

Emergency Situation Report
Number (12) 27 May 2006 (Saturday)

Volcanic Eruption and Earthquake, Mt. Merapi, Central Java

Emergency Humanitarian Action (EHA) --WHO - Indonesia

**Reference: WHO – EHA – Indonesia – 27 May, 2006 – ESR 12, Volcano Eruption and Earthquake
Central Java and Yogyakarta Provinces**

Reporting date and time

27 May 2006 (Saturday), 15:00 hrs

Type of Emergency

Volcanic Eruption and Earthquakes

Date of emergency incidence

Volcanic Eruption and Earthquake

27 May 2006 (Saturday), 05:30 hrs local time, (Indonesian local time equals to +7 hrs GMT), 06:57:34 (UTC)

Volcanic Eruption

15 April 2006 (Wednesday), ± 15:00 hrs local time, (Indonesian local time equals to +7 hrs GMT), 06:57:34 (UTC)

Place

Mt. Merapi, Magelang District, Central Java and Yogyakarta Province.

The earthquake affected 2 provinces, Central Java and Yogyakarta. The areas that were affected by the earth quake are Bantul, Solo, Yogyakarta, Pati, and some parts of Semarang.

Alertness Level

On Saturday, 13th May 2006 at 08.30 a.m. local time, the Directorate of Vulcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation has raised the alertness level of Mt. Merapi from level 3 to level 4, which is indicated that Mt. Merapi may erupt anytime within 24 hours.

Signification of Volcano's status:

| Level of Alertness | Terms | Indications |
|--------------------|---------------|---|
| Level 1 | Active Normal | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Basaltic activity.- There is no magma pressure indication. |
| Level 2 | Vigilant | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- There is increment above normal level on the volcanic activity and seismic activities.- Low activity caused by magma, tectonic, and hydrothermal power. |
| Level 3 | Ready/Alert | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Intensively seismic activity increment. All data show that it will proceed to eruption or to volcanic disaster.- If the tendency is growing to the next level, eruption will be happen within 2 weeks. |

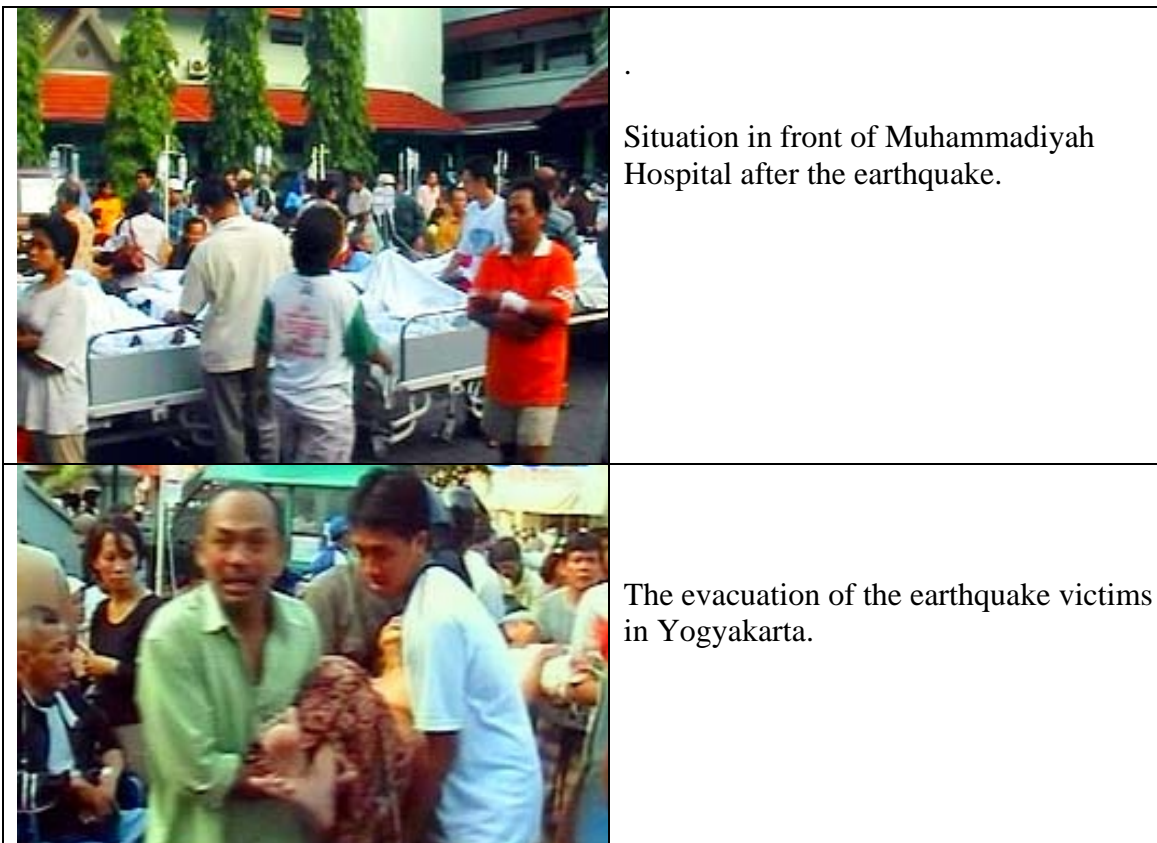
| | | |
|---------|-----------|--|
| Level 4 | Top Alert | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It will erupt or is being erupted or in critical condition which can caused volcanic disaster in just minutes. - The crater eruption starting with ash and smoke. - It will be exploded in 24 hours. |
|---------|-----------|--|

Incidence site mapping



JAVA, INDONESIA
 2006 05 26 22:54:01 UTC 8.01S 110.29E Depth: 17.1 km, Magnitude: 6.2
 Earthquake Location

| Picture | Caption |
|---------|---|
| | <p>27 May 2006: A scientist points to a seismograph reading from this morning's 6.2 magnitude earthquake in Yogyakarta at the Meteorology and Geophysical Agency in Jakarta, Indonesia. The powerful earthquake rocked Central Java province early Saturday, flattening buildings and killing at least 211 people, hospitals and officials said. Scores of other people were injured.</p> |



Background

- Merapi is one of at least 129 active volcanoes in Indonesia, part of the Pacific "Ring of Fire" – a series of fault lines stretching from the Western Hemisphere through Japan and Southeast Asia. The 2,914 – meter volcano, which last erupted 12 years ago, has shown heightened activity in recent days, spewing dust from its crater and occasionally sending out streams of lava.
- Merapi's last major eruption was in 1994 when heat clouds killed more than 60 people and 6,000 others were forced to evacuate. It also erupted in 1976, killing 28 people and leaving 1,176 people homeless.
- Based on normal calculations, the mountain will erupt if it triggers more than 90 tremors, and what happening now to Merapi has already exceeded the count – more than 150 tremors.

May, 1st Week

- BPPTK Yogyakarta reported that 198 multi phase tremors, 4 shallow volcanic tremors and one tectonic tremor occurred on Tuesday, 25th April. Then on Wednesday, 26th April, as of 06.00 hours, there were 57 multi phase tremors, and one shallow volcanic tremor. On Wednesday, 3 May BPPTK informed that 84 tremors, 4 discharges, and 1 shallow volcanic tremor were recorded on the volcano shallow from midnight to 6 a.m. Monday, 1st May.
- Red-hot lava began flowing from the crater of rumbling Mt. Merapi early Thursday, 4th May. The latest condition in the peak of the volcano could be seen from the closest monitoring post in Kaliurang district, Sleman regency. An officer at the Yogyakarta Volcanology and Monitoring Agency said the appearance of such a volcanic material is part of a signal of a further progress of the Merapi activities prior to its eruption. According to the information from the head of the volcano's monitoring office, burning streams of molten lava started pouring down the slopes at 2 a.m. local time (19.00 GMT Wednesday), indicating a possible eruption.
- On Sunday, 7th May there were one shallow volcanic tremor, 133 multi phase tremors, and 88 tectonic tremors reported. The red-hot lava still flowing and the eruption flame has been seen 13 times at the top of Mt. Merapi from the monitoring posts in Babadan, Ngepos, Jrahah, and Selo.

May, 2nd Week

- On Monday, 8th May from 00:00 – 06.00 hrs local time there were one shallow volcanic tremor, 34 multi phase tremors, and 29 tectonic tremors reported.
- Based on visual observation, the condition of Solfatara Smoke is white thick with low pressure. The spewed smoke is maximum 750 meters height. The weather around the summit of Merapi, bright in the morning but at noon and evening it is foggy and cloudy. On May 9th 2006 there's blazing lava seen from Babadan post and Jrahah Post. The amount of blazing lava falls seen from Kaliurang post about 13 times with sliding distance max.200 meters.
- On May 10th 2006 at 00.00-06.00 from Kaliurang post the blazing lava rock falls was seen for 10 times and Ngepos for 5 times. Fire of light still can see from Babadan Post, Jrahah and Selo. Visually, from Kaliurang post was seen the lava dome morphology and still changing rapidly. So, new lava dome is growing. Quake data on 9th of May 2006 recorded VTB 6 times, MP 142 times and rock falls quake 152 times. While on 10th of May 2006 from 00:00 – 06:00 WIB recorded VTB 1 time, MP 123 times, rock falls quake 88 times and tectonic quake 4 times. Generally quakes still fluctuate in a high frequent.
- BPPTK Yogyakarta reported their 12th May observation of 90 multi phase tremors, 214 events of rock falls, 4 tectonic tremors, 11 pyroclastic (heat clouds) flows reaching a maximum 1.6 KM to upper course of Southern and Southwestern rivers (Krasak and Boyong rivers). Burning lava was seen for 30 times reaching a distance of 1,500 meters to the upper course Southern and Southwestern rivers (Krasak and Boyong rivers).
- BPPTK Yogyakarta reported that on Saturday, 13th May, during the period of 00:00 to 06:00 hours, there were 27 multi phase tremors, 24 events of rock falls, and 14 pyroclastic flows with unobserved distance due to the fog in the area.
- BPPTK Yogyakarta encouraged the most affected communities to be evacuate:
 - South-Southeast sector with the radius of 8 KM from the crater
 - Southwest-West sector with the radius of 10 KM from the crater
 - West sector with the radius of 8 KM from the crater.
- According to Yogyakarta's Volcano Technology Development and Education Body, the volcano spewed out 23 hot clouds of ash and steam once every 15 minutes from midnight to 6 a.m. Sunday. The hot clouds, locally known as *shaggy sheep*, were very dangerous because they could reach temperatures of 1,000 degrees Celsius and speeds of between 200 and 300 kilometers per hour – meaning it would take the clouds 10 minutes to reach residents' home.

May, 3rd Week

- Monday, May 15th, Ratdompurbo, the head of the volcano office in nearby city of Yogyakarta, said that Merapi was now at the stage of “formatting heat clouds” and that he expected a bigger force to spew from the crater.
- Mt. Merapi belched and groaned, sending thick plumes of hot ash racing down its slopes. It's venting hot, grey smoke that created a 2.5-mile.
- Ratdompurbo, the head of the volcano office in Yogyakarta, said that the volcano spewed out the lethal clouds 16 times from midnight to 6 am Monday. The clouds, which can reach temperatures of 1,000 degrees Celsius at the crater and some 400 degrees Celsius by the time they reach nearby villages, might eventually travel as far as 10 kilometers from the crater.
- The volcano appeared to have temporarily calmed down early Tuesday, May 16th.
- Scientists said on Tuesday that the new lava dome forming at the peak of Merapi – which means “Mountain of Fire” – contained some 2.3 million cubic meters (81 million cubic feet of lava with an additional 150,000 cubic meters being added daily).
- On Wednesday, May 17th, at 17.50 (local time), heat clouds seen flows to the upper course of southern side of Mt. Merapi following by events of rock falls. And for the first time the volcanic ash now flowing down to Sleman – ending two days of relative calm and underscoring the dangers still facing thousands of people living on its slopes.

- BPPTK Yogyakarta reported, 60 multiphase tremors, 180 events of rock falls, 25 pyroclastic (heat clouds) flows reaching a maximum 4 kilometers to the upper course of southern and southwestern rivers (Krasak, Gendol and Boyong rivers) occurred on Wednesday, May 17th. 130 hot lava flows reached 1 kilometers distance to the upper course of Gendol River.
- On Thursday, May 18th, during the period of 00:00 – 06:00 hours, there were 11 multi phase tremors, 44 events of rock falls, and 7 pyroclastic flows. Two pyroclastic flows reach a maximum of 3 kilometers distance to the upper course of Krasak, one with a maximum of 1.5 kilometers to the upper course of Boyong River. The alert level of Mt. Merapi remains in level 4.
- On May, 21st, during the period of 00:00 – 06:00 hours, the heat clouds seen 5 times and burning lava was seen many times reaching a distance of 1,000 – 2,000 meters to Kali Krasak. And during the period of 15:00 – 17:00 hours, the heat clouds were seen again 5 times. According to BBPTK, this eruption is the third biggest eruption.

May, 4th Week

- 6.2 richter scale earthquake hit Yogyakarta and Central Java, at around 05:55 hrs, followed by 2 volcanic eruptions, similar to a bomb explosion with heat clouds spewed from Merapi. Epicentrer was 15 - 20 km South West of Yogyakarta (17.1 km/10.6 miles depht).
- The earthquake was felt for about 57 seconds. Electricity and telecommunication got cut off in several areas.
- It was informed that there have been damages and people were panic as there were rumors about tsunami. Local authorities are still gathering information. No confirmation received as yet from MOH as yet.
- Several flights at Adi Sucipto airport were cancelled as some cracks notified in the runway. Road are still accessible to Yogyakarta.
- Many houses and building collapsed and the tremors were felt in nearby cities as well on the north coast of the island. No tsunami has been reported from the quake.
- News report said that Bantul was flat to the ground.
- More than 290 reported died and thousands were injured, but this information has not been confirmed by local authorities. The exact number of total victims hasn't known yet.

Evacuation

- Rescue workers and police on Wednesday, 3rd May evacuated hundreds of senior citizens, children, and pregnant housewives from houses located in high risk-prone areas on the slopes of volcano to shelters. The evacuation was carried out in two stages, the first at 10 a.m. for elderly and pregnant women, and later at 4 p.m. for children.
- Medical teams position at strategic locations.
- The traffic line for evacuation has been established.
- The evacuation kicked into high gear over the weekend after Indonesian authorities issued their highest-level alert.
- Monday, May 15th, as 5:00 pm (1000 GMT), nearly 11,000 people had been evacuated from 11 villages deemed to be at immediate risk from the heat clouds and any possible lava flows. A further 5,000 people from seven other villages also near the towering volcano have also been evacuated.
- Many young men and their fathers chose to remain behind to watch their cattle and homes.
- Ignoring warnings a major eruption could come at anytime, Indonesian villagers were back in their homes on the slopes of the simmering Mt. Merapi volcano on Thursday, May 18th. The volcano shot a fresh large burst of hot gas clouds on Wednesday, but it did not stop residents of Kalibening village from leaving shelters and heading home to stay the night. Around 1,600 people decided to return to their villages.
- All victims of earthquake were brought to Sardjito Hospital, Bethesda Hospital, Panti Rapih Hospital and Muhammadiyah Hospital.

Accessibility and communication

Mt. Merapi is located in Magelang District, Central Java Province. It is about 35 km from Yogyakarta. It can be reached by car.

Air

Adi Sucipto airport in Yogyakarta has been closed as it suffers serious destruction on its main building, including watchtower, check-in and boarding room. Flights towards/via Yogyakarta were cancelled.

Road

It is still can be reached by land from Jakarta about 12 hours drive.

Communication

Communication connection using mobile phone is not reliable.

Problem and needs encountered

- Telecommunication to near by villages not possible and has to depend on radio. Radio equipments are limited.
- Food, shelters, blankets, hygiene kits, household utensils for the evacuated victims.
- There are 2 vulnerable villages: Sumber Village and Bakalan Village between 2 rivers need special bridge for the evacuation.
- In Cangkringan Sub-District there are 3,000 cows and livestock. This condition make problem in evacuation and providing food and care for livestock.
- Public address system and megaphone to for each affected villages and temporary shelters.
- Mobile command teams with radio equipped 4 wheel drives vehicles needed especially for medical evacuation teams as the eruption site is not certain and the magnitude varies.
- The joint BAKORNAS – OCHA mission on 14 – 16 May, expressed concern about availability of inadequate shelter as most of the IDPs are currently staying in extremely crowded sites where water and sanitation facilities are limited.
- In some location sugar, tea, milk, and supplementary food for children and pregnant women were in shortage.
- Related to the earthquake, 27 May 2006, we need new emergency health kits, surgical kits that we can mobilize.
- Some hospital was currently short of blankets and IVs.
- Additional cars and radio equipment for individual use.

Follow-up activities encountered as part of the emergency preparedness and response

Government

- President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has instructed the Transportation Ministry to find a solution for billowing clouds of dust spewing from the volcano that were disrupting air traffic to Central Java cities of Surakarta and Semarang, as well as Yogyakarta.
- Local authorities have prepared school buildings, village halls, houses of residents, and other sites for people evacuated during an eruption.
- Public Welfare Office has provided 100 trucks to ferry villages from the slopes.
- The District Officer has visited the affected areas. The Head of Magelang District has circulated the alert letter to all of SATLAK members in Magelang District.
- The Central Government (BAKORNAS PB, Ministry of Social Affairs, and Ministry of Health) is monitoring the situation through its contact with local government.

- Socialization efforts have been made to residents of 21 villages of three vulnerable sub-districts (Srumbung, Dukun and Sawangan) by having all relevant government institutions, heads of villages, community leaders.
- Evacuation plan has also been developed.
- BAKORNAS has alert 3 most vulnerable districts and conduct the evacuation through SATLAK. BAKORNAS has provide action plan to anticipate the eruption and also provide the basic emergency needs (e.g. 36 tons of rice, 30 tents, medicines, medical supplies, blankets, battery, communication equipment, etc.). Tuesday, 18th April, BAKORNAS deploy two staffs for field observation including checking the needs of the local governments.
- For information circulation in case on eruption happen, government have prepared RAPI (Indonesian Radio Communication) coordinate with TNI/POLRI (Indonesian Military/Police)
- BAKORNAS PB confirmed on Wednesday, 26th April that the Government has allocated Rp.30 billion for emergency response of which the Ministry of Finance has approved Rp.24 billion. Rp10 billion will be disbursed for disaster-affected provinces, including Central Java and Yogyakarta for Merapi.
- The Deputy for Disaster Management of BAKORNAS PB will visit the four affected districts around Merapi (Boyolali, Magelang, Klaten, and Sleman) from Friday, 29th April to Monday, 1st May to check the condition of the IDPs and to re-check the news from the media that some of the displaced persons in Dompol village are starting to have psychological problems at the evacuation sites.
- Vice President and Head of the National Disaster Agency's Coordination Board Jusuf Kalla, after visiting communities on the volcano's slope and holding a closed-door meeting with local leaders on Thursday, 11th May, ordered local authorities to begin evacuating half of the people living near the ominously rumbling Mt. Merapi. Kalla said based on input from several scientists, the government had concluded that a massive eruption of Merapi was immanent.
- Central Java Governor Mardiyanto has estimated about 33,000 residents would need to be evacuated, while existing refugee camps in the area can only accommodate some 15,000 people.
- The government has allocated about Rp20 billion (US\$2.3 million) to pay for the evacuation.
- BAKORNAS PB will deploy a team to conduct coordination meetings with each head of the affected district (Boyolali, Sleman, Magelang, and Klaten) and to assess the emergency preparedness at district level.
- Sunday, May 14th, the danger areas around Mt. Merapi have been closed by the authorities except for officers and journalists.
- Monday, May 15th, authorities have begun a mass evacuation. About 600 residents of Kaliurang Village in Magelang district were taken to safety aboard 10 trucks.
- Monday 8.45 local time, Ministry of Social Welfare reported that Mt. Merapi is in critical situation now. Clouds of ash spewing from the volcano, reaching a distance of some 10 kilometers. The thick ash obscures the view. The areas that are covered by ash now began dark.
- President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono toured the slopes of the smoldering volcano on Tuesday, May 16th urging evacuees to be patient as they wait to return to their homes.
- The government continues to provide three meals a day and other emergency supplies to IDPs.
- On 27 May 2006, related to the earthquake disaster, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has declared the situation as a national emergency.
- Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Welfare will depart to the location at around 2:00 pm by Hercules.

Indonesian Red Cross

- Coordinating with local search and rescue team.
- Provided 15 public kitchens in 4 affected districts.
- Establish post command and information centre.
- Provide water and sanitation services.
- Provide health services, medical staffs, and mobile clinic as well.
- Distributed non food items to IDPs.

- Indonesian Red Cross reported May 18th that they continue with health services for the IDPs in the four affected district with their mobile clinics.
- Provide clean water, support the public kitchen, provide educational and recreational activities for children in the evacuation sites, and other necessary items for the IDPs.

MOH

- 83 trucks in 3 districts (Sawangan, Srumbung, Dukun) are ready to evacuate the villagers.
- 24 hour mobile clinics opened and provide treatment to the affected communities.
- 24 hours medical post opened
- Head of Magelang District will conduct the evacuation incorporate with SATLAK.
- Identified the high risk group.
- Provide emergency kits and medical equipment include tents, portable generators, 30 stretcher bed (velbeds), one set of minor surgery, 16 boxes of masks, 2 unit of HT UHF/UHV, 100 body bags.
- Emergency brigade teams from central MOH and Province are now helping local health staff and authorities to organize the medical evacuation sites and to assist in operationalizing the contingency plan.
- Medical teams were re-located from 29 Health Centers to provide essential medical services.
- Provide temporary medical evacuation sites in 3 districts. The evacuations sites are divided into 4 category, most vulnerable area, vulnerable area, low vulnerable area, and more secure area.
- Specialist teams composed of Emergency, CDC, Medical Care, Public Health has provided necessary technical and operational support to the local health facilities to manage the IDP evacuation camps and to raise public health awareness activities.
- 4 referral hospitals were notified and they are Muntilan Hospital, Tidar Magelang Hospital, Tentara Magelang Hospital, and Sleman Hospital. As the main referral hospital; Sardjito Hospital and Karyadi Hospital have been prepared.
- Preparing evacuation for high risk groups (pregnant woman, babies, under-five-year children, and elderly).
- Environmental health has provided public toilets and recycle bin in the evacuation area.
- Health Officer in Central Java has sent 5 set of medication aids.
- Starting from 17 April 2006 the Health District Office in Magelang District open for 24 hours.
- In close cooperation with WHO, MOH has initiated the Health Emergency Operation Units, 4 wheel drive vehicles with workstation (PA system, computer, printer, radio, phone, satellite communicators, generator, emergency health kits and lights) strengthening coordination, communication, command at field level. They are mobilized to move around the affected and evacuated areas to manage the situation and to up-date information to the base camps.
- MOH – WHO joint mission was conducted on 16 May 2006 to Mt. Merapi, President of the RI and First Lady, Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare and Minister for Health meet WR (ai) at the integrated command post. President on occasion, congratulate and appreciate WHO support and assistance to MOH and in emergency operations.
- PPK and WHO rapid assessment mission left Jakarta at 12:00 hrs and will feed back the situation from ground to operation units. MOH – WHO mobile operation units are also collecting information and will feed back to the base camp.
- Saturday, 27 May, at 12:30 MOH team will go to the affected location by cars.

WHO Indonesia

- In close cooperation with MOH team, WHO sent clinic cars, emergency kit, ambulances, and medical aids.
- WHO deployed one national consultant along with MOH team to the affected areas on 27 May 2006.

- EHA, WHO has daily discussion and continuous communication with Crisis Center (PPK) in the MOH, BAKORNAS, and Gadjah Mada University. Through the operation room in MOH, local situations is up-dated regularly from PHO, DHO, Hospital, Coordinating Ministry for Peoples Welfare, and UN team in monitoring the situation to provide necessary support as needed.
- Facilitate MOH team on developing contingency plan, operational plan, evacuation plan and mobilizing resources such as radio equipped 4 wheel drive vehicles and radio equipments for medical teams, technical assistant for the hospital and operational command post, surgical and emergency health kits are in progress.
- Operation room prepared for stand by position at WHO and communicating with Operation Room in MOH. One emergency information officer, a national consultant, SSA to be recruited immediately and assign to manage emergency information in WHO and to strengthen networking with SEARO and stakeholders. Re-assessment of present situation and progress made so far on EPR activity done. Plan developed for further strengthening of operational modalities.
- Produce daily ESR and shared with WHO SEARO, concerns Ministries, UN, NGOs and Donor networks.
- Organized UN Technical Working Group on Disaster Management to review the present situation and to assist in the contingency planning process to support the affected areas.
- WHO Indonesia country office in close communication with WHO SEARO on monitoring the situation.
- WHO will deploy a team to join the Ministry of Health to assess health preparedness in terms of facilities, human resources, and equipment.
- In close cooperation with MOH and WHO, 4 Health Emergency Mobile Operation Units (HEMOU), 4 wheel drive vehicles with workstation (PA system, computer, printer, radio, phone, satellite communicators, generator, emergency health kits and lights) have been strengthening coordination, communication, command at field level. They are mobilized to move around the affected and evacuated areas to manage the situation and to up-date information to the base camps.
- UNTWG team conducted assessment in selected evacuation sites during the week of 15 May 2006. WHO extends its health assessment in cooperation with MOH to cover all evacuation sites.
- MOH – WHO joint mission was conducted on 16 May 2006 to Mt. Merapi. WR (ai) met, President of the RI and First Lady, Coordinating Minister for People’s Welfare and Minister for Health at integrated command post and in the occasion, President congratulate and appreciate WHO support and assistance to MOH and in emergency operations. WR (ai) ensured WHO continuous support to MOH in strengthening emergency preparedness and response programme activities.
- PPK and WHO rapid assessment mission left Jakarta at 12:00 hrs and will feed back the situation from ground to operation units. MOH – WHO mobile operation units are also collecting information and will feed back to the base camp.
- WHO in cooperation with MOH has stand by additional New Emergency Health Kits, Surgical Kits, mobile operation units and radio equipments. WHO team will integrate its base operation unit in cooperation with MOH at PHO, Yogyakarta to strengthen health emergency information, reporting, coordination, resource mobilization and management of the disaster situation.
- In close cooperation with MOH team, WHO sent clinic cars, emergency kit, ambulances, and medical aids.
- WHO deployed one national consultant along with MOH team to the affected areas on 27 May 2006.

UN TWG DM

1. The UN HC/RC Office has deployed an emergency officer to the site. The person is meeting different actors on the ground to review the status of preparedness and identify gaps.
2. The UN Technical Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction met in Jakarta to review the information on Mt. Merapi and plan future actions. The meeting was attended by representatives from BAKORNAS PB. It was decided that agencies who are able to make immediate contribution in response to Mt. Merapi should inform the HC/RC Office of their preparedness status. A matrix was developed and shared with participants to compile information on availability of relief stocks with UN

agencies. It was also suggested that an inter-agency mission together with BAKORNAS PB visit the area to undertake a rapid assessment of needs in the affected areas.

3. The UN HC/RC Office will continue to be in direct contact with pertinent government and non-government institutions, as well as with the Indonesian Red Cross to monitor the situation.
4. UN Technical Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction held a meeting on Saturday, May 13th, with BAKORNAS PB, PMI/IFRC, AUSAID, and USAID, to discuss further the TOR and plans for a small inter-agency team to conduct a sectoral needs assessment at each evacuation site. The mission will be deployed early next week, 17 May 2006, Wednesday.
5. The joint OCHA and BAKORNAS PB Team traveled to the site on Sunday, May 14th, morning to review preparedness in terms of coordination, facilities, human resources, equipment and to discuss with authorities concern on whether the government would request for international aids if needed.
6. UNTWG team conducted assessment in selected evacuation sites during the week of 15 May 2006. WHO extends its health assessment in cooperation with MOH to cover all evacuation sites. Draft report submitted to UNTWG.

Status of International Aid

So far the government has not requested officially for any international aids. The local authorities with the support from central government, ministries concerns and existing international organization in the country so far are trying their best to manage the situation.

USAID

- Provided an additional US\$50,000 to support emergency efforts in response to volcanic activity at Mt. Merapi through Indonesian Red Cross.
- The USGS, through USAID-funded Volcano Disaster Assistance Program, provided technical support and training to local Indonesian Volcanologists, as well as four telemeter, solar-powered electronic tilt station.

Inter-Agency Mission

- Completed joint assessment in six out of seven existing IDPs sites in Sleman District with support of Indonesian Red Cross volunteers on Wednesday, May 17th.
- On Thursday, May 18th, the Inter-Agency Mission continued assessing Magelang District that has 25 IDPs sites.

Contact persons in Indonesia

The following persons can be contacted if more information is needed.

| No | Name | Designation | Organization | Contact phone | Fax | E-mail |
|----|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 1 | Dr. Rustam S. Pakaya, MPH | Head of Department | Crisis Center (PPK) MOH | 021-5265043 0812 960 2324 | 021-5271111 | ppmk02@yahoo.com |
| 2 | Dr. Kyaw Win (Vijay Nath) | Medical Officer | EHA, WHO | 0811 933 821 | 021-5201164 | wink@who.or.id |

Source of Information from Indonesia

Information is gathered from the following sources and is not subjected for quotation as it might not reflect the actual true facts at the field level but can be used as references.

1. WHO
2. UN system
3. BAKORNAS
4. Crisis Center (PPK), MOH
5. Indonesian Red Cross
6. Local and international news media