

Central Sulawesi Earthquake & Tsunami

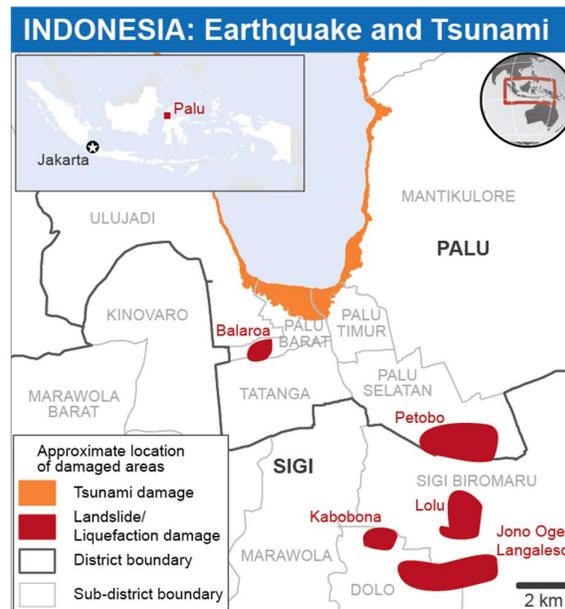
Humanitarian Country Team Situation Report #5

(as of 23 October 2018)

This report is produced and issued by the Humanitarian Country Team in Indonesia. It covers the period from 20 to 23 October. The next report will be issued on or around 26 October.

Highlights

- Following the earthquake and tsunami on 28 September, and resulting liquefaction and landslides, 2,077 people are known to have died. Palu was the worst affected district, with over 1,700 people recorded killed in the city.
- Search and rescue operations were stopped on 12 October. According to Indonesia's national disaster management agency (BNPB), at least 1,075 people are reported as missing.
- More than 211,000 displaced people are staying in 980 settlements across Central Sulawesi. Thousands more have left Sulawesi or found refuge with host families.
- The government-led response continues, with NGOs, the Red Cross and the UN supporting efforts in line with Government priorities.
- The emergency response phase in Central Sulawesi is to end on 26 October. Reception of relief items will continue to be coordinated by BNPB.
- The HCT's Response Plan, requesting US\$ 50.5 million to provide assistance to 191,000 people, is funded at 26 per cent.



2,077

People dead (BNPB)

1,075

People missing (BNPB)

211,000

Internally displaced (BNPB)

4,400

People with major injuries (BNPB)

68,000

Houses damaged (BNPB)

191,000

Targeted by HCT Response Plan

Situation Overview

On 28 September, a series of earthquakes struck Indonesia's Central Sulawesi province, the strongest a 7.4M earthquake only 10 km deep and with its epicentre close to the provincial capital, Palu. The earthquake triggered a tsunami striking beaches in Palu and Donggala. The earthquakes, tsunami and resulting liquefaction and landslides caused significant damage and loss of life.

As of 23 October, 2,077 people are known to have died. A further 4,400 people have been seriously injured. Search and rescue operations were stopped on 12 October. According to figures released by Indonesia's National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), at least 1,075 people have been reported missing.

Areas affected by the earthquake, tsunami, landslides and liquefaction suffered extensive damage of buildings and infrastructure. An estimated 15,000 houses and land have been totally devastated. Some 17,000 houses are heavily destroyed but the sites may allow for reconstruction. Around 35,000 families whose houses have been damaged need emergency shelter support for a shorter term. More detailed assessments will have to further confirm these estimates. BNPB puts the total cost of material damages at USD 910 million.

Thousands of families have lost their homes or sought refuge in safer areas. The results of the first round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) exercise tracked more than 211,000 displaced people – 60,400 families – staying in 254 villages and a total of 980 formal and informal camp sites across the three most affected districts. The DTM recorded 82,891 displaced people in 289 sites in Donggala, 76,994 IDPs in 409 sites in Sigi, and 52,256 IDPs in 282 sites in Palu. The DTM also highlights key needs and gaps of the displaced population in the covered communities, helping to guide the multi-sectoral response as well as further sectoral assessments.

In addition to the people staying in the area, thousands of people have left Sulawesi, are staying in makeshift tents close to their destroyed homes or have found refuge with host families in villages and urban centres. A mechanism to capture their exact number is being developed.

The results of the DTM will also further inform needs-based decision making on temporary and longer-term shelter options, flexible and adaptive to the specific requirements of different situations and communities. Technical assessments and hazard mapping of tsunami, landslide or 'fault-line' areas are ongoing and will have to guide potential returns.

Priority needs, based on the HFI-led Joint Needs Assessment (JNA), the DTM and other assessments, include logistics and economic recovery, medical assistance, clean water, sanitation and hygiene, recovery of infrastructure and public services, shelter, protection, including women's and children's protection, and education. Debris and damaged structures need to be removed to reduce risk of further damage and accidents. Many IDP sites remain with inadequate shelters, limited access to latrines and water and insufficient lightning, causing protection concerns. Sanitary conditions have significantly deteriorated since the disaster, with diarrhoea and skin infections on the rise, increased risk of communicable diseases and malaria. More than 1,500 class rooms have been damaged or destroyed. The JNA also found that nearly half of the surveyed population face food shortages.

The response is led by the Government of Indonesia, with strong support from national NGOs, including 15 members of Humanitarian Forum Indonesia. The international community supports the government's and national civil society and NGO efforts and leadership. NGOs, the Red Cross and the UN are on the ground augmenting the national response. BNPB has received international assistance from 15 countries, transported by air from Balikpapan to Palu. After the closure of the air bridge from Balikpapan, scheduled on 26 October, the transport of relief items will continue to be coordinated by BNPB with arrangements to be confirmed this week.

Funding

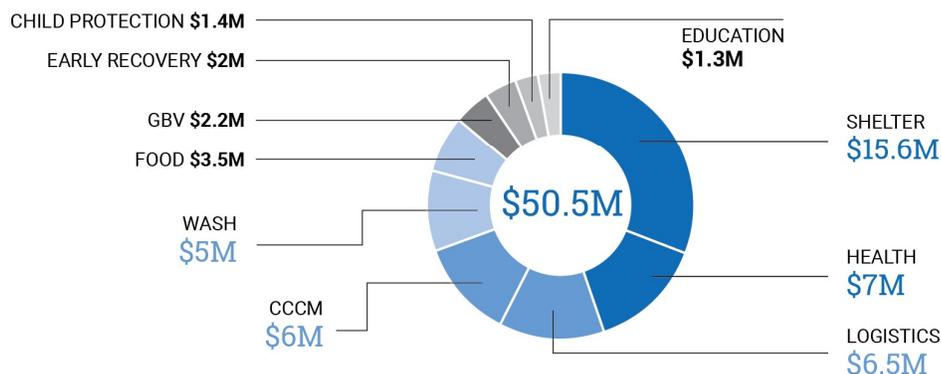
The HCT's Central Sulawesi Earthquake Response Plan requests US\$ 50.5 million for immediate relief activities following the earthquake and tsunami, outlining the support that the international humanitarian community is seeking to provide to affected people over three months.

The Response Plan is not intended to meet the totality of needs following the disaster; the Government is well placed to lead the response and will continue to provide the bulk of humanitarian assistance. It reflects the specific areas where the Government of Indonesia has accepted offers of international assistance, or where agencies are scaling up existing programmes to meet the new humanitarian needs following this recent disaster.

The United Nations' Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has committed \$15 million in funding to kickstart HCT support for the response. Several UN agencies have also mobilized internal funding to support the initial phase of the response, this includes, \$4 million mobilized by UNICEF; \$1.5 million by WFP; \$1 million by UNHCR; \$650,000 by UNDP; \$200,000 each by FAO and IOM; and \$100,000 by UNFPA. In addition, the Red Cross mobilized CHF 1.25 million. Additionally, UN agencies and NGOs have launched funding appeals, including a UNICEF appeal for \$5 million and an appeal for CHF 22 million for IFRC.

Since the disaster, a number of Member States have made bilateral pledges or contributions, including ECHO (€1.5m), Australia (AUS \$10.25m), (Austria €1m), Canada (CAD\$1.5m), Czech Republic (€400,000), Denmark (DKK10m), Germany (€1.5m), Ireland (€104,000), Italy (€200,000), Netherlands (€5m), Norway (NOK 24m), NZ (NZ\$1.6m), ROK (US\$1m), Singapore (US\$100,000), Spain (€300,000) Sweden (€950,000), Switzerland (CHF2.5m), Thailand (\$155,000), UK (€5.6m), USA (US\$ 3.7m) for a total, to date, of more than \$50 million in financial and in-kind assistance, according to BNPB and media reports. The World Bank announced an initial grant of US\$ 5 million to help kick start reconstruction programming.

Breakdown of funding requested in the Response Plan by cluster



All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

Humanitarian Response

DISPLACEMENT AND PROTECTION



Shelter sub-cluster

Needs:

- An estimated 15,000 families whose land is no longer usable need immediate emergency shelter and household items, longer term relocation assistance, including housing, land and property, and reconstruction support.
- Some 17,000 families need immediate emergency shelter and household items as well as longer term recovery and reconstruction support.
- A further 35,000 families are estimated to need emergency shelter and basic household items.
- Shelter recovery support will mainly depend on the geographic location and livelihoods of the affected population, with different needs in coastal areas, lowlands, city and hills. Depending on these categories people need direct reconstruction support, technical and material assistance, temporary shelter arrangements and rental support, or other cash-based assistance.
- The exact number of affected families and their shelter needs are still being confirmed. The DTM reported 60,400 households living in tented settlements. Families that have left the affected areas, found shelter with family or friends, or erected makeshift shelters on their own land are yet to be tracked.
- The number of people who will require relocation to safer areas is yet unknown.

67,000

families need some form of shelter assistance

Response:

- Distributions are ongoing at full pace with a growing number of partners starting to report on their activities. Some 10,880 families have been supported with emergency tents or shelter kits. Distributions for another 16,035 households are ongoing.
- The shelter cluster in Palu has developed minimum standards for NGO actors to support diverse transitional shelter solutions. Dinsos has endorsed these standards and logged them as recommendation to the Governor's office to be adopted as provincial policy.

Gaps and constraints:

- Reliable data on actual housing damage and household level needs assessment remain a gap.
- Identifying safe transitional shelter and relocation sites will be a challenge.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management sub-cluster

Needs:

- There are more than 211,000 displaced people (60,400 families) staying in a total of 980 sites in 254 villages across the three districts of Palu, Donggala and Sigi, according to the final results of the first round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), shared through the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA).
- The DTM provides key insights in sectors including, WASH, Livelihoods, Education, Health, NFIs, Food, Shelter and Mobility. The results are shared with national and Palu based partners to inform about needs and gaps in the covered communities.
- The DTM will also serve as a platform for the CCCM sub-cluster in Palu to help guide decisions on further site planning.
- In addition to the 211,000 displaced persons in situ, there are potentially thousands of people who fled the affected areas immediately following the disaster. To better capture their number, needs and location, MOSA has requested IOM to assist them in the tracking, identification, registration and assistance of this population. Discussions with donors and other humanitarian partners are underway to launch a sustainable, government-led tracing and assistance mechanism.
- The local government in Palu has requested support with camp management training which IOM will conclude after the arrival of the CCCM expert next week.

211,000+
internally displaced in
980 sites

Response:

- The CCCM sub-cluster was officially activated in Palu, aiming to establish SOP for basic services in camp sites; address gaps in basic needs such as shelter, food, NFI, WASH, health, education, and protection; establish camp management in hunian mandiri sementara (temporary shelter); and support coordination with the service providers to address existing gaps in the field and at the same time support collective monitoring.
- The Ministry of Social Affairs has requested all sub-clusters to utilize the DTM result as basis for the planning of activities. The results will be presented by BNPB in the coming days to the Governor of Central Sulawesi, the Office of Vice-President and relevant ministries.
- Based on the DTM results, the distribution of a first batch of 550 tents and plastic sheets is underway. TNI and IOM have assisted in setting up tents in Palu, Donggala and Sigi. While tents were identified as an emerging NFI need in the DTM, the sub-cluster considers camps set up in a relocation area only as last resort.
- Sub-cluster partners have drafted standards for service provision in camp sites.
- Sub-cluster partners will assist MOSA with the establishment of an information management data hub under the direction of the Ministry.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sub-cluster

Needs:

- An estimated 152,000 people are in need of WASH support.
- Some 92,000 IDPs in 359 sites do not have access to toilets.
- More than 3,300 IDPs in 10 sites do not have access to water.
- 1,483 people with disabilities in 780 sites do not have access to adequate toilets.
- Medical waste and solid waste management are becoming main concerns. Almost four weeks after the disaster, waste management services have not fully resumed.

152,000
People need WASH
assistance

Response:

- A total of 28,000 gallons of drinking water is being distributed in Donggala, Palu and Sigi.
- An integrated map is being developed, based on DTM data, to identify gaps between the location of IDP sites hosting more than 100 people and water points and toilets provided by the Government and partners.
- The Ministry of Public Works and Housing has urged all partners to comply with the relevant regulation on accessibility, including construction of toilets.
- A certified service provider has been contracted by the provincial government to collect medical waste from 55 community health centres and hospitals and transport it to Tangerang for further treatment.

- The Environmental Management Office of Palu City has restored its full capacity in collecting and transporting solid waste across the city. Solid waste management in Donggala and Sigi still needs to be improved.

Gaps and constraints:

- While the DTM provides useful initial data on the WASH situation in IDPs sites, an in-depth sectoral assessment is required to fully inform the response by Government and partners.
- Supplies to Palu are delayed pending clearance.



Child Protection sub-cluster

Needs:

- An estimated 460,000 children are affected in four districts.
- More than 84,000 children may be displaced, based on the latest estimates.
- The risks for vulnerable and at-risk children are increasing. The baseline data show a high percentage of children living in poverty, high prevalence of child marriage and teenage pregnancy, and low birth registrations.

84,000

children are internally displaced

Response:

- Around 4,500 children in more than 60 sites have been reached with psychosocial support for children, through child friendly spaces activities and community-based awareness raising on child protection.
- So far, 98 separated, unaccompanied, and missing children have been registered. Seven children have been reunified.
- Three UNICEF Child Protection specialists in Palu and one in Makassar are supporting the Government in Family Tracing Reunification (FTR), psychosocial support, prevention and response to violence against children, and coordination.
- MOSA has deployed 20 officials and social workers, supported by UNICEF. The social workers have been supporting ten sites with recreational activities, benefiting a total of 1,747 children.
- The social workers are using the Primero app for data collection, family tracing, reunification, and case management.

Gaps and constraints:

- For a response at scale, more social workers and trained case workers are required for registration, tracing, reunification and case management. Several NGOs are mostly focusing on identification, leaving a gap for tracing and reunification.
- Only 5 per cent of displaced children have been reached with basic psychosocial services.
- Referral services and management of cases of violence against children are not sufficient. Awareness messages on prevention and response need to be widely disseminated.
- Interventions and engagement with adolescents remain very limited despite significant needs.
- A monitoring platform for child protection interventions needs to be established.



Protection of Women's Rights sub-cluster

Needs:

- Of the 1.4 million people affected in Palu City, Donggala, Sigi District and Parigi Moutong District, more than 350,000 are women of reproductive age at increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV).
- GBV referral systems need to be strengthened, including a multi-sectoral response, providing safe, accessible, confidential, survivor-centred services, case management, psychosocial support, and referral services.

5

Women Friendly Spaces established

- More psychosocial support is urgently needed. Local women's NGOs are providing community based psychosocial support, which can be expanded to provide access to counselling and referral for those in need.
- There is a need to raise awareness among both the affected population and providers of assistance of the vulnerability of women and girls to gender-based violence and other human rights violations.

Response:

- Sub-cluster partners have set up three women friendly spaces (WFS) in Palu, plus one in Sigi and Donggala each, providing case management psychosocial counselling and referral as well as GBV prevention, outreach and response.
- The cluster will align the establishing of further WFS with the government plans for temporary shelter settlements to ensure that services are in the areas with greatest need.
- Yayasan Pulih is providing psychosocial support, primarily to women and children. Some 63 new cases were provided with counselling during the reporting period, bringing the total to 808 cases.
- Orientations on psychosocial first aid were conducted by UNFPA for 65 service providers.
- Sub-cluster partners have appointed focal points for the UNCT PSEA Network and attended an orientation session, which will also be offered to other clusters shortly.

Gaps and constraints:

- Sub-cluster partners have conducted a review of the DTM findings relevant to women's rights protection and are coordinating with the relevant clusters to address key concerns which include:
 - WASH: women feel unsafe during water and firewood collection and avoid showers and toilets due to open space facilities. 84 per cent of available toilets are not gender segregated, nearly half are outside of camps, and nearly half of IDP sites have insufficient lighting around toilet facilities.
 - Camp management: the DTM showed that over 60 per cent of IDP sites do not have adequate structures in place, with little or information available on women's representation. Female headed households facing difficulties accessing materials and assembling shelters may require additional support.
 - Health: there are concerns related to inadequate nutrition for pregnant and lactating mothers and newborns. Women also are primary caregivers for the sick and injured, increasing their burden and preventing them from accessing the aid and essential services.
- While the mapping is ongoing, the unavailability of referrals mechanism for GBV cases and insufficient capacity of GBV service providers remain a concern.



Economy

Needs:

- As per a preliminary assessment by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), a total of 9,709 ha of agricultural land was damaged with 1,653 ha in Donggala, 7,900 ha in Sigi and 156 ha in Palu.
- The HFI-led Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) results indicate that nearly half of the population surveyed in Palu, Sigi, Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts experience food shortages. In addition, one third of households are rapidly running out of stocks. Some of the sites have since received assistance, including food.
- The Ministry of Agriculture reports on plans to distribute 244 metric tons of free rice seeds to farmers in the affected area.
- Monitoring of markets, including the main Masomba and Inpres Manonda markets, reveals that the majority of markets have resumed operations with all basic food items available. The prices for various food commodities, including rice and vegetables, have not changed significantly compared to the pre-disaster period.
- Preliminary results of assessments in Palu, Donggala and Sigi show that several fisheries and aquacultures have been severely damaged. Damage to irrigation facilities has seriously affected farming activities in Sigi.
- Where markets are not functioning yet, some farmers have harvested and sold remaining low-quality crops.
- Partners are supporting the government in conducting the PDNA for the economic sector including food-based production and livelihoods. FAO is standing by to participate in the PDNA for agriculture and fisheries sectors.

9,700

Ha of agricultural land damaged

Response:

- FAO will implement the CERF funded project aiming to restore food production and livelihoods of 50,000 people depending on agriculture and 3,000 fishing families. It will provide households with agricultural inputs to help them replace the lost productive assets and resume production.
- An additional 10,000 people are targeted through FAO funding, and further project proposals are being developed.
- The sub-cluster and Government partners, including provincial bodies of the Ministry of Social Affairs, are identifying priority areas based on the Joint Needs Assessment in the four affected districts, including food assistance and serving the affected families through MoSA functional public kitchens.

Gaps and constraints:

- The CERF project has not yet been implemented, and no beneficiaries have been reached.
- Out of \$5 million required, only \$1.2 million has been secured.

**Health****Needs:**

- Forty-five healthcare facilities have been affected, with nine facilities severely, 14 moderately and 22 mildly damaged.
- There are more than 350,000 women of reproductive age in the affected areas. Over 45,000 are currently pregnant, and over 14,000 giving birth in the next three months are at risk of having unsafe deliveries due to lack of access to services, poor shelter conditions, and lack of skilled health personnel.
- An estimated 100,000 people need malaria protection. Due to new mosquito breeding grounds, population movements and living conditions, especially in displacement sites, the risk of an outbreak is high. At least 50,000 children need protection against measles and rubella.
- There is an increased risk of communicable diseases among displaced people living in IDP camps. The number of cases of diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections is on the rise, and suspected cases of varicella, malaria and dengue have been reported. The upcoming rainy season will increase the risk of vector-borne diseases such as dengue.

7

reproductive health
tents established**Response:**

- Health partners continue to support the government-led response, including through EMTs, water sanitation, ARV, reproductive health, support for disability, risk communication and immunization.
- Rapid health assessment data has been compiled and mapped across the four affected districts.
- Eighty per cent of healthcare facilities including eleven hospitals and primary health centres in Palu are operational. Medical services at Undata hospital are operational in hospital premises.
- Four PMI emergency medical teams (3 mobile+1 fixed) have been deployed, reaching 4,156 people.
- Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) from the Muhammadiyah Medical Centre (MDMC) are operational at ten locations. Up to date, 3,622 patients have been treated.
- Seven reproductive health tents have been established in Palu City, providing ante- and post-natal care, emergency obstetric services, ARV treatment, and dedicated services for young people. A total of 255 women were provided with ante- and post-natal care. One additional RH tent is under establishment.
- To date, 198 women have received ante-natal and post-natal care; four received emergency obstetric care services; 480 individual kits for reproductive health needs have been distributed to pregnant women and new mothers; 43 midwives have been deployed to promote maternal health and safe delivery.
- Eleven government institutions and NGOs are working to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for IDPs. MoH and health partners are implementing the MHPSS strategy, including psycho-education, mental health screening and provision of basic mental health services. MHPSS teams have been mobilized in four primary care centres. The Pulih Foundation has conducted training for volunteers on psychosocial education and Psychological First Aid (PFA).
- WHO and UNICEF are supporting MOH and Central Sulawesi Public Health Office in integrating the nutrition response.
- Five hundred health workers have been trained to care for children with severe acute malnutrition

- 92 out of the 344 registered patients on Antiretroviral (ARV) therapy have accessed ARV treatment.
- The Measles-Rubella (MR) campaign is ongoing with additional focus on the IDP camps.
- The Public Health Emergency Operation Centre (PHEOC) / Surveillance unit has activated an Event Based Surveillance (EBS) hotline 081 14100806.

Gaps and constraints:

- There are not enough skilled health workers to respond to basic reproductive health needs.
- All cluster partners need to ensure adherence to standards of universal precaution.
- Isolation rooms for infectious diseases are required at hospitals.
- Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs) for dengue and leptospirosis are not available, and RDTs for malaria only in potentially insufficient numbers.



Logistics

Needs:

- US\$ 1.5 million is needed to address logistics gaps and facilitate the response.

\$1.5M

needed to address
logistics gaps

Response:

- The cluster is supporting BNPB and ASEAN by providing coordination and information management to support operational decision-making and improve the predictability, timeliness, and efficiency of the humanitarian emergency response.
- Forty trucks secured by WFP are currently being utilised for the transportation of relief items to support the current efforts and fill-in any gaps.
- The logistics cluster is liaising closely with the Government, Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), BNPB, the ASEAN ERAT Team and the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) regarding distribution mechanisms and structures to ensure coordination at all levels.
- WFP is working with the Global Logistics Cluster to implement the Relief Items Tracking Application (RITA) to support the Government of Indonesia, BNPB, AHA and the organisations present in the implementation phase of the common services.
- The two Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) at Palu airport managed by ASEAN-ERAT are currently operational, but full.
- The installation of MSUs belonging to PMI and WFP is ongoing, with five MSUs set up to date.
- WFP has acquired one 10mt forklift, three additional 3mt forklifts are on the way.
- WFP is finalizing the details of the contract with the seaport authority and operators to secure approximately 500 sq² of the facility to be used as common storage.

Gaps and constraints:

- Local storage capacity in Palu remains limited. Transport capacity is limited, and access, in particular in Sigi, is hindered by landslides and road damage.
- More forklifts and adequate machinery are required to accelerate the response.
- Procedures and arrangements for aid coming in at the airport need further clarification.



Education

Needs:

- The disaster has affected 193,175 students and 13,336 teachers, according to the latest estimates.
- 1,414 schools were affected, with 1,560 class rooms severely damaged.
- The number of required Temporary Learning Space (TLS) was revised to 1,560 TLS.

193,000

students affected

Response:

- Two hundred tents and schools in a box have arrived in Palu all of which have been distributed to Palu, Donggala and Sigi Districts.
- In Palu City, 51 TLS tents have been set up with the support of TNI/POLRI and are ready to be used for psychosocial and learning and teaching, including four tents provided by the private sector partner, BNI. In Donggala 45 TLS tents have been delivered, of which 75 per cent are set up and ready to be used. In Sigi, 44 TLS tents have been delivered, 40 per cent are ready for use. Five TLS tents have been distributed to Madrasah schools
- UNICEF is developing distribution monitoring tools with an android based application and facilitating training of setting up the TLS tents.
- The Head of Education in Sigi has issued a circular letter with a back-to-school appeal for 21 October.
- For debris removal/clearance, UNDP looks into the administrative procedures regarding damaged schools.

Gaps and constraints:

- Only 1,042 of the required 1,560 TLS are so far being processed, and 248 have been set up.
- All tents already set up lack latrines and hand washing facilities
- Data is still fluctuating almost every day.

**Early Recovery****Needs:**

- Immediate debris clearance is needed to allow access to all affected communities. Some critical infrastructure remains blocked and/or inaccessible due to build-up of debris and waste, including roads, hospitals, schools, and irrigation systems.
- Emergency employment schemes are required to assist and restore people's lives and livelihoods.
- The restoration of core governance functions in the local authorities is required to allow local communities take the lead in defining their future through recovery efforts.
- Sanitation and medical waste are serious issues requiring immediate attention.

Response:

- The recovery rapid assessment is on-going. Data from Palu City, Sigi and Donggala have been collected, Parigi Moutong will follow. Clusters are requested to provide the most recent sectoral data for an updated calculation of damage and losses in housing, infrastructure, social, economic and cross-sector. Results of the rapid assessment will be presented at the next cluster meeting.
- Additional communal latrines are required for temporary shelters built by the MoPW.
- The Cash-based Assistance (CBA) working group is to finalise the guidelines to the implementation and approach BPJS Tenaga Kerja on a special programme for the workers in the affected areas.

Gaps and constraints:

- Cash-based Assistance schemes need to consider that many people have lost their IDs. Registration for new IDs may take some time.
- It remains unclear which Government agency is responsible for the handling of medical waste.

General Coordination

Coordination across the traditional global clusters/sectors and mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues and common modalities has been facilitated by Indonesia's national adaptation of the cluster approach. There are eight national clusters (Health, Education, Logistics, Displacement and Protection, Early Recovery, Infrastructure and Facilities, Economy, SAR).

The National Cluster for Displacement and Protection brings together partners active in various sub-clusters, i.e. Shelter, Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Protection (and its various sub-clusters on GBV, Child Protection, Older People, vulnerable groups including those living with HIV/AIDS, and psychosocial support). The national clusters are led by the line ministries and the members are the NGOs, INGOs, and government institutions.

For further information, please contact:

Ivo Brandau, Public Information Officer, brandau@un.org, Tel: +62 852 806 076 97

Titi Moektijasih, Humanitarian Affairs Analyst, moektijasih@un.org, Tel: +62 81 198 7614