



Indonesia

Situation Report #1



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Following the powerful 7.4 Richter scale earthquake that struck the north-western part of Sulawesi, Indonesia on 28 September with resulting tsunami, liquefaction and landslides, over 2,105 people are known to have died and over 4,600 seriously injured as of 16 October.
- Palu is the district with the highest fatalities estimated at over 1,700 deaths. Search and rescue operations were stopped on 12 October. According to the national disaster management agency (BNPB) about 680 people are still missing. This number could be higher considering that large numbers of people are expected to be buried in liquefaction areas.
- According to preliminary data from IOM (DTM, 22/10) about 212,000 people are estimated to be displaced and over 68,000 homes are either severely damaged or destroyed.
- The Government of Indonesia, which is leading the response, has extended the emergency response period to 26 October. After that the response will transition to early recovery. As per BNPB assessment, the damages are estimated at IDR 13.8 trillion or approximately \$ 882 million.
- UNICEF was the first UN agency to transport essential emergency supplies through an airbridge from Balikpapan to Palu. The freight of a total of 94 Metric Tons included 200 tents and 200 School-in-a-Box kits to establish temporary classrooms that were procured for the Ministry of Education and Culture.
- Ninety-eight separated, unaccompanied and missing children have been registered to date.
- In Lombok, UNICEF deployed three staff to support the Ministry of Health in responding to malaria outbreak after the earthquake and a team of Child Protection and Education in Emergencies specialists to assist the Government and NGO partners with psychosocial support integrated with the temporary learning spaces.

23 October 2018

1.5 million in Sulawesi
0.4 million in Lombok
 # affected population

525,000 in Sulawesi
140,000 in Lombok
 # affected children (<18)

1.125 million in Sulawesi
0.3 million in Lombok
 # of people to be reached

375,000 in Sulawesi
100,000 in Lombok
 # of children to be reached

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 26.6 million

- **US\$ 10,6 million for Lombok**
- **US\$ 16 million for Sulawesi**

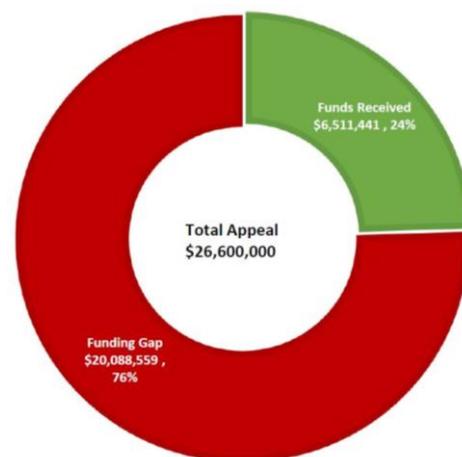


Figure 1. As of 22 October 2018

UNICEF's Response with Partners

As requested by the Government of Indonesia through line Ministries, UNICEF has been supporting the Government-led emergency response which includes provision of educational supplies, psycho-social support for and reunification of children, management and prevention of malaria, acute malnutrition and child health management (IMCI). UNICEF is also supporting water treatment, hygiene promotion, desludging, construction and rehabilitation of latrines.

More specifically UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in family tracing and reunification and through the supply of recreational kits for children. Besides data management and coordination, UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC) with the provision of temporary learning space (TLS) tents, school in a box and recreational kits. Across all sectors, UNICEF is actively contributing with information management and coordination, which is in line with its Core Commitments for Children in humanitarian action (CCCs) and inter-agency commitments.

UNICEF has deployed 12 staff covering all programme sectors (WASH, health, education, child protection) in Palu with an additional 10 staff arriving this week. A office space/guest house has been made available near the Governor's office to accommodate the expanding staffing. UNICEF response capacity has also been augmented with staff surge from other locations.

In Lombok, UNICEF deployed three staff to support the Ministry of Health in responding to malaria outbreak post earthquake and a team of Child Protection and Education in Emergencies specialists to assist the Government and NGO partners with psychosocial support integrated with the temporary learning spaces.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

On 28 September, a series of strong earthquakes struck Indonesia's Central Sulawesi province. The strongest was a 7.4 magnitude (Richter scale) earthquake which struck only 10 km deep and with its epicentre close to the provincial capital, Palu.

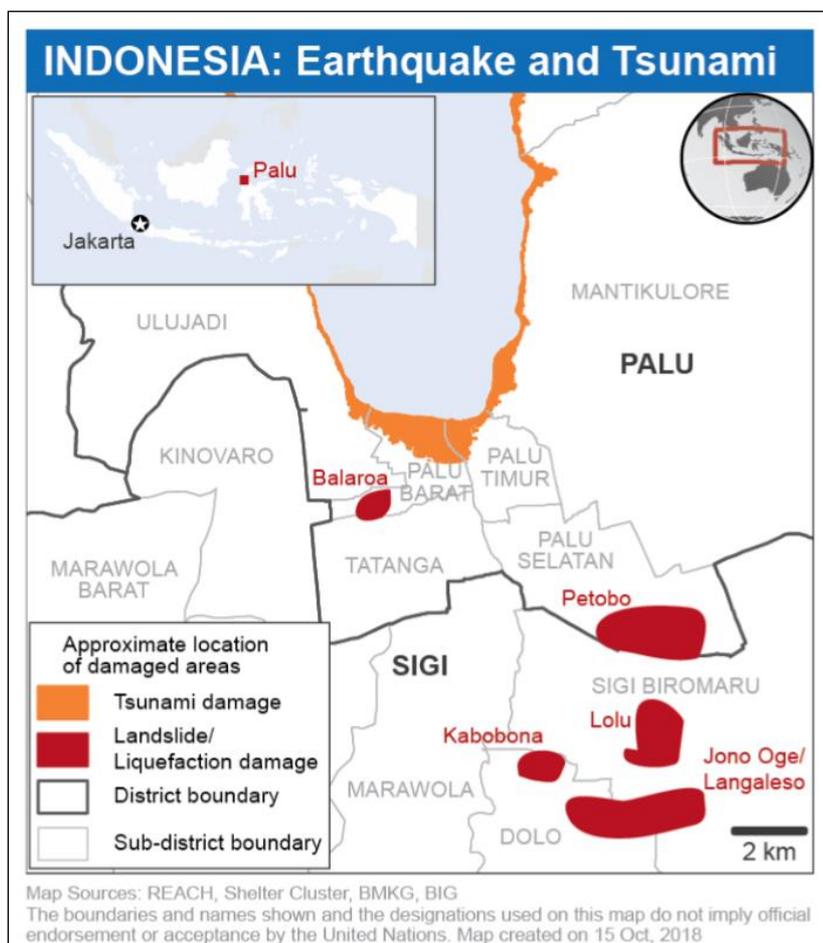
The earthquake triggered a tsunami which within minutes struck Palu and Donggala districts. In addition, liquefaction and landslides caused significant damage and loss of life.

Around 35,000 families whose houses have been severely damaged need emergency shelter support for a short term. More recent assessment data suggest that the figures may be higher. Thousands of families have lost their homes or sought refuge in safer areas. Initial estimates of the number of people displaced by the disaster stood at around 80,000, but ongoing assessments point to a significantly higher number.

The latest estimates by BNPB put the total figure as high as 220,000 people displaced in 122 localities across Central Sulawesi.

Many needs remain. Priorities include medical assistance, clean water, sanitation and hygiene, recovery of infrastructure and public services, shelter, protection, including women's and children's protection, education, logistics and economic recovery. Debris and damaged structures need to be removed to reduce risk of further damage and accidents. Many IDP sites remain informal and overcrowded, with inadequate shelters, limited access to latrines and water and insufficient lightning, causing protection concerns. Sanitary conditions have significantly deteriorated since the disaster increasing risks of communicable diseases.

Access to health facilities remains limited due to extensive damage of infrastructure. Of the 1.5 million people affected in the four districts, more than 350,000 are women of reproductive age. Over 45,000 are pregnant and about 14,000 will give birth in the next three months. They are at risk of having unsafe deliveries due to lack of access to services, poor



shelter conditions, and inadequate skilled health personnel. Women experiencing obstetric complications will require emergency obstetric care at a proper health centre with a referral system including helicopter evacuation in hard to reach areas. Further aggravating the human resource issue are health workers traumatized by the disaster and in need of psychological support. According to the midwifery association, many health workers have left the area and over 30 per cent of midwives are unable to work due to trauma. Only around 30-40 per cent of health workers at primary health centres, 70 per cent of Public Health Office (PHO) officers and 50 per cent of District Social Officers have returned to work in temporary offices and tents.

However, more than three weeks after the earthquake, most services in Palu are slowly resuming in at least some areas. Electricity and telecommunications have been re-established across much of the city area. Roads are mostly functional, and access to outlying areas has improved. Many roads however are still covered by debris from landslides causing traffic congestion. Hospitals are increasingly operational, and psychosocial support services are being conducted in 22 locations. Twenty-five public kitchens have been established, and emergency school units are opening. While Palu begins the process of recovering from this traumatic series of events and the humanitarian response is well underway, many needs remain especially in further away and less accessible districts and communities. Indeed the severity of the humanitarian situation in more remote locations outside of Palu remains difficult to precisely establish as roads have been cut off by landslides and bridges damaged.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

International humanitarian agencies play a complementary role to national efforts, bringing technical expertise/technology, specialized supplies, coordination and financial support.

In accordance with global mandates, the UN and NGOs in the humanitarian sector support the Government-led coordination system as sector/cluster co-lead agencies and members as defined by Law 24/2007 on Emergency Preparedness and the National Disaster Response Framework (NDRF) of the national disaster management agency (BNPB).

UNICEF supports relevant directorates of line Ministries that are mandated to support humanitarian sectors (clusters). As such UNICEF works directly with and supports the lead coordination function of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) on Child Protection and WASH (displacement camps); the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC) on Education; the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PU) on WASH (infrastructure); and the Ministry of Health (MoH) on hygiene promotion (WASH), nutrition, immunization and maternal and child health.

The response is led by the Government of Indonesia, with strong support from national NGOs, including 13 members of Humanitarian Forum Indonesia. The international community – including the Association of South Eastern Asian Nations (ASEAN), Governments and UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (UN-AFPs) -- supports the Government's efforts and leadership so as to augment the national response. The Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) has received international assistance from 15 countries. Emergency supplies have been transported through a military airbridge from Balikpapan to Palu, including generators, mobile power plants, heavy equipment trucks, medical equipment, aircraft spare parts, clean water equipment, sanitary equipment, public kitchens, family tents, food, and blankets. UNICEF was the first UN agency to have its supplies transported through the airbridge between 16 and 18 October.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF responds to the earthquake-tsunami disaster in Sulawesi and Lombok under the leadership of the Government of Indonesia, and in partnership with local and international NGOs, focusing on life saving service delivery and early recovery according to its Core Commitments for Children in humanitarian action. The response is fully aligned with the Central Sulawesi Earthquake Response Plan released by the UN on 4 October for a duration of 3 months. In Sulawesi, UNICEF's response focuses on strengthening sectoral coordination and on provision of critical life-saving support across all sectors by building on existing capacities. The provision of child protection services including for separated and unaccompanied children, as well as education, are key priorities. In Lombok, UNICEF is also scaling up recovery activities across all sectors.

The Government has announced that the emergency response phase will be over on 26 October. It will then transition into a recovery phase while allowing emergency response activities to continue. With its dual mandate, UNICEF is uniquely placed to bridge immediate humanitarian and more long term development interventions. UNICEF is currently finalizing a 6 months response plan for both Sulawesi and Lombok that will articulate a comprehensive set of response and early recovery activities. This is supported by UNICEF priority focus on getting the right staff, money and supplies to where these inputs are the most needed.

Nutrition

UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Health to develop the nutrition emergency response plan for Palu. Over 500 children aged 6-59 months received nutritional support from eight public kitchens where their mothers and care takers are and were counselled on infant and young child feeding. There have been reports of private donations of breastmilk substitutes (BMS) and UNICEF is engaging its Government and private partners to ensure that the Code is being implemented in the sector response. With UNICEF's support, Ministry of Health (MoH) issued a circular on donation of BMS and the use of formula during emergency on 8 October. The circular aims to prevent uncontrolled donation of infant formula and its use of for non-breastfed mothers. UNICEF is also supporting the Ministry of Health to integrate services for child health, including care for children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) under the nutrition emergency response plan.

Health

The risk of communicable diseases among displaced people living in IDP camps, such as measles, diarrhea and malaria is increasing. The current Measles Rubella (MR) vaccination campaign in Palu and Donggala had coverage rates of only 48.5 and 75.14 per cent respectively before the earthquake. UNICEF is supporting the MoH and provincial health office to resume the disrupted national MR campaign and routine immunization programme in the four affected districts.

UNICEF is replacing several cold chain equipment and providing long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLIN) and rapid diagnostic test kits for malaria risk assessment and control in response to a potential malaria outbreak. UNICEF is also providing new born resuscitation kits and mobilizing health staff to support and restore essential public health programmes.

WASH

An estimated 152,000 people are in urgent need of WASH support. As per the damage mapping of several areas of the urban water pipe system in Palu, an estimated 70 per cent of the mapped pipeline network covering around one-third of the city is damaged¹.

UNICEF and partners are working closely with the provincial Government to coordinate and respond to immediate WASH needs in the affected areas and for people in the newly established temporary shelters across Palu, Donggala and Sigi. UNICEF has contracted RedR Indonesia to support the coordination of the WASH sector.

UNICEF and WHO supported the provincial health office in Donggala and Palu to test water quality and the results showed that eight of 17 water samples contained coliform. Operational costs of the regional water utility company (PDAM) in Donggala have also significantly increased since it also provides water to water trucking services.

Diarrhoea is a growing concern with an increasing number of cases reported. Temporary and portable toilets are being constructed and installed by various partners but are still inadequate in the newly established IDP camps.

More than 5,000 hygiene kits have been distributed across Palu, Donggala and Sigi by the Indonesian Red Cross, CARE, Yayasan Plan International Indonesia, PKPU, CRS, and other partners. UNICEF NGO partner Muslim Aid has started to construct an initial 12 portable toilets and 100 latrines to cover the needs of 2,000 people while providing water, sanitation and hygiene services targeting 30,000 people.

More than 150 public tap stands with water tanks have been installed by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Church World Services, and other partners. The Department of Geology has constructed 12 boreholes so far and an additional 50 boreholes are planned.

Education

According to the latest estimates, the disaster affected 184,094 students and 12,988 teachers. Over 1,224 schools were affected, with 1,718 class rooms severely damaged thus requiring immediate Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS).

UNICEF is in the process of shipping a total of 450 TLS tents, 300 school in a box and 50 ECD kits. UNICEF facilitated training for setting up the TLS tents and developing distribution monitoring tools with an android based application. Two hundred tents have already arrived in Palu using an airbridge from Balikpapan with 70 already set up by Department of Education in priority affected areas in Palu, Donggala and Sigi Districts.

The Head of the Education Office in Palu has issued a back-to-school appeal. Kindergarten/ECE, elementary

¹ Conducted by OXFAM and Jaringan Mitra Kemanusiaan (JMK).

and junior high schools in Palu city are to resume school for three hours every day, with at least an hour of psychosocial activity a week. The Minister of Education also issued a circular letter for all schools in Central Sulawesi to accept students who are victims of natural disasters. The cluster target set by the Department of Education is that all affected students will have regained access by the end of October. Education cluster partners are in the process of confirming the total number of children who have already regained access to education,

UNICEF and partners (YSTC and WVI) have provided psychosocial activities for 168 Early Childhood Education (ECE), elementary and junior high school teachers in Palu and Donggala, and partner AMURT trained ECE teachers in Palu.

Despite the on-going response, the Education Department still requires additional trucks to transport the tents to final locations. Another challenge is that most of the TLS already set up lack latrines and hand washing facilities. Mapping of potential hazard and debris clearance needs to be undertaken to prepare for further TLS.

So far education in emergencies activities have been funded only through the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) allocation.

Child Protection

Around 4,500 children in more than 60 sites have benefitted from psychosocial support through child friendly spaces and community-based awareness raising programmes on child protection.

Over 1,747 children (909 girls and 838 boys) have benefitted from psychosocial support and recreational activities in child friendly spaces which are provided by UNICEF supported social workers and officials from the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA). The 20 social workers are also using the Primero data application system for family tracing, reunification and case management. UNICEF is supporting the Government in Family Tracing Reunification (FTR), psychosocial support, prevention and response to violence against children as well as through coordination support.

Ninety-eight separated, unaccompanied and missing children have been registered to date. 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 so far been reached with basic psychosocial services and referral services and the management of cases of violence against children is insufficient. This gap will be addressed through the 6 months sectoral scale up plan. UNICEF, together with UNFPA, is supporting partners to develop referral pathways and strengthening capacity of local integrated service centre for women, children and social work forces.

Supply and Logistics

According to BNPB, current priorities are for medical support, field hospitals, logistics distribution and distribution of food to IDPs; infrastructure recovery including roads, electricity, harbours, airports and telecommunication; fuel supplies; and facilitation of international assistance. Four (4) specific items have been requested from international partners, namely: tents, generators, water treatment and air transport. All off-shore procured supplies need to be pre-approved by Government before importation. For local procurement a list has been established by BNPB with identified gaps.

Between 16 and 18 October, 94 tons of UNICEF emergency education materials arrived in Balikpapan, Indonesia through a donated flight from the International Humanitarian City in Dubai, in direct support to the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC). The freight included 200 tents and 200 School-in-a-Box kits to establish temporary classrooms. The cargo load was carried onward to Palu with the assistance of the US (4 cargo plane rotations) and Japan (one cargo plane rotation). Additional off-shore procured emergency supplies are expected to be received by airfreight in the coming days.

Media and External Communication

The joint press conference (16th October) held in Jakarta by the Ministry of Education and the UNICEF Representative, on the occasion of the first "schools in a tent" arriving in Palu, triggered media interest in Indonesia and abroad.

Media interest in the disaster decreased markedly, but UNICEF was still mentioned in several articles (The Australian Newspaper, Xinhua news agency, Mon Quotidien, Intellasia) over the reporting period; the joint press conference (16th October) held in Jakarta by the Ministry of Education and the UNICEF Representative, on the occasion of the first "schools in a tent" arriving in Palu, also triggered media interest in Indonesia (Kompas Daily and Kompas.com, state news agency Antara, Jabarexpress, and Ngopibareng).

Funding

UNICEF has allocated US\$4 million of its Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) and has also secured US\$4.5 million from the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) towards immediate, life-saving interventions. In addition, UNICEF has launched its 'Humanitarian Action for Children' (HAC) appeal for US\$26.6 million for a 6-month period for immediate response, early recovery and rehabilitation assistance for children affected by the earthquakes in both Lombok and Sulawesi.

Appeal Sector	Requirements in US\$	Funds Received	Funding Gap
Nutrition	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 1,600,000
Health	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 794,593	\$ 4,205,407
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	\$ 9,600,000	\$ 3,141,895	\$ 6,458,105
Child Protection	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 643,859	\$ 1,756,141
Education	\$ 5,000,000	-	\$ 5,000,000
C4D	\$ 600,000	-	\$ 600,000
Coordination and Programme Support	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 1,950,000
Total	\$ 26,600,000	\$ 5,030,347	\$ 21,569,653

Next SitRep: November 2019

UNICEF Indonesia: <http://www.unicefindonesia.org/>

UNICEF Indonesia Social Media: [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#)

UNICEF Indonesia Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/2018-HAC-Indonesia-October.pdf>

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