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Indonesia

Humanitarian Situation Report #9

EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMI IN LOMBOK AND CENTRAL SULAWESI

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Since the earthquakes and tsunami struck in August and September 2018, over 1 million children and their families have been reached with critical humanitarian assistance.
- Throughout 2019, UNICEF continued to respond to the disasters under the leadership of the Government of Indonesia, and in partnership with local and international NGOs.
- The Government ended its response phase in April 2019 and UNICEF has been supporting the Government's efforts in transitioning from response to recovery and longer-term development.
- In August 2019 UNICEF finalized the implementation of two cash transfer projects aiming to assist benefiting households with access to basic goods and services. In total, cash assistance benefited 6,144 households consisting of 25,457 people out of which 13,738 were children.
- In addition to the response in Lombok and Central Sulawesi, UNICEF has supported the Government of Indonesia's efforts to respond to a circulating vaccine-derived polio outbreak (cVDPV1). Across two rounds, a total of 1,019,551 (80%) and 1,175,310 (93%) of the estimated 1,262,880 children under 15 years old were immunized with bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV) in the provinces of Papua and West Papua.

1.9 million affected people
 1.5 million in Sulawesi
 0.4 million in Lombok

665,000 affected children (<18)
 525,000 in Sulawesi
 140,000 in Lombok

1.4 million people to be reached
 1.1 million in Sulawesi
 0.3 million in Lombok

475,000 children to be reached
 375,000 in Sulawesi
 100,000 in Lombok

UNICEF Appeal 2018-2019

US\$ 26.6 million
 US\$ 16 million for Sulawesi
 US\$ 10.6 million for Lombok

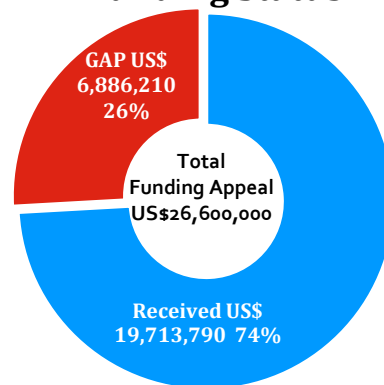
UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF		Sector	
	UNICEF Target	Total Results	Sector Target	Total Results
WASH: people accessing safe drinking water	130,000	252,064	212,000*	463,647
Health: children reached with measles vaccination	1,934,022	1,770,912		
Nutrition: caregivers of children under-two years receive IYCF counselling	55,000	112,282	72,000	72,000
Child Protection: children accessing psycho-social support	25,000	27,348	82,989	27,348**
Education: children accessing quality formal and non-formal education	63,000	64,156	326,600	279,536

*Data includes only Central Sulawesi WASH sector target as the WASH cluster in Lombok was not activated.

**Data is not available for the Child Protection cluster. The results only reflect the UNICEF results.

Funding Status



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Throughout 2019, UNICEF continued to respond to the disasters in Lombok and Sulawesi under the leadership of the Government of Indonesia, and in partnership with local and international NGOs.

A Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was completed for Central Sulawesi in February 2019¹. A MSNA is planned for Lombok in Q1, 2020 to inform gap analysis and exit strategy. Findings from the Central Sulawesi MSNA indicate that needs tended to vary based on displacement status, rather than geography. Access to services in Palu City was largely dependent upon displacement status; non-displaced households tended to access basic services more easily and sufficiently than IDP households.

Displaced households in Central Sulawesi, particularly those living in informal settlements and those living in tents or makeshift shelters next to their former homes, were found to be the most vulnerable groups and remain the most affected by the disaster.

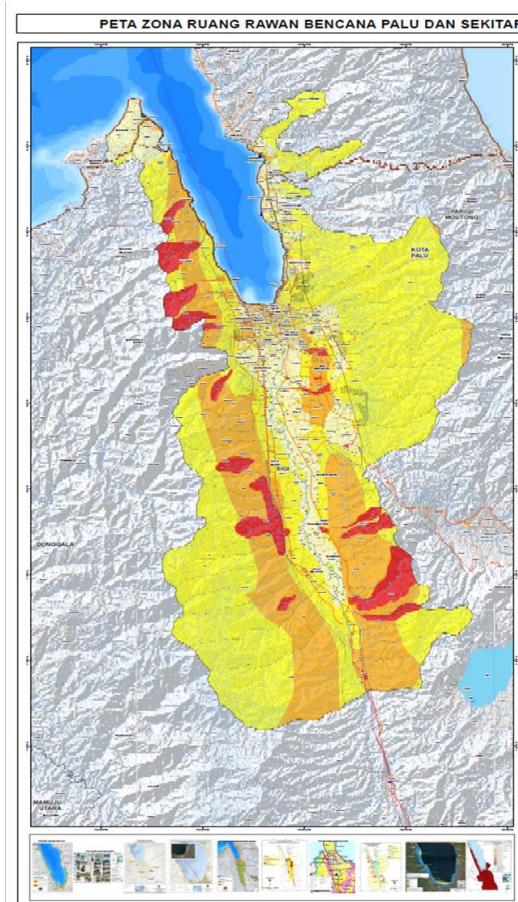
The plurality of displaced households found to be living in other households' homes or were directly supported by the host community also experienced difficulties in accessing some services, particularly shelter support, and often had more difficulties receiving aid due to being more difficult to identify among the local population.

Although inadequate sanitation issues noted during the early response have largely been resolved, displaced households report worrying levels of open defecation, and while there are sufficient communal latrines in informal settlements, many lack many basic protection features. Health issues are likely to be compounded by unresolved issues around nutrition and sanitation; the poor nutrition and sanitation environment, along with the high instance of diarrhoea among IDP households may lead to additional need for health services.

Education access has largely returned to the same levels as before the disaster; however many children in Parigi Moutong, Central Sulawesi, were reported to have not been attending school before the disaster, suggesting underlying issues beyond school repair.^{2, 3}

Housing, land and property are the central issues for disaster-affected families and children in Central Sulawesi and in Lombok and will remain the ongoing challenge during recovery. In both areas, female and child-headed households are particularly vulnerable as they are less likely⁴ to be recognised as eligible for assistance.

Government-led social assistance in Central Sulawesi has focused on construction of permanent housing (*hunian tetap* or '*Huntap*') for disaster-affected communities. Meanwhile, a primary strategy of West Nust Tenggara government has been to disburse cash assistance based on relative damage to household shelter. Collective permanent housing presents a variety of issues in their assignment and service access, especially in terms of protection.



¹ Multi-Sector Needs Assessment – Central Sulawesi (February 2019). KlasNasPP (Protection & Displacement Cluster).

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_idn_report_msna_central_sulawesi_feb2019_en.pdf

² Joint Education Needs Assessment: Central Sulawesi (February 2019). SekNas Pendidikan (Education Cluster).

³ 'Let's get back to our routine': Listening to children who were affected by Central Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami (December 2018). UNICEF, YSTC, YPI, Wahana Visi. <https://reliefweb.int/report/indonesia/lets-get-back-our-routine-listening-children-who-were-affected-central-sulawesi>

⁴ 2012 research by PEKKA Foundation (Pemberdayaan Perempuan Kepala Keluarga – the Indonesian Women-Headed Household) shows that female headed households are often deprived of property rights.

Household shelter in Lombok sustained approximately twice the total damage compared to Central Sulawesi, and provincial government claims that over 100,000 people are still in need of shelter assistance. Disaster-affected households in Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) face challenges with land rights and their associated entitlements due to high numbers of absent spouses, informal marriages and informal tenure.

In April 2019, the end of the 'transition' period was declared which led to a shift of focus from response to recovery interventions.

Polio emergency: In February 2019, the Government of Indonesia declared an outbreak of circulating vaccine derived polio virus (cVDPV1) based on a single case and 2 positive contacts from the remote Yahukimo district of Papua Province. This is one of the most remote parts of Indonesia, with many communities only accessible by air. Given the strong push towards global polio eradication, the outbreak is considered a public health emergency of international concern. The initial phase of the response plan has involved at least 2 rounds of immunization with bivalent polio immunization in the adjoining provinces of Papua and West Papua province, targeting close to 1.3 million children under the age of 15 years.

UNICEF has established field offices in Papua and West Papua, with longstanding trust relationships with the Provincial Health Offices. It has been supporting the Government in its polio response in a number of ways: (1) direct technical support to planning of the response (2) support to cold chain assessments (3) social mobilization campaigns to raise awareness through journalist engagement, print media, tv, radio and social media (4) direct engagement through partners in hardest-to-reach 'highland' districts in Papua Province where health systems are poorly/non-functional.

Since February 2019, UNICEF has facilitated 2 rounds of immunization reaching a total of 1,019,551 (80%) and 1,175,310 (93%) of the estimated 1,262,880 children. No new polio cases or samples have been identified since February 2019. Planning for a 'second phase' of the response is underway which includes strengthening routine immunization services and conducting a final round of 'multi-antigen' support to highland districts, which entails bundling polio vaccine with a wider range of vaccines to address underlying immunity gaps. It is anticipated this process will conclude in quarter 2-3 of 2020.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Provincial Government of Central Sulawesi declared the end of the 'transition' period on 25 April 2019, ushering a programmatic shift in support of 'recovery' interventions which are being led by provincial and local authorities with support from the National Government and humanitarian/development partners.

UNICEF is co-coordinator for WASH and Child Protection sub-clusters of the 'Protection and Displacement Cluster' led by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA); co-coordinator for the Infrastructure Cluster under the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH); co-coordinator (at the national level) for 'Education Cluster' under the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC); member of the 'Health Cluster', and co-coordinator for the Nutrition under the Ministry of Health (MoH) and WASH sub-cluster under the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). Sub-national government is not well versed on the cluster system and faces sector coordination challenges.

Through UNICEF advocacy and facilitation support, WASH clusters at provincial and district levels have been successfully established. Meetings are initiated, coordinated, led and followed-up by the local government (POKJA AMPL and POKJA PKP). At provincial and district level, POKJA AMPL is managing WASH sub-cluster coordination with assistance from UNICEF partners. In Lombok, recovery activities are progressively integrated into sector development plans and implemented through a blended financing approach.

In Central Sulawesi, regular sub-cluster Child Protection meetings were held until July 2019, hosted by the Provincial Department of Social Affairs with technical support from UNICEF. Strategic issues that have been raised include the increase of child marriage.

Humanitarian Strategy

In 2019, UNICEF continued to respond to the earthquake-tsunami disasters in Sulawesi and Lombok under the leadership of the Government of Indonesia (GoI), and in partnership with local and international NGOs, according to its Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action. UNICEF's current programme aims to address residual humanitarian response needs of the affected communities, and align with the recovery/ rehabilitation plans of district/ provincial government for the 2019-2021 period. In Central Sulawesi, UNICEF's recovery plan focuses on strengthening sectoral coordination and on provision of residual safe-guarding support across all sectors by building on existing capacities, and, similar to Lombok, UNICEF is scaling-up recovery activities across all sectors.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

In Central Sulawesi, as part of the Government of Indonesia (GoI) led response, UNICEF with partners continued to provide water supply to temporary houses (*huntara*), schools and healthcare facilities through construction of boreholes and shallow wells, operation of mini water treatment plants and rehabilitation of small-scale water supply systems. Over 239,000 people have been reached with 77,792 m³ clean water, with an estimated 15 litres per day per person, 7 days a week.

Up to now, 526 hygiene promotion sessions in IDP camps, *huntaras* and schools have been organized in close collaboration with government-mandated community health clinics (Puskesmas) reaching out and disseminating hygiene kits and messages to 129,447 people. Over 18,889 hygiene kits were distributed to IDPs and 35,000 school sanitation kits to students in Palu, Donggala and Sigi.

To strengthen government capacity in WASH responses, UNICEF with partners and the Ministry of Health (MoH) developed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials based on a national community sanitation programme platform. Training of Trainers (ToT) for the national sanitation programme in emergency was organized in 3 districts with 125 sanitarians, cadres, health office staff and NGO staff attending. Two core humanitarian response trainings (general coordination and WASH in emergency) were attended by local government staff to increase their capacity in WASH Coordination.

To address demand for sanitation facilities and ensuring safely managed sanitation, 322 latrines were rehabilitated, 1,251 new latrines constructed, and 1,750 latrines served with faecal sludge management.

In Lombok, UNICEF is working with Yayasan Masyarakat Peduli (YMP) to support rehabilitation of a water supply system in five villages, resulting in 12,670 people gaining access to drinking water. This work is also modelling a blended financing approach with UNICEF leveraging local government funding (local parliament aspiration fund), village funds, BAZNAS funding (BAZNAS is the Indonesian government's zakat management body) and community contributions (i.e. in-kind, labour, etc). YMP is also supporting access to safely managed sanitation through a Community-Based Total Sanitation in Emergencies approach and subsidized wastewater management systems. Two sanitation entrepreneurs were established as part of sanitation supply chain strengthening efforts to ensure the availability of toilet bowls and provide advice on appropriate installation of sanitation facilities to communities. Over 4,800 people benefited from latrine construction support (targeting 963 households and 19 school sanitation facilities) coupled with hygiene promotion via a national sanitation programme (known as STBM). A ToT on STBM in Emergencies was held and trained 24 District Health Office (DHO) staff and BAPPEDA (regional government) representatives from four districts and one province.

Health

In 2019, UNICEF supported the Government's efforts in transitioning from health response to recovery and longer-term development. A total of 123,114 bed nets were distributed to protect 84,904 families against malaria in Central Sulawesi. In parallel the distribution of 150,000 Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) kits for malaria was completed with 227,829 people in Central Sulawesi receiving access to malaria diagnosis. Similarly, in Lombok, 6,231 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) were distributed to 4,580 families and 769 remaining nets kept as buffer stocks at health facilities and district level. A total of 5,509 people in selected high-risk sub-villages were screened for malaria using RDTs.

In Central Sulawesi, UNICEF provided support for malaria surveillance activities, including trainings on electronic monitoring, epidemiological assessment and surveillance migration for 155 health workers. UNICEF also supported follow up trainings on entomology for 125 surveillance personnel from all health facilities in four affected districts. Resulting from these trainings, 15,425 additional people have been screened for malaria using UNICEF-procured Rapid Diagnosed Tests (RDTs) in 31 selected sub-villages, with remaining RDTs kept as buffer stocks in subnational and national warehouses as part of logistic emergency preparedness. This active case detection during emergency was found to be useful in ensuring early detection and treatment, as well as to prevent further transmission.

In Lombok, UNICEF supported the government through 'PROMOTE' (Prevention and Response to Malaria Outbreak) by conducting malaria screening using mobile clinic teams to reach key communities. Overall, 5,034 people were screened through Mass Blood Surveys (MBS) in 30 sub-villages, and 71 positive cases were found. From those positive cases, follow-up screening was conducted for 475 people (families, neighbourhoods and travelling groups of index cases from MBS) Of these, 40 were found to be positives and were treated according to national guidelines.

To further strengthen community engagement in Lombok, a series of capacity-building activities on Participatory Learning Approach (PLA) – a method to socialize communities around malaria prevention and response – were conducted. PLA trainings were designed to be participatory and included information related to health promotion as well as methods to engage communities in local knowledge on malaria through body mapping, village mapping and village planning. PLA was conducted at 30 villages that included 40 participants from each village.

In Lombok, as part of the recovery efforts, UNICEF is also supporting local health authorities with improving their routine immunization services. This is being strengthened with support to improving health workers' capacity for microplanning while engaging with local religious leaders and communities to increase uptake of immunization.

At the national level, a coordination workshop was held to discuss malaria in hard-to-reach population, including those in Lombok and in Central Sulawesi, with often-neglected population contributing to persistent malaria transmission in many districts. Consequently, capacity building of health workers in Central Sulawesi and Lombok became part of the next strategic plan.

UNICEF also supported the re-establishment of child services in four affected districts, including Palu, Donggala, Sigi and Parigi Moutong. MoH designated teams including health workers, were deployed to facilitate assessment of functionality and coordination of child health services during the immediate response phase, followed by capacity development on Integrated Management of New-born and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) for primary care workers who are managing child health service provision at IDP camps. 229 health workers have been trained on IMNCI. The services have covered 3,247 new-borns, 6,547 infants, and 9,946 under-five children.

Nutrition

UNICEF provided technical advice to the national Nutrition sub-cluster to support existing national capacity to respond. UNICEF specifically prioritised improving Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices due to the suboptimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices in Central Sulawesi, as well as the increased risks associated with using breastmilk substitutes after natural disasters that have disrupted WASH services.

Approximately 55,000 pregnant and lactating mothers in affected districts in Central Sulawesi have received individual and group counselling on IYCF.

Alongside direct outreach to vulnerable households, UNICEF in partnership with local partners, focused on strengthening institutional capacity for IYCF, often delivered at health clinics and village health posts. In Central Sulawesi: (i) 390 health and non-health care providers have attended a 3-day training on the IYCF counselling package; (ii) 38 NGO volunteers and 240 religious leaders have received a one-day training on Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IFE); (iii) 30 health workers and 50 humanitarian actors, policy makers have attended a half-day orientation workshop on IFE. The outreach in Lombok shows: (i) 260 health workers trained on IYCF in emergency, followed by a high-level sensitization event on IFE targeting 80 provincial policy makers; (ii) 1,200 village level health and non-health workers and 50 religious leaders received a one-day training on IFE; (iii) 10,400 pregnant and lactating mothers received individual and group counselling.

UNICEF also addressed pre-existing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) by providing support to provincial and district health offices in Central Sulawesi. To date, 6,562 under-five children have been screened by district health workers with UNICEF support, and the observed incidence of children with Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) reached 1.07%. In addition, UNICEF supported a 5-day training to strengthen the capacity of health workers, 100 in Central Sulawesi and 100 in Lombok, including doctors, nurses, midwives and nutritionists, to prevent and treat all forms of undernutrition by using the adapted facility-based treatment of SAM issued by WHO in 2013.

As the recovery phase began in May 2019, UNICEF and the MoH conducted an internal After-Action Review (AAR) to discuss the Clusters' overall response to the Central Sulawesi emergencies. This exercise was conducted to reflect on the key activities, decision-making processes, and highlights throughout the escalation of the emergency response. The AAR brought together key staff from the nutrition sub-cluster involved in the response, both at national and sub-national levels. The key limitations identified from AAR were to have had a lack of clear guidance on nutrition in emergency, which made it difficult for cluster members to provide adequate emergency response, and inadequate government/cluster preparedness which delayed the on-the-ground implementation of emergency actions.

As part of the emergency recovery efforts in Lombok, UNICEF has supported strengthening the capacity of local health authorities in the management of severe acute malnutrition. Solid technical support has been provided to the local government in organizing a series of capacity building initiatives to effectively treat children with severe acute malnutrition both in health facilities and community-based settings.

UNICEF also continues to strengthen government's capacity to provide timely and quality nutrition emergency response. Twenty-five nutrition cluster members participated in the Nutrition in Emergency (NiE) training facilitated by the UNICEF Regional Office. As a follow-up to the training, a pool of NiE facilitators was established, which enabled the NiE training to be rolled out in 12 provinces. Moving forward, UNICEF's effort to strengthen emergency preparedness will focus on the development of Standard Operating Procedure for Nutrition in Emergency and relevant information, education and communication materials and to conduct relevant capacity building initiatives.

Child Protection

In Central Sulawesi, the emergency to transition and recovery phases have reached a total of 21,527 children with psychosocial support. This includes targeting adolescents through the adolescent circles activities which reached 1,000 displaced children (624 girls; 376 boys) in 25 sites/camps in the three affected districts and 16,930 (8,742 girls, 8,188 boys) children in junior and high schools reached with psychosocial support through the programme Peksos (Social workers) Goes to School. While UNICEF's support was reduced, the local social workers were able to facilitate community volunteers to deliver psychosocial supports in *huntaras* (semi-permanent shelters) and trained adolescents continued to engage with activities for children and adolescents in their villages.

A total of 49 unaccompanied and separated children have received case management services, with 48 children (17 girls, 31 boys) reunified with their families. Day-to-day technical support has been provided by UNICEF's child

protection consultant in Palu to provincial and district/city government officials and social workers who are following up family tracing and reunification and in case management of children who are victims of abuse and violence.

Technical and financial assistance to provincial and district Department of Social Affairs in post-disaster recovery resulted in the establishment of *Pusat Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak Integratif* Center for Integrated Child Welfare Services (PKSAI) at provincial level and in the three affected districts. PKSAI is a national programme of the MoSA to strengthen prevention and response to child protection.

Through partnership with NGO Yayasan Karampuang Mamuju in supporting district/municipality office of civil registration, UNICEF reached 3,648 children with birth registration. Following advocacy and technical assistance in partnership with Yayasan Karampuang Mamuju, including by initiating eight (8) village-based and four (4) health-center-based models in the three selected districts, UNICEF has contributed to increase coverage of birth registration from 71% in January 2019 to 90% by end of December in Sigi District, and from 65% to 78% in Palu City and from 59% to 68% in Donggala District.

In the last quarter of 2019, data collection for a study on child marriage has been completed. The result will inform strategy to prevent child marriage as well as the drafting of provincial regulation on child marriage.

Training and orientation on GBV/PSEA reached a total of 1,239 persons (782 females; 457 males), including front line workers in health, education and WASH. A coordination mechanism on PSEA was established in Palu, and a reporting system through a mobile application system, U Report, was made available.

In Lombok, UNICEF and its partners reached 5,821 children and adolescents with psychosocial support. A total of 5,282 (2,452 boys, 2,830 girls) were supported through child friendly spaces; and 539 adolescents were reached with life skills through adolescent circle activities. UNICEF has also reached 1,362 parents (94 male, 1,268 female) through family development sessions (Temu Penguatan Keluarga or TEPAK), aiming to support caregivers for better care of children including provision of psychosocial supports, identifying and preventing violence and abuse.

Technical support through Lembaga Perlindungan Anak Nusa Tenggara Barat (LPA NTB) for strengthening child protection system through PKSAI model has resulted in establishment and operation of PKSAI in five districts/city with two centers (in West and East Lombok) have been formally launched. The PKSAI will improve case management services for vulnerable children and families. Since PKSAIs were initiated, social workers and partner LPA NTB have handled 123 cases of violence against children.

In Lombok a total 10,951 children have now received birth registration services. Advocacy and technical support to strengthen the birth registration system in Central Lombok has resulted in the adoption of Head of District Regulation on the Acceleration of Increasing Coverage of Birth Registration, the signing of the Instruction of the Head of District to Heads of Villages on Acceleration of Coverage of Birth Registration, and establishments of 20 village-level Civil Registrations and Vital Statistic Working Groups.

The partnership with LPA NTB has strengthened community and religious leaders in 20 villages in North Lombok in preventing child marriages through training, dissemination of sermons, and development of village-level policies.

A mental health and psychosocial (MHPSSiE) survey was completed in both Central Sulawesi and Lombok provinces and the findings have informed development of a strategic plan for MHPSSiE capacity development and response.

Education

UNICEF has been working closely with the National Safe School Secretariat and the education cluster members to support the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC) during the emergency response in Central Sulawesi and Lombok. Some key activities were implemented within the 1-year Education in Emergencies programme under the Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) between UNICEF and its partners (Yayasan Plan International Indonesia (YPII) and Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI)). The activities have supported cluster coordination, data and information management, provision of school tents, distribution of education supplies, such as school-in-a-box and ECD kits,

and school infrastructure assessment for 1,197 school buildings to help the Government plan for school rehabilitation in Central Sulawesi.

Based on the latest monitoring data report, a total of 64,156 children (31,854 boys; 32,302 girls) in Central Sulawesi have received education support through UNICEF and its partners. 1,386 teachers from primary to upper-secondary have been trained on education in emergencies (EiE) and psychosocial support (PSS). After transition to the recovery and rehabilitation phase, activities focused on the preparedness program through the modelling of Comprehensive School Safety (CSS) both in Central Sulawesi and Lombok. UNICEF has also supported the prepositioning of key education in emergency (EiE) supplies which are currently being procured and to be stored in seven disaster prone provinces.

C4D

Throughout 2019, UNICEF's Communication for Development (C4D) activities continued contributing to the Community Engagement Working Group (CEWG), established in partnership with the Indonesian national Red Cross (IFRC/PMI), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), and Pulse Lab Jakarta in Central Sulawesi.

To improve delivery of life saving messages and calls to action for the most affected population, UNICEF continued interpersonal communication (IPC) trainings with IPC tools for malaria education prepared by the C4D team. These were delivered to 98 health officers who applied what they had learnt during bed net distribution for survivor families in Donggala, Palu and Sigi. The C4D team also delivered IPC training on Hygiene Promotion to strengthen and improve the capacity of five UNICEF field staff, four representatives of World Vision and Muslim Aid and 25 sanitarians from Palu and Sigi.

In addition, UNICEF held IPC skills training with 45 health promotion officers from Palu, Sigi and Donggala. The two-day training focused on soft skills to help them deliver health messages to survivors.

Health Promotion of the Ministry of Health (MoH) has been at the focus of C4D, producing a handy book on 10 healthy seeking behaviours, including: WASH, breastfeeding, and parenting in emergency situations.

To deliver life-saving messages, C4D utilized various channels of communication, including: community dialogues and focus group discussions (FGDs); radio; and distribution of print materials including leaflets, brochures and 30,000 copies of magazines for parents (15,000 copies) which includes a healthy food recipe book; and for teenagers (15,000 copies).

Cash-Based Assistance

In August 2019 UNICEF finalized the implementation of two cash transfer projects in Sigi and North Lombok aiming to assist benefiting households with access to basic goods (e.g. food and sanitation products) and basic services (e.g. healthcare), targeting families with young children and pregnant women. In North Lombok, where UNICEF partnered with Catholic Relief Services (CRS), cash assistance benefited 4,469 households consisting of 16,684 people of which 10,258 were children. In Sigi District, where World Vision Indonesia (WVI) was UNICEF's implementing partner, a cash intervention of similar design reached 1,675 households consisting of 8,773 people of which 3,480 were children. Community-level communications activities at key stages of project served to promote the use of cash for child-related nutrition, health, sanitation and birth certification. In North Lombok, initial findings show that almost all households used the cash on food and nutrition as well as on sanitation products; other important uses were health, baby needs and savings. In almost all households the female caregiver, who received the cash, was also the one who used the cash. Finally, UNICEF commissioned a community-level, qualitative study of cash-based assistance operations in Central Sulawesi and Lombok; the results will be published with the Cash and Voucher assistance working group and the Government of Indonesian and will be published on Reliefweb in Q1, 2020.

Polio

UNICEF has supported the Government of Indonesia's efforts to respond to a circulating vaccine-derived polio outbreak (cVDPV₁), which was formally declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern in February 2019. Two successive rounds of immunization with bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV) were conducted in the provinces of Papua and West Papua among children 0-15 years old. Across the 2 rounds, a total of 1,019,551 (80%) and 1,175,310 (93%) respectively of the estimated 1,262,880 children were immunized. The second round is still ongoing and aims to address pockets of vulnerability among districts in the Papua Highlands, where communities are remote and only accessible by air, and where health systems are poorly functional. It is estimated that these efforts will continue at least through Q1 2020, with a strong emphasis on strengthening routine immunization services.

Funding

UNICEF Indonesia 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. Initially, UNICEF advanced US\$4 million as a loan to the Country Office using the internal Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) mechanism to ensure a timely response and allow for the scale up of UNICEF's humanitarian assistance.

The country office mobilized nearly US\$20 million, including US\$4.5 million from the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) for immediate, life-saving interventions, against its HAC appeal. UNICEF Indonesia wishes to express its sincere gratitude to other key donors, including: DFID, Jersey Overseas Aid, the Education Cannot Wait fund, and individual and corporate donations received through UNICEF National Committees and Private Sector Fundraising units (in Netherlands, USA, Germany, Spain, France, UK, Belgium, Sweden, Indonesia, Switzerland, Korea, Thailand, Denmark, Malaysia, Croatia, Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, Luxembourg, Finland, Ireland, Hong Kong, Chile, United Arab Emirates, New Zealand, Philippines and Ecuador).

Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap ⁵	
		Funds Received	Carry-Over	US\$	%
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	9,600,000	5,423,116		4,176,884	44%
Health	5,000,000	2,192,458		2,807,542	56%
Nutrition	2,000,000	1,579,644		420,356	21%
Child Protection	2,400,000	2,718,538		0	0%
Education	5,000,000	2,940,114		2,059,886	41%
C4D	600,000	343,514		256,486	43%
Cluster Coordination (incl. CBA)	2,000,000	4,516,408		0	0%
Total	26,600,000	19,713,790		6,886,210	26%

* Additional funds received from the Education Cannot Wait initiative for Indonesia, totalling \$1,600,000, are excluded from this table as they are categorized as other (non-emergency) programme contributions (ORR).

UNICEF Indonesia: www.unicefindonesia.org

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

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

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⁵ Additional contributions received after 2018 were channelled through the UNICEF East Asia and the Pacific HAC and are not included in this overview.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Location	Overall needs	UNICEF and IPs			Cluster Response		
			Target	Total Results	Change since last report	Target	Total Results	Change since last report
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE								
# people accessing safe drinking water	Sulawesi	212,000	100,000	239,394	11,060	212,000	463,647	11,060
	Lombok ⁶	340,000	30,000	12,670	0			
# people accessing appropriate and safely managed sanitation	Sulawesi	212,000	100,000	303,313 ⁷	49,540	191,000	370,579	50,288
	Lombok	340,000	20,000	4,815	748			
# people receiving hygiene messages & kits	Sulawesi	212,000	100,000	129,447	0	191,000	411,090	0
	Lombok	173,000	30,000	1,000	0			
HEALTH*								
# children reached with measles-rubella vaccination	Sulawesi	808,847	808,847	776,574	0			
	Lombok	1,125,175	1,125,175	994,338	0			
# health workers trained on IMNCI	Sulawesi	250	250	229	0			
	Lombok	N/A	N/A	N/A	0			
NUTRITION*⁸								
# of caregivers of children under two years receive IYCF counselling	Sulawesi	72,000	25,000	53,882	0	72,000	72,000	0
	Lombok	60,000	30,000	58,400	0			
# health staff and community workers trained on IYCF	Sulawesi	450	155	390	0	450	450	0
	Lombok	3,000	1,080	1,460	0			
CHILD PROTECTION*								
# children access psycho-social support at CFS	Sulawesi	82,989	20,000	21,527	0	82,989	21,527	0
	Lombok	40,679	5,000	5,821	0	N/A ⁹	5,821	0
# unaccompanied and separated children receive case management services	Sulawesi	244	171	49	0	244	49	0
	Lombok ¹⁰	500	300	0	0	500	0	0
EDUCATION*								
# children access quality formal and non-formal education	Sulawesi	185,000	63,000	64,156	0	152,200	148,536	0
	Lombok ¹¹	218,000	N/A	N/A	0	174,400	131,000	0
# children receiving individual learning materials	Sulawesi	185,000	20,000	49,033	0	152,750	168,538	0
	Lombok	218,000	10,000	0	0	174,400	139,520	0

6 The WASH cluster was not activated in Lombok, and hence no data on the WASH cluster response is available.

7 Includes beneficiaries of toilet construction, rehabilitation, desludging and solid waste management service provision support.

8 The national nutrition sub cluster was not activated in Lombok.

9 No Child Protection cluster target was set.

10 This indicator was developed based on early reports which were not accurate. There were no reports of unaccompanied and separated children in Lombok.

11 The government (MoEC) only requested temporary learning spaces for Central Sulawesi and not for Lombok as other partners covered the needs in Lombok.

* No changes to the overall figures as this specific support has concluded.