accident, it is often difficult to keep track of the victims and the costs. The table is a useful tool that helps manage the impact of such incidents. The left column lists the affected victims, while the right column shows the related responses. The table also includes the size of the incident and the affected area, as well as the number of wounded and killed. These metrics are crucial for assessing the impact and planning the response. The table can be downloaded as a CSV file for further analysis.

Secondly, the September 2010 earthquake resulted in the establishment of the student army of volunteers and improvement of public information management. This presentation will describe the markers of community resilience following the Christchurch earthquake and discuss how such resilience can be fostered in communities where emergency preparedness is not recognised as a priority.

(A307) Disaster Task Force’s Management Support at Emergency Response Phase in the Merapi Eruption November 2010
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Background: Merapi, the most active volcano in the world, erupted on the 26th October 2010 at 17:02, and followed by several eruptions. The biggest eruption was on the 5th of November 2010. Damages were catastrophic: 386 people killed, and more than $400 million lost. A wide area of fertile lands and settlements were destroyed which resulted in more than 200,000 refugees. This disaster had impact to 2 provinces and 6 districts. At the emergency phase, a special task force was established by central government of Indonesia. This paper aims to evaluate the task force and the role of its management support during the acute phase in the disaster.

Method: an input and process evaluation of task force work was implemented.

Results: The input evaluation shows that the task force members for emergency response came from central, provincial, district government employees, universities and non government organisation members. The financial sources are from public and private funding. The activities process of task force in forms of health response command system, temporary information system, communication and telecommunication system, supporting the volunteer groups, managing the refugees camps, implementing surveillance system, and backed up the local district health officers. There were problems of programs coordination and channelling the budget from national treasury due to the multiple eruptions. Most of these problems were solved by a management support team for the task force.

Conclusion: The multiple strikes of Merapi eruption needs better human resources management and financial support. During Merapi eruption, it is proved that a management support for emergency response task force is important. This management support allowed better control and coordination of available resources.

(A308) Come Hell and Cold, High Water...
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It is extremely rare in disaster mental health annals to have consistent psychosocial interventions pre-disaster. For the third year in a row, the Red River Valley of the United States and Canada...