

Central Sulawesi Earthquake & Tsunami

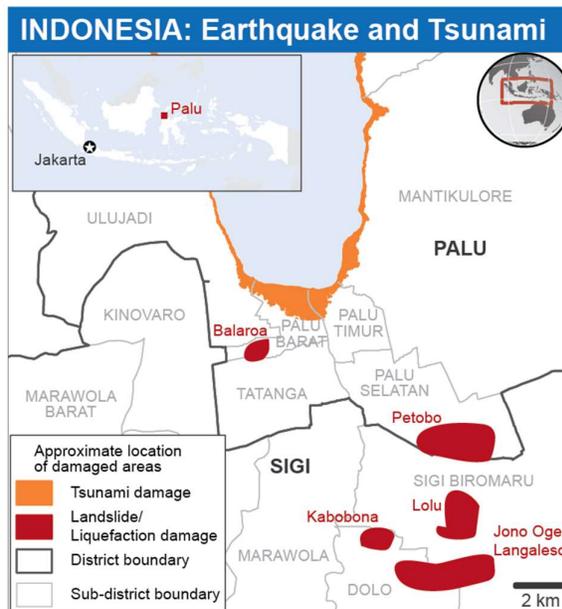
Humanitarian Country Team Situation Report #7

(as of 06 November 2018)

This report is produced and issued by the Humanitarian Country Team in Indonesia. It covers the period from 31 October to 06 November. The next report will be issued on or around 13 November.

Highlights

- Following the earthquake and tsunami on 28 September, and resulting liquefaction and landslides, 2,087 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 1,084 people are reported as missing.
- More than 211,000 people are displaced across Central Sulawesi. Thousands more have left the province or found refuge with host families.
- The official emergency period in Central Sulawesi ended on 26 October.
- The government-led response continues to cover humanitarian needs while transitioning into the recovery and reconstruction phase.
- International NGOs, the Red Cross and the UN are supporting the Government's priorities and efforts.
- The HCT's Response Plan, requesting US\$ 50.5 million to provide assistance to 191,000 people, is funded at 26 per cent.



2,087

People dead (BNPB)

1,084

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 30 October, 2,087 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 1,084 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.

The official emergency period in Central Sulawesi ended on 26 October. While the Government-led response is transitioning into the recovery and reconstruction phase, the focus will also remain on covering humanitarian needs and addressing complex challenges. The coordination structures at the provincial level are being further strengthened with increased capacity from Government line ministries to support inter-cluster coordination under the leadership of the Provincial Secretary (SEKDA). The local government is also responsible to lead recovery and reconstruction efforts with continued national support from BNPB, key line ministries and member agencies of the early recovery cluster. A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) is to start on 12 November. The PDNA will provide baseline data for a recovery action plan (Renaksi). The Renaksi will be coordinated with, and aligned to, the master plan for Palu City currently developed by the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) with support from JICA, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the World Bank.

Six weeks after the disaster, many needs remain. Priorities 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. More than 211,000 people who have lost their homes or sought refuge in safer areas remain displaced across Donggala, Sigi and Palu. In addition, almost 20,000 people have reportedly left Central Sulawesi, and thousands more are staying in tents close to their destroyed homes or with host families. The livelihoods of tens of thousands of people have been destroyed or affected.

The complex situation for displaced families will require flexible temporary and longer-term solutions and assistance adapted to the specific needs of different situations and communities. Technical assessments and hazard mapping of tsunami, landslide or 'fault-line' areas are ongoing and will have to guide returns and potential relocations. Families unable to return to their land or villages because of safety concerns may opt for relocation. The majority, staying close to their destroyed or damaged homes, in temporary shelters or with host families, will require continued on-site assistance and recovery and reconstruction support.

Partners in the cash-based assistance (CBA) working group in Palu, led by the provincial office of the Ministry of Social Affairs with support by World Vision and Oxfam, have agreed to use the national social protection scheme – Program Keluarga Harapan – for the registration of beneficiaries and delivery of assistance. A joint market assessment in mid-November will inform the design of CBA programmes and feed into the PDNA.

Strengthened community engagement, particularly with displaced persons and vulnerable groups, will be essential in the coming weeks. To ensure accountability to affected populations, a Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network, co-chaired by UNICEF and UNFPA, was formed with some 23 participants, including UN agencies, NGOs and the Red Cross.

Six weeks after the disaster, the response has made significant progress in reaching and serving the people in need of assistance. Regional and international agencies continue to support national efforts and leadership. NGOs, the Red Cross and the UN are on the ground augmenting the national response.

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 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.

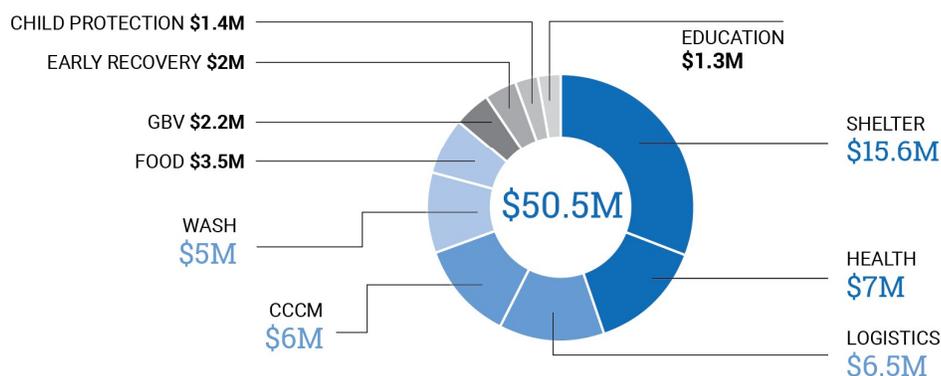
The United Nations' Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) committed almost \$15 million to kickstart HCT support for the response. Several UN agencies have also mobilized internal funding to support the initial phase of the response, including \$4m by UNICEF; \$1.5m by WFP; \$1m by UNHCR; \$650,000 by UNDP; \$200,000 each by FAO and IOM; and \$100,000 by UNFPA. In addition, the Red Cross mobilized CHF 1.25m. Additionally, UN agencies and NGOs have launched funding appeals, including a UNICEF appeal for \$5m and an appeal for CHF22m 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\$ 6.7m) and the UK's Disasters and Emergencies Committee

(US\$17m) for a total, to date, of more than \$60 million in financial and in-kind assistance, according to BNPB, donor and media reports. The World Bank has announced an initial grant of \$5m to help kick start reconstruction programming. The Asian Development Bank has approved a \$3m grant to support immediate relief efforts, pledged \$500m to support the government's emergency budget and an additional of \$500m to support reconstruction of critical infrastructure.

Partners are requested to provide information on donations made to the OCHA Financial Tracking System. Further information can be obtained at <https://fts.unocha.org/content/report-contribution>. FTS is continuously updated and provides (i) visibility on financial contributions to humanitarian activities, (ii) a timely and continuously updated picture of funding flows between donors (government and private sector) and recipient organizations (e.g. UN agencies, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs), (iii) timely monitoring of funding progress against humanitarian response plan and appeal requirements.

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

- As cluster co-coordinator, IOM continues providing support to MoSA on coordination between sub-clusters, including Shelter, WASH, Child Protection, Women Protection/GBV, Psychosocial and the Cash-based Assistance working group under the Protection and Displacement National Cluster.



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.

67,000

families need some form of shelter assistance

- The number of people who will require relocation to safer areas is yet unknown.

Response:

- The sub-cluster is looking into the best ways to complement the Government's transitional shelter programme.
- Currently, 28,741 families are being provided with emergency shelter through the distribution of tents, shelter kits, tarpaulins and tools.
- Transitional shelter solutions are planned to reach 6,573 households, including Huntara collective, Huntara collective support, construction material, individual transitional shelter. Ongoing activities for transitional shelter are targeting 4,380 families.

Gaps and constraints:

- Household-level needs assessments are critical to understand the level of coverage achieved so far and ensure a realistic gap analysis.
- Final confirmation of the Government decree on shelter minimum standards is still pending.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management sub-cluster

Needs:

- There are more than 211,000 displaced people (60,000 families) staying in a total of 942 sites in 254 villages across the three districts of Palu, Donggala and Sigi, according to the results of the first round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), shared through the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA).
- Out of 60,222 households, 16,591 households report their homes as completely or severely damaged.
- There are no formal camp management structures in 65 per cent of the IDP sites. Only 80 sites reported having females actively engaged in camp management activities.
- 88 per cent of the sites are located in open spaces and the remainder in some form of structure.
- In addition to 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.

211,000+
internally displaced in
942 sites

Response:

- The sub-cluster and IOM are supporting the establishment of camp management structures to ensure accountability and standardisation moving forward.
- CCCM training for camp management practitioners was conducted for 34 individuals from eight agencies.
- IOM has developed the CCCM response strategy, including terms of reference for camp managers and coordinators, which is being shared with the local Government for endorsement and further action.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sub-cluster

Needs:

- An estimated 152,000 people need WASH support.
- The coverage of basic access to sanitation remains low in many IDP sites. 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; and 1,483 people with disabilities in 780 sites do not have access to adequate toilets, according to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).
- The situation of displacement sites near host communities with access to existing sanitation facilities is slightly better.

152,000
People need WASH
assistance

Response:

- Water production by the PDAMs (state-owned drinking water companies) is ongoing in Palu and Donggala, with a total production of over 1.5 million m³. The PDAMs continue to be supported by the Indonesian Red Cross and French and Danish Water Treatment Plants.
- Over 40 trucks are being used by Red Cross, Ministry of Public Works, CWS, PKPU and several national firms to distribute water with a total amount over 600 m³/day. Two PDAM water trucks are being repaired.
- Oxfam and Save the Children are supporting the PDAMs with the mapping of water pipe leakages and field monitoring to support water trucking. CWS, PKPU and PMI are supporting the trucking to IDP sites.
- With the end of the emergency period, the Ministry of Public Works (PUPR) on 3 November has pulled back trucks and other equipment from Palu, leaving six of their water trucks for Palu, Donggala, and Sigi.
- The sub-cluster has organised Technical Working Groups on desludging with the PUPR, UNICEF, Project Hope, and Asian Development Bank (ADB). PUPR has asked for support to repair several desludging trucks.
- The construction of 'huntara' shelters is progressing; construction of blocks in Balaroa has started. The shelters include basic WASH facilities, such as four toilet units, and 3m³ water tanks for six families.
- The Education cluster has shared a priority list of emergency school tents to be provided with adequate WASH facilities.
- Thirty solid waste trucks are operated by the Provincial Environmental Protection Agency, two by UNDP, two by Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik, and three by the Ministry of Public Works. The mechanism for solid waste management and practices is being strengthened.
- Approximately 18,550 Hygiene Kits have been distributed by various national and international agencies in the first month after the disaster.
- The Ministry of Health, supported by UNICEF, has conducted Hygiene Promotion sessions for NGOs and sub-district Health Centres with over 80 participants.

Gaps and constraints:

- Despite improved trucking, gaps remain in the distribution of drinking water due to large area and high number of displacement sites to cover.
- Solid waste management remains a major concern with large quantities resulting from on-going domestic waste production plus the remaining earthquake debris, liquefaction and tsunami waste.
- The need for desludging is extremely high, in particular from portable toilets operated by PURR in Palu and Donggala. Currently only three desludging trucks are operated by the City of Palu, one is broken. UNICEF will be operating 200 portable toilets which will also require regular desludging.
- More water trucks, desludging trucks, and solid waste collection trucks will be required to maintain WASH services for huntara blocks and various IDP sites.
- Many IDP sites have a limited number of functional toilets. There may be sanitation gaps in sites with limited visibility.
- Technical support is required for the data and information management on the coverage of WASH services.



Child Protection sub-cluster

Needs:

- More than 160,000 children were living in areas seriously affected by the disaster.
- Some 83,000 children and young people are displaced in 942 sites in Donggala, Palu and Sigi districts, according to the DTM.
- The DTM recorded 88 cases of separated children and 156 cases of unaccompanied children.
- Vulnerable families include 629 child headed households, 3,765 female headed households, and 4,188 elderly headed households (DTM).
- Only 7 per cent of displaced children are reached by psychosocial support and other child protection measures by child-focused organizations.
- 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.
- More tents are needed for psychosocial activities, as well as for temporary shelters for children in institutions.
- The participation of adolescents and young people in psychosocial activities remains limited.

6,000

children reached by recreational, psychosocial support and other protection measures

Response:

- Child friendly spaces activities have reached more than 6,000 children in at least 85 sites with psychosocial support, and community-based awareness raising on child protection.
- A new programme in collaboration with Yayasan Karampuang Mamuju will target 2,500 children and 1,153 adolescents with psychosocial support, and 2,500 children for birth registration.
- So far, 279 separated, unaccompanied, and missing children have been registered, including 21 in Makassar. Seven children have been reunified.
- Sub-cluster partners and MoSA are visiting 62 priority sites, including 16 out of 24 major sites with more than 500 people, for confirmation, identification and reintegration of separated and unaccompanied children and child headed households.
- The mapping of vulnerable children living in social welfare institutions for children, aiming to understand the situation of vulnerable children and the institutions, is underway and has already been completed by MOSA in 36 institutions. The results will be complemented by an earlier YSTC assessment.
- Fifty provincial/district Government, UN and NGO staff participated in a Prevention of Abuse and Sexual Exploitation (PSAE) training, facilitated by UNICEF and UNFPA.
- Fifty-eight teachers and supervisors in religious schools have participated in a multi-sector and multi-agency Education in Emergencies and Child Protection in Emergencies training, organized by sub-cluster partners.
- Ninety-five community volunteers and social workers have participated in child protection and psychosocial support training.

Gaps and constraints:

- So far, only 7 per cent of displaced children have been reached with basic psychosocial services.
- There is a lack of IEC materials for prevention and response to violence against children.
- The integration of child-protection related interventions and other services (WASH, Education, Health) to support child friendly spaces needs to be improved.

**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).
- Gender-based violence (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.
- 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.
- Women need better access to information about available services.

5

Women Friendly Spaces
established**Response:**

- Sub-cluster partners have set up three women friendly spaces (WFS) in Palu, and one in Sigi and Donggala each, providing case management psychosocial counselling and referral as well as GBV prevention, outreach and response.
- During the reporting period, 663 women benefited from WFS activities (reproductive health discussions, psychological support, individual counselling and care for caregivers).
- WFS volunteers are trained on the Minimum Initial Service Package, especially for prevention and management of gender based violence.
- Fifty-five persons from various institutions participated in a Training of Trainers on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), facilitated by UNFPA and UNICEF.
- Technical assistance is strengthening the P2TP2A referral system during disasters (report mechanism, health care service, legal aid, legal justice system, and social rehabilitation and reintegration).

- A mapping of functioning community-based services and programmes on women's protection and GBV is underway and already completed for Palu city.

Gaps and constraints:

- 84 per cent of toilets in temporary shelters are not gender segregated, according to the DTM.
- Limited referral mechanisms and low capacity among GBV service providers remain cause for concern.
- The P2TP2A safe house in Palu city is not available due to damage.
- Services for GBV survivors are not covered by most social and health insurance schemes.
- Women are the primary caregivers for the sick and injured increasing their burden and preventing them from accessing services.
- WASH coordination mechanisms should consider the disposal of sanitary pads as part of the waste management system.



Economy

Needs:

- Preliminary assessments by the Fisheries Service show damage in various degrees, with total loss of over US\$ 2 million to infrastructure such as boats, fishing gear, landing sites, aquaculture ponds and salt ponds, mostly in Donggala and Palu districts.
- In Sigi district, damage is mainly in aquaculture with 270,5 Ha of ponds damaged and an estimated loss of \$165,000 of ready-to-harvest fish and shrimp.
- According to the ILO initial disaster impact assessment, 94,500 workers have been displaced. More than one third are women, and 15.3 per cent are youth aged 15-24 years. More than half of the displaced workers were vulnerable even before the crisis as own-account workers or contributing family workers. More than 40 per cent were based in agriculture.
- WFP, WVI and Oxfam will be conducting a joint market assessment focusing on availability of food items, the capacity of community members to afford food items, the supply chain, and impact of the earthquake and tsunami in terms of prices and other factors.
- FAO will conduct an in-depth sectoral assessment focusing on the agriculture and fisheries sector to complement the PDNA planned by the government. These assessments will be conducted jointly as much as possible.

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.
- FAO is working closely with the Provincial Fisheries and Agriculture Services to deliver emergency assistance and support the development of their recovery strategy plans.
- WFP briefed Government partners, including provincial bodies of the Ministry of Social Affairs, on the priority areas for food support, based on findings from Joint Needs Assessment (JNA). Expected support includes food assistance and serving the affected families through public kitchens.

Gaps and constraints:

- Out of \$5 million required, only \$1.2 million has been secured.



Health

Needs:

- The disaster has affected forty-five healthcare facilities, including nine severely damaged, 14 moderately damaged and 22 mildly damaged facilities.
- With primary healthcare being disrupted, more surge capacity for medical doctors, nurses and midwives is required in the affected areas to ensure primary health care including maternal health, delivery, neonatal health and nutrition.
- Providing sufficient water to affected communities, especially in IDP sites, is critical to cut the occurrence of diarrhoea diseases at source. Continued efforts to ensure water treatment and quality testing to meet drinking water standards are essential.
- Risk communication, health promotion efforts and active community participation are to be vigorously followed with water supply and treatment to ensure behavioural change in IDP sites and prevention of diarrheal diseases.
- Vector control, such as fogging, insecticide spraying and larva control, and environment management with allocation of sufficient resources, community participation and IDP site management need to be strengthened and sustained.
- Psychological and mental health support need to be sustained to adequately address the needs of people with stressful and post-event traumatic experiences.
- The Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) needs further strengthening to ensure early detection and response to outbreak prone diseases. Laboratory confirmation is essential for prompt intervention against outbreak prone diseases.
- Around 350,000 women of reproductive age are estimated to be affected. Of these more than 32,000 women are currently pregnant.

reproductive health
tents established

Response:

- Health partners continue to support the government-led response, including through Emergency Medical Teams (EMT), water and sanitation support, anti-retroviral, reproductive health, support for people with disabilities, risk communication and immunization.
- Recovery planning has been developed for provinces and districts. These include human resources for health services, surveillance, health logistic including Malaria RDT, health promotion, environmental health, health information system, and vaccination.
- Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) surveillance reporting has improved compared with the initial days of the emergency response with 15 primary healthcare centres reporting active EWARS.
- The Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP) students continue to support surveillance at primary health centres and are conducting field investigations, data collection and analysis and monitoring on disease trends. Using CERF funds, WHO will mobilize more students to enhance surveillance and investigations.
- Partners are coordinating with the Ministry of Health's (MOH) environmental unit and the Provincial Health Office (PHO) to improve water treatment and testing, especially in Donggla and Sigi districts. WHO is collaborating with the MoH and PHO to ensure laboratory testing for diarrheal diseases. WHO continues to
 - promote water quality testing for water sources in IDP settlements
 - promote safe waste management
 - provide risk communication materials and outreach on personal hygiene, sanitation, waste management,
 - encourage the use of boiled water
 - explain the risks of open defecation, especially in rivers and promotes the use of portable toilets at IDP camps.
- WHO has supported the MoH to develop and disseminate technical guidelines for emergency treatment of drinking water at the point of use, disinfection of water tanks, and management of waste in emergencies.
- Through CERF funding, WHO is procuring insecticide and larvicide to support vector control efforts in the field. UNICEF and WHO continue supporting the MoH and PHO on prevention of vector borne diseases, especially malaria, and the distribution of long lasting insecticide treated nets.
- The PHO has conducted vector control and surveillance, including fogging and spraying of insecticide, in high risk priority areas, working with responsible health and environmental units and volunteers.
- Eight 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. RH sub cluster partner Americares is providing equipment, supplies and pallets. A total of 426 women have received RH services.
- The distribution of 3,000 individual kits (1,000 pregnant women, 1,000 post-delivery and 1,000 newborn baby kits) is ongoing, and 10,000 individual kits and 335 midwifery kits are under procurement.

- Sessions on adolescent and sexual reproductive health have reached 160 adolescents; seven adolescents received individual counselling on ASRH.
- Seventy-seven midwives are providing basic SRH services, 90 more are under recruitment. Five midwives providing services at RH tents received orientation on the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP).
- Twenty-five people have participated in a pre-deployment training in Bogor on the Minimum Initial Service Package, facilitated by the MoH and UNFPA.
- Yayasan Pulih and PKBI have provided psychosocial support to 60 people during the reporting period.
- Sixteen mental health and psychological support centres are operational at Palu, Sigi and Donggala.
- The Indonesia AIDS coalition and Indonesia Positive Network (JIP) continue assessments, outreach, psychosocial support and ARV treatment for people living with HIV. During the reporting period, 18 persons received ARV treatment through outreach activities including home visit
- 16,938 children in Palu, Donggala and Sigi have been vaccinated against measles and rubella under the MR campaign, from 16-31 October.

Gaps and constraints:

- Access to electricity, clean water and toilet facilities remains difficult in some locations, particularly at IDP sites.
- The quantity of both domestic waste and debris from the earthquake is still exceeding the capacity of local services. Waste disposal in IDP camps remains a challenge.
- More human resources are required to deliver health services, including medical doctors, nurses and programme officers. Many EMTs and other health providers have ended their operation in affected areas due to completion of emergency response phase.
- There is insufficient capacity for laboratory diagnostics.
- Water treatment and water quality testing capacity remain too limited.
- There is a lack of health promotion and risk communication materials for IDPs to improve addressing personal hygiene, avoid open defecation and contamination of rivers, waste management, and safe drinking water.
- There is an urgent need to reach the total planned number of 15 RH tents.
- The lack of camp management in many IDP sites is poses challenges for environment management, health promotion, and vector control.



Nutrition sub-cluster

Needs:

- The disaster has affected 5,566 children under one year old, 23,840 children under five, and 2,331 pregnant mothers.
- Prior to the emergency, exclusive breastfeeding rates in Central Sulawesi were low at 23.9 per cent and wasting rates high at 3.9 per cent.
- Community-based programming related to infant and young child feeding needs to start soon. The proposed activities include capacity building on infant and young child feeding counselling to health and non-health workers, training on management of severe acute malnutrition, establishment of mother support groups, and community kitchens providing food for children 6-23 months old.

5,500

Children under one
year affected

Response:

- The draft response plan for the nutrition sub-cluster is being finalized with technical support by UNICEF and other cluster members.
- Thirteen public kitchens are providing food to cater for the needs of approximately 700 children 6-59 months old. The kitchens are supported by WVI, Laznas BSM, ADRA and MoH.
- Eight counsellors are providing infant and young child feeding counselling to pregnant and lactating mothers and mothers with young children in public kitchens and selected camps.
- To regulate uncontrolled donations of infant formula, the Ministry of Health and Provincial Health Office have issued circular letters on the prohibition of unregulated formula milk donations.
- 2.8MT of fortified biscuits for pregnant mothers and 3MT fortified biscuits for under 5 children and pregnant mothers are being distributed.
- Seven hundred children under-five years of age have been screened using MUAC in selected IDP sites.

Gaps and constraints:

- Support to pregnant mothers, infants and young children to protect their nutrition status remains insufficient. There are less than 20 active breastfeeding/IYCF counsellors, less than 1,000 children receive appropriate food through public kitchens, the capacity of health and non-health workers to provide nutrition counselling to pregnant and lactating mothers is weak, and awareness of mothers on appropriate feeding for their infant and young children low.
- Uncontrolled donations have occurred despite the circular letters.



Logistics

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 of 5 MT capacity are currently being utilised for the transportation of relief items for humanitarian partners to support current efforts and fill any gaps.
- The Logistics cluster is liaising closely with the Government, Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), BNPB, the AHA Centre Team and the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) on distribution mechanisms and structures to ensure coordination at all levels.
- WFP Common Services has implemented the Relief Items Tracking Application (RITA) to ensure tracking of requests and utilization of assets.
- Two Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) remain available at Palu airport
- Four MSUs are fully operational at “Garuda” site in Palu and are being used by WFP Common Services to offer storage to Government authorities and humanitarian partners.
- WFP has acquired one 10mt forklift, an additional 4.2mt forklift is being procured.

40

trucks secured to transport relief items

Gaps and constraints:

- Limited local storage capacity in Palu is being addressed through the WFP Common Services, and limited transport capacity through the provision of trucks through WFP Common Services.
- Access to several areas south of Palu, is still hindering the flow of relief items as roads are being blocked by landslides, collapsed bridges and general damage to roads.
- While organisations are planning the response for the coming months, visibility of incoming relief items remains limited and makes logistics planning difficult.



Education

Needs:

- The disaster has affected 1,509 schools and almost 185,000 students and 13,300 teachers. At least 186 students and 68 teachers were killed, 173 students and 68 and 173 remain missing.
- The number of required Temporary Learning Space (TLS) stands at 1,456.
- Data are based on reports to the Post-Disaster Education Cluster at LPMP by 95 per cent of schools, final data are expected this week.
- Schools need to be cleaned up from debris following the procedures of the Ministry of Public Work and Housing (PUPR).
- A monitoring system enabling the Education department to track the number of students and teachers back to school needs to be developed. In vocational high schools that are already reporting, the number at the end of October was 5,475 out of 16,738 students.
- Safe areas for the construction of TLS still need to be identified. A geological map is to be released in mid-November by the Indonesia National Geological Agency (Badan Geologi Nasional).

1,450

Temporary learning spaces required

Response:

- A total of 284 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) tents have been distributed in Palu, Donggala and Sigi districts, supported by MoEC, UNICEF, YSTC, YPII, Surabaya Government, United Tractor, and Muslim Hand.

- The second batch of UNICEF education supplies with 250 TLS is expected at Balikpapan airport by 7 November.

Gaps and constraints:

- Only 1,045 of the required 1,456 TLS are so far being processed, leaving a gap of 411 TLS.
- The TLS lack handwashing facilities, portable toilets and solid waste management.
- Post-earthquake building inspection is urgently required. Sixty people with civil engineering/construction background have been trained, but no decree has been issued yet due to a lack of clarity regarding the budgetary responsibility.



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.
- Without proper handling, the rapidly increasing quantity of waste, including medical waste, will soon create public health risks. The only incinerator in Palu is insufficient to handle all medical waste.

Response:

- The cluster is supporting BPBD and BNPB in the preparation of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) planned to start on 12 November. Coordination meetings with local government agencies and non-government organizations are ongoing. The PDNA will be followed by the development of an action plan (Renaksi).
- Bappenas, with support from JICA, ADB, and the World Bank, is currently developing a recovery master plan for Palu. The plan will serve as the main reference for the Renaksi. The Early Recovery cluster is to facilitate the coordination and ensure, from the beginning, the alignment between the PDNA/Renaksi and the recovery master plan.
- The Early Recovery cluster is continuing the coordination of debris clearance. With some actors already having started activities, and others to follow soon, the distribution of locations and coordination with local government remain challenging. Clearing access to critical public facilities is a top priority.

Gaps and constraints:

- Coordination among relevant all relevant actors regarding the PDNA and Renaksi needs to be strengthened.

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. Regular cluster and inter-cluster coordination meetings are being held in Palu led by the Provincial Government.

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