the completion of the upgrading works for health infrastructure for Hospital Kabanjahe - the main referral hospital of Karo.

MERCY Malaysia works closely and in partnership with the Regional Disaster Management Agency (or BPBD) of North Sumatera and the local government there. We are also in coordination with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Center), which is based in Jakarta.

With the ongoing and continuous eruption of Mount Sinabung, and the high humanitarian and development aid needs required by the people of Karo, MERCY Malaysia plans to prolong its humanitarian operations in Karo.



MERCY Malaysia programs in Karo since 2015



1999

Kosovo
Turkey

2000

Indonesia
India

2001

Cambodia
Afghanistan

2002

Cambodia
Afghanistan
Malaysia

2003

Afghanistan
Sri Lanka
Palestine
Iraq
Iran

2004

Indonesia
Afghanistan
Malaysia
Sri Lanka
Sudan
North Korea
Philippines

2005

Indonesia
Afghanistan
Malaysia
Cambodia
Pakistan

2006

Indonesia
Afghanistan
Malaysia
Philippines
Pakistan
Maldives
Lebanon

2007

Indonesia
Afghanistan
Malaysia
Sudan
Bangladesh
Vietnam

Map showing MERCY Malaysia's current activities, and overall (1999 - current) timeline of our footprints



Towards a resilient ASEAN

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Malaysia
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Indonesia
Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Ethiopia
India	India	India	India	India	India	India	India	Lebanon
Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia	Jordan
Palestine	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Palestine	Palestine
Sudan	Palestine	Palestine	Palestine	Palestine	Palestine	Palestine	Philippines	Myanmar
North Korea	Sudan	Sudan	Sudan	Sudan	Sudan	Sudan	Myanmar	Iraq
Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	Syria	Sierra Leone
Maldives	Maldives	Maldives	Bangladesh	Philippines	Philippines	Somalia	Syria	Philippines
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	China	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Iraq	Bosnia	Nepal
China	China	China	Myanmar	China	Lebanon	Syria	Lebanon	Bosnia
Myanmar	Myanmar	Myanmar	Philippines	Myanmar	Myanmar	Bosnia	Jordan	
Yemen	Philippines	Chile	Turkey	Japan	Japan		Syria	
			Japan	Somalia	Somalia		Nepal	
			Libya	Thailand	Turkey			
			Somalia	Jordan	Jordan			
			Thailand		Syria			
			Tunisia					



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