



Yogyakarta and Central Java Earthquake

Summary

- WHO has taken the lead on the organization of coordination meetings and the formation of the Health Cluster that will serve as an information sharing and management mechanism.
- A Health Emergency Information and Operations Unit (HEIOU) has been established in Sarjito Hospital in Yogyakarta.
- WHO/Ministry of Health has established A Logistics Hub in the Yogyakarta airport in cooperation with the National Crisis Management
- An Early Warning and Outbreak Control Network (Disease Surveillance) is being established in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Gadjah Mada University.

Background

An earthquake of magnitude 6.2 on the Richter scale (according to the US Geological survey) struck the Indonesian provinces of Yogyakarta and Central Java on 27 May 2006 at 5.54 am. The epicentre was 15 - 20 km south-west of Yogyakarta (17.1 km/10.6 miles depth). The earthquake was felt for 57 seconds. More than 5,000 people have died in the earthquake, an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 are injured, 45,000 houses are damaged and an estimated 100,000 to 200,000 are left homeless.

Current Situation

Number of Dead and Injured

| No | Location | Death | Number of Injured | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | | In Patient | Out Patient |
| | Yogyakarta Province | 4273 | 13622 | 7878 |
| | Central Java Province | 1141 | 4896 | 10582 |
| Total | | 5414 | 18518 | 18460 |

Health Facilities – As reported by the Ministry of Health, patients have received treatment from 29 hospitals, field hospitals, health centers, and mobile clinics. As hospitals remain overwhelmed, the Ministry of Health has dispatched ten mobile clinics, medical personnel, and three trucks of medicine. There is no current need for additional medical staff. The University of Gadjah Mada Faculty of Medicine in Yogyakarta will provide an 18 member team to begin surveying medical facilities in Bantul.

Damage to Health Facilities

| Facility | Location | Number Damaged |
|--|------------|----------------|
| Community Health Center (<i>Puskesmas</i>) | Jogyakarta | 18 |
| Community Health Center (<i>Puskesmas</i>) | Bantul | 27 |
| Integrated Health Posts (<i>Pustu</i>) | Jogyakarta | 11 |
| Integrated Health Posts (<i>Pustu</i>) | Bantul | 33 |

The Ministry of Health mobile clinics, 30 total each with 4 personnel (doctor, nurse, paramedic and driver), will operate for ten days. WHO will support the operational cost. The team will provide medical care, patient referral, surveillance and implementation.



A field hospital established in Bantul consist of three tents (30 beds) for in-patient treatment and three tents for intensive care treatment. Six field hospitals supported by Italy, JICA, Norway, China, Qatar and the US will be established in coordination with the Ministry of Health. The Ministry will be mapping the location of these hospitals.

Health Staff Assistance for Yoyakarta-Central Java Earthquake

| No. | Staff | Number |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Medical Staff | | |
| | Specialist | |
| | Pathologist-Clinician | 1 |
| | Forensics | 4 |
| | Ophthalmologist | 1 |
| | Pediatrician | 7 |
| | Orthopedist | 20 |
| | Internist | 8 |
| | Radiologist | 1 |
| | Obstetric and Gynecologist | 2 |
| | General Surgeon | 56 |
| | Neuro Surgeon | 7 |
| | Digestive Surgeon | 2 |
| | Plastic Surgeon | 2 |
| | Urologist | 1 |
| | Nutritionist-Clinician | 1 |
| | Anesthesian | 25 |
| | Studying Surgeon | 8 |
| | General Practitioner | 145 |
| Paramedic Staff | | |
| | Midwife | 3 |
| | Paramedic | 8 |
| | Assistant Anethesian | 1 |
| | Nurse | 498 |
| Others | | 144 |
| Total Number of Health Staff | | 945 |

Water and Sanitation – In Bantul, nine out of twelve water treatment plants were not working as of 30 May. UNICEF will organize the deployment of twelve water trucks in the provision of water as needed from one of the still functioning Municipal Water Companies (PDAM).

Priority Needs

- Shelters and tents are needed around hospitals for discharged patients
- Mapping of specific health needs has not yet been conducted
- Orthopedic supplies (plate, splint, etc)
- Specific antibiotics for open fractures
- Field hospital for reconstruction after orthopedic surgery
- Support for an expected 5000 orthopedic and trauma related cases



WHO Action

Health Coordination – A meeting was held at the Governor’s house in Yogyakarta on 29 May in support of overall coordination of emergency activities. Key points included:

- In cooperation with the Military, the Governor will be in control of earthquake operations.
- All organizations must coordinate activities through the Governor’s office.
- A UN post has been established and is working with the government.

The Minister of Health chaired a health coordination meeting that was to introduce a steering committee for the determination of requirements and response strategies. The meeting was attended by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Health, Director Generals, Head of the Ministry of Health Crisis Center, WHO, the hospital director for Central Java and Yogyakarta Province, the Heads of the Provincial Health Offices and the Heads of District Health Offices. Key points included:

- WHO will support the Ministry of Health in Health Sector Coordination.
- WHO will manage the Operational Unit.
- Mapping of all stakeholders and partners should be undertaken (a who is doing what where matrix).
- Mapping of supplies and logistic support has started.
- A needs assessment and further liaising with donors should be followed up.

A preliminary Health Sector Coordination Meeting will be held today at 17:00 in cooperation with ICRC and the Ministry of Health in preparation for the formal Health Sector Coordination Meeting to take place tomorrow, 1 June, with all health sector partners and stakeholders.

WHO is providing for an information management mechanism called the Health Cluster that will be used to avoid overlap and fragmentation of health activities by different partners and health actors. Ensuring that information is shared on a regular basis such as planned activities, distribution of supplies, coordination of efforts and available resources, the Health Cluster will provide an overview of current needs and responses. Information that organizations wish to make available will be mailed to healthcluster@who.or.id and will subsequently be made available on the WHO website.

Surveillance – WHO has placed 2 epidemiologists in Yogyakarta to establish a communicable disease surveillance network in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and local health actors. A meeting was held on 30 May with the Ministry of Health, Gadjah Mada University, the Research Center of Sardjito Hospital and WHO to prepare an early warning surveillance network for outbreak control. Gadjah Mada University dispatched 46 medical students in 17 small groups to conduct surveillance in Bantul.

WHO will additionally assist the Ministry of Health in the implementation of a vaccination campaign in earthquake affected areas.

Water and Sanitation – The UN inter-agency rapid assessment report reveals that Watsan issues need to be addressed urgently. An amount of USD 1.5 million is estimated to meet the six month demand. WHO was requested to provide support for Watsan and environmental health that should include water quality control and public health promotion measures. A WHO Watsan



expert has begun working with local staff and has established contact with a nodal officer in the Indonesian government. The consultant in consultation with his local counterparts is also conducting a rapid assessment of the situation and developing a response mechanism. Immediate assistance is needed in the following areas:

- Water quality field test kits
- Training of Watsan field staff
- Garbage collection bins for medical waste
- Water purification tablets
- Hygiene awareness programmes.

Logistics – WHO has been requested by the Ministry of Health to assist in the coordination of contributions provided by health partners and UN agencies. WHO currently has three logisticians on the ground in Yogyakarta and has assisted in establishing a Logistics Hub in the Yogyakarta airport. In support of coordination activities, WHO has installed ten computers for the facilitation and creation of a contributions and donations database. WHO has facilitated the convoy of nine surgical kits, seven New Emergency Health Kits (NEHK), three diarrheal kits, 53 boxes of antibiotics, and 134 bags of ringer lactate. Another ten NEHK, 20 surgical kits, ten units of anesthetics and five diarrheal kits are in the pipeline.

The List of MOH Assistance to Yogyakarta-Central Java Earthquake

| No. | Assistance | Amount | Unit |
|-----------------|---|--------|---------|
| Supplies | | | |
| 1 | Medicine | 32 | Koli |
| 2 | Water for Injection | 1 | Box |
| 3 | Catgut Plain 3/0 | 1 | Box |
| 4 | Lidocain Comp. Injection | 390 | Ampule |
| 5 | Catgut no.9 | 25 | Pcs |
| 6 | Catgut no.14 | 25 | Pcs |
| 7 | Disposable Syringe 2.5ml | 1,000 | Set |
| 8 | Amoxilyn 500mg | 15,000 | Caplet |
| 9 | Amoxicillin Dry Syrup 125mg/5ml | 250 | Bottle |
| 10 | Antalgyn Injection 250mg/ml - 2ml | 300 | Ampule |
| 11 | Ascorbic Acid (Vit C) 50mg | 20,000 | Tablet |
| 12 | Catgut 2/0 - 3/0 | 20 | Box |
| 13 | Dexamethasone 0.5mg | 10,000 | Tablet |
| 14 | Dexamethasone 1.5mg | 30,000 | Tablet |
| 15 | Difenhidramyn HCL Injection 10mg/ml - 1ml | 300 | Ampule |
| 16 | Ephedrine HCL 25mg | 20,000 | Tablet |
| 17 | Ethanol 70% | 30 | Bottle |
| 18 | Oralite 200ml | 5,000 | Bag |
| 19 | Children Infusion Set | 200 | Set |
| 20 | Adult Infusion Set | 200 | Set |
| 21 | Absorbent 250gr | 40 | Package |
| 22 | Sterile Compress Kasa 40/40 | 600 | Package |
| 23 | Chlorfeniramine Maleat 4mg | 20,000 | Tablet |
| 24 | Cotrimoxazol 480mg | 10,000 | Tablet |
| 25 | Cotrimoxazol Suspension | 500 | Bottle |
| 26 | Cough Syrup | 500 | Bottle |
| 27 | Paracetamol Syrup 120mg/5ml | 250 | Bottle |



| | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 28 | Paracetamol 500mg | 20,000 | Tablet |
| 29 | Bandage 5 yard x 2 inches | 20 | Roll |
| 30 | Povidon Iodide Liquid 10% | 30 | Bottle |
| 31 | Prednisone 5mg | 20,000 | Tablet |
| 32 | Pyridoxine HCL (VitB) 10mg | 20,000 | Tablet |
| 33 | Salbutamol 4mg | 3,000 | Tablet |
| 34 | Salve 2-4 | 480 | Pot |
| 35 | Silk 3/0 with Catgut | 10 | Set |
| 36 | Vitamin B Complex | 30,000 | Tablet |

| Medical Equipment | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----|-----|
| 1 | Body Bag | 800 | Pcs |
| 2 | Field Hospital Tent (ICRC) | 6 | set |
| 3 | Field Tent Equipment : | | |
| | Operation Table (case no.2, 3 and 5) | | |
| | Operation Table (case no.10) | | |
| | Anesthesia Machine (case no.10) | | |
| | Generator Equipment (case no.46, 47, 56) | | |
| | Alpha Tent 6x8m (no.11) | | |
| | Portable Air Conditioner AP 12 CK4fA Denpoo | | |
| | Trolley No.130 and 133 | | |
| | Field Sink W 42 | | |
| | Lighting, Equipment for 50m2 Tent | | |
| | Basic Monitor Box O | | |
| | Suction Doppler Box B | | |
| | Suction Doppler Box D | | |
| | Bedside Monitor Box C | | |
| | Oxygen Concentrate Box F and H | | |
| | Surgical Set (case no:12, set.08) | | |
| | Surgery Gown | | |
| | Instrument Trolley | | |
| | Powermoon | | |
| | Veldbed | | |
| | Omega Tent 6x12m | | |
| | Epsilon Tent 3,5x6m (no.28) | | |
| | Autoclave (case no.1) | | |
| 4 | Veld Bed | 40 | Pcs |
| 5 | Field Toll Kit | 2 | Pcs |
| 6 | Lighting Kit | 4 | Pcs |
| 7 | Command Tent | 2 | Pcs |