

















Donggala Regency, Balaesang Sub-District

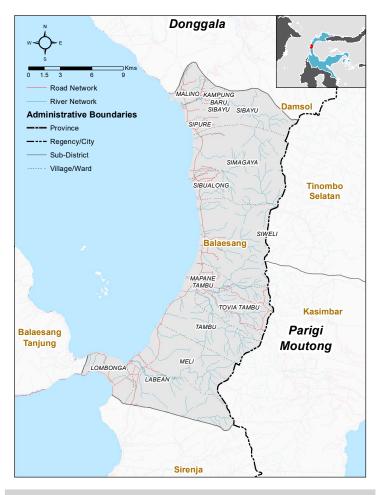


Background and methodology

Following a 7.7 magnitude earthquake on 28 September, 2018, large parts of Palu, Donggala, Sigi, and Parigi Moutong regencies in Central Sulawesi province were destroyed by earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction events. As of 10 December 2018, approximately 2,101 people have been killed, 1,373 are missing, and an estimated 133,631 individuals were displaced in informal settlements. An estimated 15,000 houses have been destroyed and another 17,000 heavily damaged. However, four months after the initial disaster, there is still very little understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population in Central Sulawesi Province.

To fill this gap, a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was conducted by Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) and Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu (UNISMUH) with oversight from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) and technical support from REACH, in 38 of 62 sub-districts in the four affected regencies of Central Sulawesi Province.

A sample of 118 out of a total population of 253,926 households were surveyed across the four affected regencies between 22 January and 6 February 2019.2 Results were weighted by population and generalizable to the crisis level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.



alı. Respondent metadata³

118 Total households interviewed

Average age of respondent in years

36% of respondents were female

1 **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 4 individuals reported per household

Head of Household

11% of heads of households were female

20% of heads of households were elderly

46 average age of the head of household in years

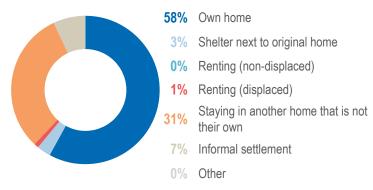
Dependency ratio4

0.7 average youth dependency ratio

0.2 average elderly dependency ratio

0.9 average age-dependency ratio

% of households by current living location:5



- 1. Central Sulawesi Earthquake & Tsunami, Humanitarian Country Team Situation Report #10, 10 December 2018
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- 3. Respondent metadata provides information on the respondents interviewed for the questionnaire. While the respondent was usually the head of household, if the head of household was not present at the time of interview, a member of the household knowledgeable about household affairs responded instead. This section only shows information on respondents, not the heads of household. Results in this section are not weighted by population, and should be considered as indicative.
- 4. Age-dependency ratio was calculated by dividing the number of under-age and elderly (non-productive) individuals (0-17 years for youth and 60+ years for elderly) by the number of adult (productive) individuals in the population (18-59 years). Anything below 1 shows that the population is mostly adults of working-age who can provide for those who are not.
- 5. Households were categorised based on whether they were still living on their original land, or if they were displaced by the disaster. Those living in their original home, renting (in the same location both before and after the disaster) or living in a tent/makeshift shelter next to their



45









Donggala Regency, Balaesang Sub-District

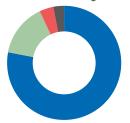


★ Y Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

of households were no longer living in their original house 42% due to the disaster

% of households no longer living on land they own by distance from their current living location to their original house:



Nearby/on site

Within 2km

Between 2km-5km

More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 1% displaced household in a house that they own

There is an average of **0** IDP individuals in each displaced household hosted by a non-displaced household

average dependency ratio of displaced household size to hosting household size for non-displaced households hosting IDPs⁶

Movement intentions in the next 6 months

% of households by where they most want to move to within the next six months:7

Remain in the current location	98%	
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Return back to original home

Move to a new location

Top 3 most reported reasons as to why households chose to move or to stay in their preferred living location for the next 6 months:8

House destroyed/ 50% severely damaged

Heavy damage to house 33%

33% Mild damage to house

Protection of Women's Needs

of households contained at least one pregnant or 13% lactating woman

original home were living on their original land and considered to be non-displaced. Those living with friends or family, in an informal settlement, or renting after they were displaced from their homes were no longer living on their original land and had been displaced by the disaster. For households living in their original home, categorization of displacement was the same, except that those staying in tents next to their original home were considered to be displaced.

Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities

of households contained at least one member with a 3% self-reported physical or mental disability

Child Protection

of households contained at least one child that was 2% separated from their usual caregiver

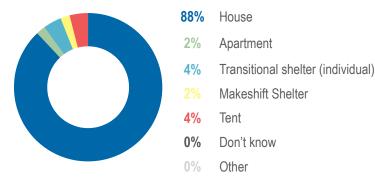
Psychosocial Support

of households reported having at least one member 51% experiencing emotional distress from the disaster

Shelter

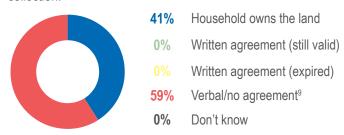
Shelter conditions

% of households by type of shelter they are currently living in at the time of data collection:



of households reported that their original shelter was either 63% destroyed or damaged by the disaster

% of households by state of tenure for house at the time of data collection:



Preferred Shelter Assistance

of households reported that they would prefer to 80% rebuild or repair their original home in the next 6

- 6. Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of IDP individuals being hosted by the total size of the host household. The number shows the relative burden that hosting households have to support IDP households.
- 7. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 8. Respondents could select multiple responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 9. In many households in Central Sulawesi, there is a cultural practice in which one household owns many plots of land, and other households are permitted to live on it without any formal agreement.













Donggala Regency, Balaesang Sub-District



Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10



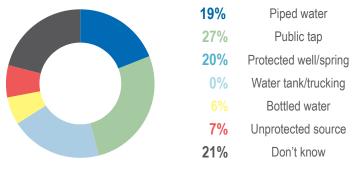
Top 3 most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs):10

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0	Bedding items (bedsheets, pillows);	83%	
2	Cooking utensils/kitchen set;	68%	
3	Mattresses/Sleeping mats	55%	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to Water

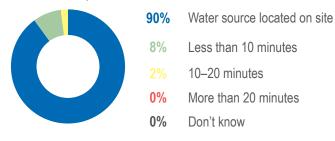
% of households acquired most of their drinking water from the



of households reported drinking water that had been 97% treated and was safe to drink

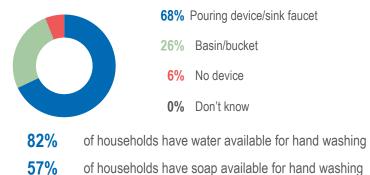
of households reported having enough water to 86% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



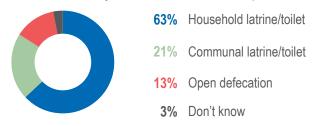
Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:



Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



There is an average of **6** households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

84%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
0%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
81%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy

Occupation and employment

Before Disaster		January 2019		
54%	Agricultural	•	Agricultural	52%
12%	Fishing	2	Fishing	12%
8%	Service industry	3	Unemployed	12%

- 10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown













Donggala Regency, Balaesang Sub-District

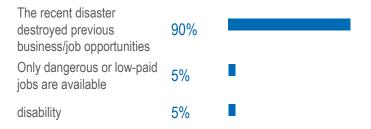


% of households reporting that the household main income was unemployment, before and after the disaster:

Before Disas	ster	January 2019
6%	are unemployed	12%

of households had at least one working-age household 16% member that is not working

Main reported barriers to finding work:13



There is an average reported loss of 10% of household income due to the disaster13

Food Security

Reported Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Food Consumption Score¹⁴ average rCSI score¹⁵ 87% Acceptable 7.8 Borderline

2% Poor

% of households per main reported source of food in week prior to data collection:18



Education

Student attendance

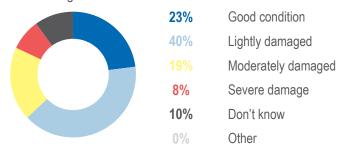
of households with children reported having schoolaged children who were not attending school following the disaster

Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of 1 child(ren) reported to not be attending school Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19



Condition of school facilities

% of households reported the condition of the nearby school to be the following:



Health

Immunization

of households reported having children in the household 8% that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury

of households reported that a member of the household had suffered from a health issue (illness or injury) in the 33% 30 days prior to data collection

- 13. Due to the sensitivity over asking about monthly income, respondents were asked what range their monthly income fell within. The upper bound of the range was used, and current income was divided by previous income before being averaged.
- 14. FCS is a measure of food security that looks at how often foods are consumed over a 1 week period, in order to give an indication if the household is eating a sufficient amount of food. FCS was calculated using the WFP CARI methodology, by asking respondents how many days per week their household consumed different groups of food, which are then multiplied by a coefficient based on the food group, added up, and ascribed a ranking (acceptable, borderline, or poor) based on the number (WFP, Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), 2014).
- 15. rCSI is a measure of food security that looks at a set list of five coping strategies that households might be using to make food last longer in the absence of sufficient foods. It uses 5 commonly practiced coping strategies across the world. rCSI was calculated by asking respondents how many days per week their household adopted different coping strategies to make food last longer. The number of days was then multiplied by a coefficient based on the coping strategy and added up. There are no officially established thresholds, but generally, scores between 0 and 3 are considered to be good, 4 to 9 is worrisome, and scores greater than or equal to 10 are concerning (WFP VAM Unit, Afghanistan, Guidance note: calculation of household food security outcome indicators, December 2012).
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2%







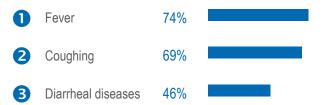




Donggala Regency, Balaesang Sub-District



Top 3 types of health concerns reported by households with a member who had suffered from health issues in the 30 days prior to data collection:18



Main barriers to accessing healthcare reported by households who had needed to access medical treatment the 30 days prior to data collection:19

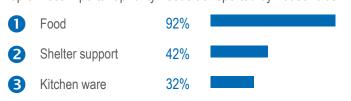
No issues	82%	
Cost of medicine/treatment too high	15%	
No medicine/treatment available	3%	I .

Main reasons (if any) that households have had to access health services in the 30 days prior to data collection:20



Priority Needs 1.2.3

Top 3 most important priority needs as reported by households:20



Communication with Communities

Information Needs

% of households by the type of information that the household reported needing the most:19



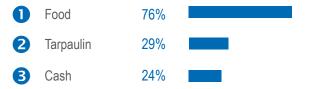
% of households by most preferred source from which they would like to receive new information:19

Face-to-face communication (e.g. from friends)	59%	
Television	40%	
Social media	1%	1

Humanitarian assistance

	of households reported that they had received
18%	humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data
	collection

Top 3 most common types of aid that households reported having received:18



% of households by most common reported source of aid:18



of households reported that they were happy with 33% the aid that they had received in the 30 days prior to data collection











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Donggala Regency, Balaesang Tanjung Sub-District







Background and methodology

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To fill this gap, a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was conducted by Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) and Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu (UNISMUH) with oversight from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) and technical support from REACH, in 38 of 62 sub-districts in the four affected regencies of Central Sulawesi Province.

A sample of 112 out of a total population of 253,926 households were surveyed across the four affected regencies between 22 January and 6 February 2019.2 Results were weighted by population and generalizable to the crisis level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.



alı. Respondent metadata³

112 Total households interviewed

45 Average age of respondent in years

55% of respondents were female

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 4 individuals reported per household

Head of Household

17% of heads of households were female

23% of heads of households were elderly

48 average age of the head of household in years

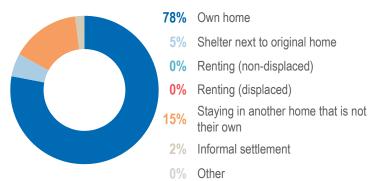
Dependency ratio4

8.0 average youth dependency ratio

0.3 average elderly dependency ratio

1.1 average age-dependency ratio

% of households by current living location:5



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- 5. Households were categorised based on whether they were still living on their original land, or if they were displaced by the disaster. Those living in their original home, renting (in the same location both before and after the disaster) or living in a tent/makeshift shelter next to their











Donggala Regency, Balaesang Tanjung Sub-District



★ Y Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

of households were no longer living in their original house 22% due to the disaster

% of households no longer living on land they own by distance from their current living location to their original house:



Nearby/on site

Within 2km

Between 2km-5km

More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 1% displaced household in a house that they own

There is an average of **0** IDP individuals in each displaced household hosted by a non-displaced household

average dependency ratio of displaced household size to hosting household size for non-displaced households hosting IDPs⁶

Movement intentions in the next 6 months

% of households by where they most want to move to within the next six months:7

Remain in the current location	95%	
Move into the Government Transitional Shelter	3%	I .
Move to a new location	2%	T. Control of the Con

Top 3 most reported reasons as to why households chose to move or to stay in their preferred living location for the next 6 months:8

0	Heavy damage to house	33%	

2	Area may be declared a no build (red) zone	33%	
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of households contained at least one pregnant or 14% lactating woman

original home were living on their original land and considered to be non-displaced. Those living with friends or family, in an informal settlement, or renting after they were displaced from their homes were no longer living on their original land and had been displaced by the disaster. For households living in their original home, categorization of displacement was the same, except that those staying in tents next to their original home were considered to be displaced.

Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities

of households contained at least one member with a 0% self-reported physical or mental disability

Child Protection

of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver

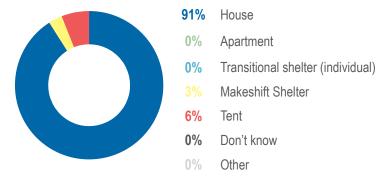
Psychosocial Support

of households reported having at least one member 54% experiencing emotional distress from the disaster

Shelter

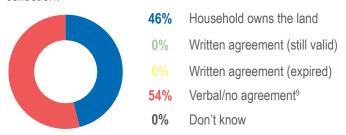
Shelter conditions

% of households by type of shelter they are currently living in at the time of data collection:



of households reported that their original shelter was either 67% destroyed or damaged by the disaster

% of households by state of tenure for house at the time of data collection:



Preferred Shelter Assistance

of households reported that they would prefer to 96% rebuild or repair their original home in the next 6

- 6. Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of IDP individuals being hosted by the total size of the host household. The number shows the relative burden that hosting households have to support IDP households.
- 7. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
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- 9. In many households in Central Sulawesi, there is a cultural practice in which one household owns many plots of land, and other households are permitted to live on it without any formal agreement.













Donggala Regency, Balaesang Tanjung Sub-District



Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10



Top 3 most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs):10

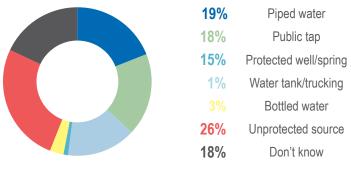
0	Bedding items (bedsheets, pillows);	79%	
2	Cooking utensils/kitchen set;	79%	
3	Mattresses/Sleeping mats	55%	



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to Water

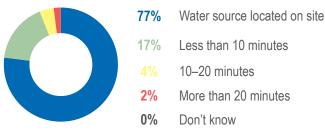
% of households acquired most of their drinking water from the following sources:



of households reported drinking water that had been 93% treated and was safe to drink

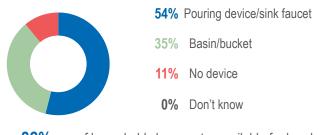
of households reported having enough water to 87% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



Hygiene practices

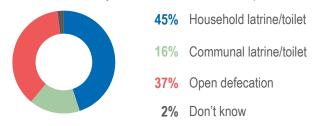
% of households by location used for hand washing:



82% of households have water available for hand washing 56% of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



There is an average of **6** households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

90%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
6%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
88%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy

Occupation and employment

Before Disaster			January	2019
54%	Agricultural	•	Agricultural	55%
18%	Fishing	2	Fishing	16%
5%	Unemployed	3	Unemployed	8%

- 10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown













Donggala Regency, Balaesang Tanjung Sub-District

INDONESIA February 2019

% of households reporting that the household main income was unemployment, before and after the disaster:

Before Disaste	r	January 2019	
5%	are unemployed		8%

of households had at least one working-age household 19% member that is not working

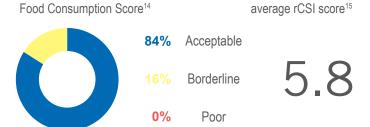
Main reported barriers to finding work:13

The recent disaster destroyed previous business/job opportunities	62%	
Disaster destroyed fishing boats	10%	•
Disaster destroyed cultivation land for planting	10%	•

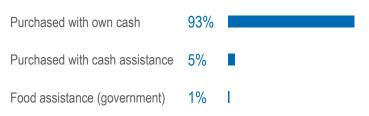
There is an average reported loss of 10% of household income due to the disaster¹³

Food Security

Reported Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



% of households per main reported source of food in week prior to data collection:18



Education

Student attendance

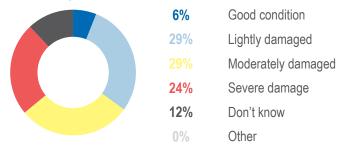
of households with children reported having school-1% aged children who were not attending school following the disaster

Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of **0** child(ren) reported to not be attending school Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19

0	NA	0%
2	NA	0%
3	NA	0%

Condition of school facilities

% of households reported the condition of the nearby school to be the following:



Health

Immunization

of households reported having children in the household 29% that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury

of households reported that a member of the household 43% had suffered from a health issue (illness or injury) in the 30 days prior to data collection

- 13. Due to the sensitivity over asking about monthly income, respondents were asked what range their monthly income fell within. The upper bound of the range was used, and current income was divided by previous income before being averaged.
- 14. FCS is a measure of food security that looks at how often foods are consumed over a 1 week period, in order to give an indication if the household is eating a sufficient amount of food. FCS was calculated using the WFP CARI methodology, by asking respondents how many days per week their household consumed different groups of food, which are then multiplied by a coefficient based on the food group, added up, and ascribed a ranking (acceptable, borderline, or poor) based on the number (WFP, Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), 2014).
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Donggala Regency, Balaesang Tanjung Sub-District



Top 3 types of health concerns reported by households with a member who had suffered from health issues in the 30 days prior to data collection:18



Main barriers to accessing healthcare reported by households who had needed to access medical treatment the 30 days prior to data collection:19



Main reasons (if any) that households have had to access health services in the 30 days prior to data collection:20



Priority Needs 1.2.3

Top 3 most important priority needs as reported by households:²⁰

0	Food	92%	
2	Shelter support	59%	
B	Kitchen ware	35%	



Information Needs

% of households by the type of information that the household reported needing the most:19



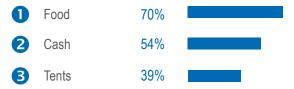
% of households by most preferred source from which they would like to receive new information:19

Face-to-face communication (e.g. from friends)	78%	
Television	22%	
Don't know	0%	

Humanitarian assistance

	of households reported that they had received
62%	humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data
	collection

Top 3 most common types of aid that households reported having received:18



% of households by most common reported source of aid:18



of households reported that they were happy with 29% the aid that they had received in the 30 days prior to data collection











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Donggala Regency, Benawa Sub-District

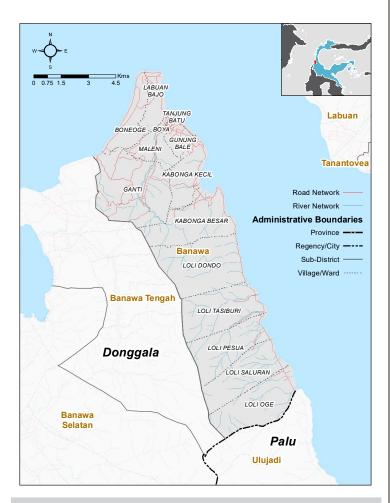


Background and methodology

Following a 7.7 magnitude earthquake on 28 September, 2018, large parts of Palu, Donggala, Sigi, and Parigi Moutong regencies in Central Sulawesi province were destroyed by earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction events. As of 10 December 2018, approximately 2,101 people have been killed, 1,373 are missing, and an estimated 133,631 individuals were displaced in informal settlements. An estimated 15,000 houses have been destroyed and another 17,000 heavily damaged. However, four months after the initial disaster, there is still very little understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population in Central Sulawesi Province.

To fill this gap, a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was conducted by Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) and Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu (UNISMUH) with oversight from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) and technical support from REACH, in 38 of 62 sub-districts in the four affected regencies of Central Sulawesi Province.

A sample of 112 out of a total population of 253,926 households were surveyed across the four affected regencies between 22 January and 6 February 2019.2 Results were weighted by population and generalizable to the crisis level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.



alı. Respondent metadata³

112 Total households interviewed

45 Average age of respondent in years

64% of respondents were female

1 **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 5 individuals reported per household

Head of Household

14% of heads of households were female

19% of heads of households were elderly

48 average age of the head of household in years

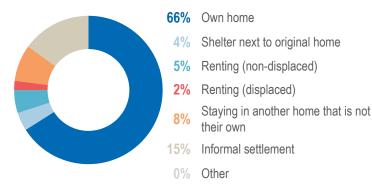
Dependency ratio4

8.0 average youth dependency ratio

0.3 average elderly dependency ratio

1 average age-dependency ratio

% of households by current living location:5



- 1. Central Sulawesi Earthquake & Tsunami, Humanitarian Country Team Situation Report #10, 10 December 2018.
- 2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by REACH, UNICEF, HFI, or UNISMUH. Population data was extracted at desalevel from SIAK (Population Information Administration System) database, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA, 2017). Population of missing desas was imputed using data from the Indonesia Bureau of Statistics, 2010.
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- 4. Age-dependency ratio was calculated by dividing the number of under-age and elderly (non-productive) individuals (0-17 years for youth and 60+ years for elderly) by the number of adult (productive) individuals in the population (18-59 years). Anything below 1 shows that the population is mostly adults of working-age who can provide for those who are not.
- 5. Households were categorised based on whether they were still living on their original land, or if they were displaced by the disaster. Those living in their original home, renting (in the same location both before and after the disaster) or living in a tent/makeshift shelter next to their











Donggala Regency, Benawa Sub-District



★ Y Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

of households were no longer living in their original house 29% due to the disaster

% of households no longer living on land they own by distance from their current living location to their original house:



Nearby/on site

Within 2km

Between 2km-5km

More than 5km or Don't 15% know

Non-displaced population⁵

of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 4% displaced household in a house that they own

There is an average of 4 IDP individuals in each displaced household hosted by a non-displaced household

average dependency ratio of displaced household size 0.5 to hosting household size for non-displaced households hosting IDPs⁶

Movement intentions in the next 6 months

% of households by where they most want to move to within the next six months:7

Remain in the current location 88% Move into the Government 8% Transitional Shelter

Return back to original home

Top 3 most reported reasons as to why households chose to move or to stay in their preferred living location for the next 6 months:8

House destroyed/ 64% severely damaged Heavy damage to house 36%

Lack of livelihood opportunities





Protection of Women's Needs

of households contained at least one pregnant or 20% lactating woman

original home were living on their original land and considered to be non-displaced. Those living with friends or family, in an informal settlement, or renting after they were displaced from their homes were no longer living on their original land and had been displaced by the disaster. For households living in their original home, categorization of displacement was the same, except that those staying in tents next to their original home were considered to be displaced.

Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities

of households contained at least one member with a 3% self-reported physical or mental disability

Child Protection

of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver

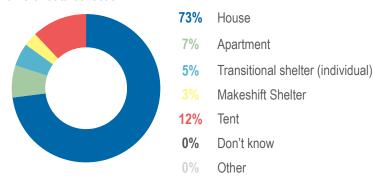
Psychosocial Support

of households reported having at least one member 49% experiencing emotional distress from the disaster

Shelter

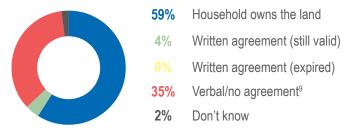
Shelter conditions

% of households by type of shelter they are currently living in at the time of data collection:



of households reported that their original shelter was either 71% destroyed or damaged by the disaster

% of households by state of tenure for house at the time of data collection:



Preferred Shelter Assistance

of households reported that they would prefer to **70%** rebuild or repair their original home in the next 6

- 6. Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of IDP individuals being hosted by the total size of the host household. The number shows the relative burden that hosting households have to support IDP households.
- 7. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 8. Respondents could select multiple responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the
- 9. In many households in Central Sulawesi, there is a cultural practice in which one household owns many plots of land, and other households are permitted to live on it without any formal agreement.













Donggala Regency, Benawa Sub-District



Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10



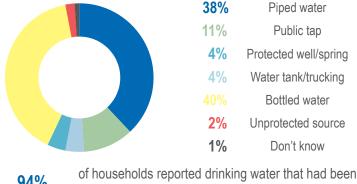
Top 3 most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs):10

0	Bedding items (bedsheets, pillows);	56%	
2	Mattresses/Sleeping mats	47%	
3	Cooking utensils/kitchen set;	38%	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to Water

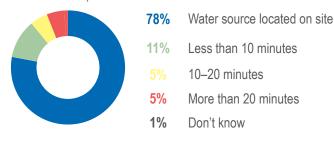
% of households acquired most of their drinking water from the



94% treated and was safe to drink of households reported having enough water to

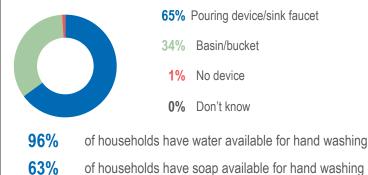
88% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



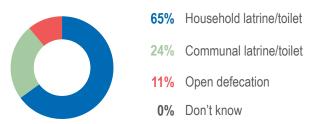
Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:



Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



There is an average of 20 households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

78%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
1%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
73%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy

Occupation and employment

Before Disaster			January 20	019
20%	Fishing	0	Small business owner	16%
19%	Small business owner	2	Service industry	13%
12%	Service industry	3	Unemployed	13%

- 10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown













Donggala Regency, Benawa Sub-District



% of households reporting that the household main income was unemployment, before and after the disaster:

January 2019

5%

are unemployed

13%

of households had at least one working-age household 21% member that is not working

Main reported barriers to finding work:13

Only dangerous or low-paid 42% jobs are available Disaster destroyed 33% business/job opportunities The recent disaster destroyed boats/fishing 12% materials

There is an average reported loss of 10% of household income due to the disaster¹³



Food Security

Reported Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



% of households per main reported source of food in week prior to data collection:18

Purchased with own cash Food assistance (charity, private 8% company) Purchased with cash assistance

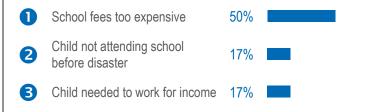
Education

Student attendance

5%

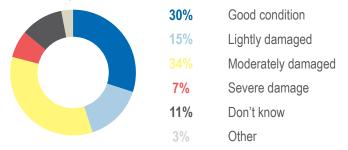
of households with children reported having schoolaged children who were not attending school following the disaster

Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of 1 child(ren) reported to not be attending school Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19



Condition of school facilities

% of households reported the condition of the nearby school to be the following:



Health

Immunization

of households reported having children in the household 1% that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury

of households reported that a member of the household had suffered from a health issue (illness or injury) in the 45% 30 days prior to data collection

- 13. Due to the sensitivity over asking about monthly income, respondents were asked what range their monthly income fell within. The upper bound of the range was used, and current income was divided by previous income before being averaged.
- 14. FCS is a measure of food security that looks at how often foods are consumed over a 1 week period, in order to give an indication if the household is eating a sufficient amount of food. FCS was calculated using the WFP CARI methodology, by asking respondents how many days per week their household consumed different groups of food, which are then multiplied by a coefficient based on the food group, added up, and ascribed a ranking (acceptable, borderline, or poor) based on the number (WFP, Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), 2014).
- 15. rCSI is a measure of food security that looks at a set list of five coping strategies that households might be using to make food last longer in the absence of sufficient foods. It uses 5 commonly practiced coping strategies across the world. rCSI was calculated by asking respondents how many days per week their household adopted different coping strategies to make food last longer. The number of days was then multiplied by a coefficient based on the coping strategy and added up. There are no officially established thresholds, but generally, scores between 0 and 3 are considered to be good, 4 to 9 is worrisome, and scores greater than or equal to 10 are concerning (WFP VAM Unit, Afghanistan, Guidance note: calculation of household food security outcome indicators, December 2012).
- 16. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 17. Respondents could select multiple responses; only the top three choices are shown.













Donggala Regency, Benawa Sub-District



Top 3 types of health concerns reported by households with a member who had suffered from health issues in the 30 days prior to data collection:18



Main barriers to accessing healthcare reported by households who had needed to access medical treatment the 30 days prior to data collection:19

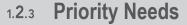


Main reasons (if any) that households have had to access health services in the 30 days prior to data collection:20









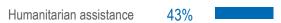
Top 3 most important priority needs as reported by households:²⁰





Information Needs

% of households by the type of information that the household reported needing the most:19



Status of housing	23%	

% of households by most preferred source from which they would like to receive new information:19

Face-to-face communication (e.g. from friends)	54%	
Television	30%	
Social media	10%	

Humanitarian assistance

	of households reported that they had received
34%	humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data
	collection

Top 3 most common types of aid that households reported having received:18

0	Food	84%	
2	Cash	16%	
3	Tents	13%	

% of households by most common reported source of aid:18

NGO distribution	29%	
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of households reported that they were happy with 74% the aid that they had received in the 30 days prior to data collection











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Donggala Regency, Benawa Selatan Sub-District

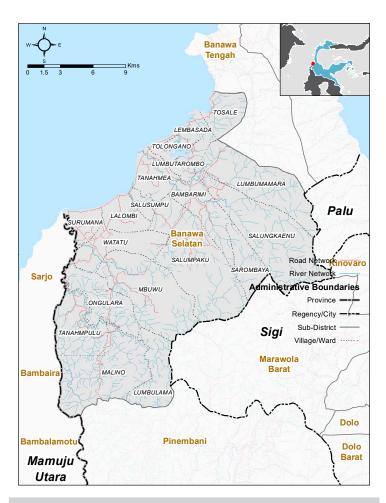


Background and methodology

Following a 7.7 magnitude earthquake on 28 September, 2018, large parts of Palu, Donggala, Sigi, and Parigi Moutong regencies in Central Sulawesi province were destroyed by earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction events. As of 10 December 2018, approximately 2,101 people have been killed, 1,373 are missing, and an estimated 133,631 individuals were displaced in informal settlements. An estimated 15,000 houses have been destroyed and another 17,000 heavily damaged. However, four months after the initial disaster, there is still very little understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population in Central Sulawesi Province.

To fill this gap, a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was conducted by Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) and Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu (UNISMUH) with oversight from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) and technical support from REACH, in 38 of 62 sub-districts in the four affected regencies of Central Sulawesi Province.

A sample of 101 out of a total population of 253,926 households were surveyed across the four affected regencies between 22 January and 6 February 2019.2 Results were weighted by population and generalizable to the crisis level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.



Respondent metadata³

101 Total households interviewed 41

Average age of respondent in years

69% of respondents were female

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 5 individuals reported per household

Head of Household

13% of heads of households were female

15% of heads of households were elderly

45 average age of the head of household in years

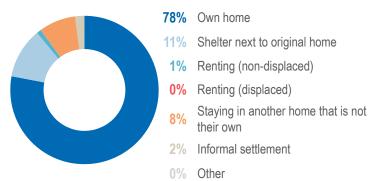
Dependency ratio4

0.9 average youth dependency ratio

0.2 average elderly dependency ratio

average age-dependency ratio 1.1

% of households by current living location:5



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- 4. Age-dependency ratio was calculated by dividing the number of under-age and elderly (non-productive) individuals (0-17 years for youth and 60+ years for elderly) by the number of adult (productive) individuals in the population (18–59 years). Anything below 1 shows that the population is mostly adults of working-age who can provide for those who are not.
- 5. Households were categorised based on whether they were still living on their original land, or if they were displaced by the disaster. Those living in their original home, renting (in the same location both before and after the disaster) or living in a tent/makeshift shelter next to their



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Donggala Regency, Benawa Selatan Sub-District



★ Y Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

of households were no longer living in their original house 21% due to the disaster

% of households no longer living on land they own by distance from their current living location to their original house:



Nearby/on site

Within 2km

Between 2km-5km

More than 5km or Don't 30% know

Non-displaced population⁵

of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 3% displaced household in a house that they own

There is an average of 3 IDP individuals in each displaced household hosted by a non-displaced household

average dependency ratio of displaced household size 0.4 to hosting household size for non-displaced households hosting IDPs⁶

Movement intentions in the next 6 months

% of households by where they most want to move to within the next six months:7

Remain in the current location 94%

Return back to original home

Don't know

Top 3 most reported reasons as to why households chose to move or to stay in their preferred living location for the next 6 months:8

House destroyed/ severely damaged

Mild damage to house

33%

Land is lost to natural disaster

0%

Protection of Women's Needs

of households contained at least one pregnant or 24% lactating woman

original home were living on their original land and considered to be non-displaced. Those living with friends or family, in an informal settlement, or renting after they were displaced from their homes were no longer living on their original land and had been displaced by the disaster. For households living in their original home, categorization of displacement was the same, except that those staying in tents next to their original home were considered to be displaced.

Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities

of households contained at least one member with a 1% self-reported physical or mental disability

Child Protection

of households contained at least one child that was 2% separated from their usual caregiver

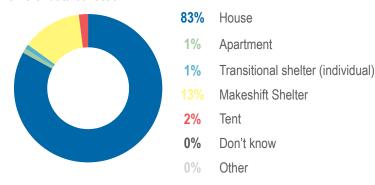
Psychosocial Support

of households reported having at least one member 64% experiencing emotional distress from the disaster

Shelter

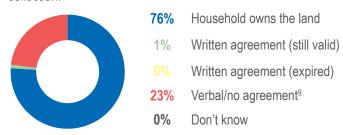
Shelter conditions

% of households by type of shelter they are currently living in at the time of data collection:



of households reported that their original shelter was either 69% destroyed or damaged by the disaster

% of households by state of tenure for house at the time of data collection:



Preferred Shelter Assistance

of households reported that they would prefer to **75%** rebuild or repair their original home in the next 6

- 6. Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of IDP individuals being hosted by the total size of the host household. The number shows the relative burden that hosting households have to support IDP households.
- 7. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 8. Respondents could select multiple responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 9. In many households in Central Sulawesi, there is a cultural practice in which one household owns many plots of land, and other households are permitted to live on it without any formal agreement.













Donggala Regency, Benawa Selatan Sub-District



Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10



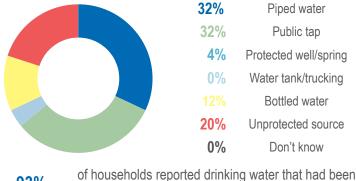
Top 3 most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs):10



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to Water

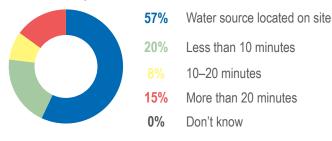
% of households acquired most of their drinking water from the following sources:



93% treated and was safe to drink of households reported having enough water to

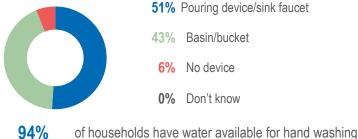
68% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



Hygiene practices

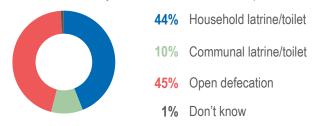
% of households by location used for hand washing:



62% of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



There is an average of 11 households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

80%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
0%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
78%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy

Occupation and employment

Before Disaster		January 2019		
62%	Agricultural	•	Agricultural	61%
12%	Fishing	2	Vocational profession	13%
11%	Vocational profession	3	Fishing	8%

- 10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown













Donggala Regency, Benawa Selatan Sub-District



% of households reporting that the household main income was unemployment, before and after the disaster:

Before	Disaster	

January 2019

3% 6% are unemployed

of households had at least one working-age household 14% member that is not working

Main reported barriers to finding work:13



There is an average reported loss of 0% of household income due to the disaster13

Food Security

Reported Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



% of households per main reported source of food in week prior to data collection:18

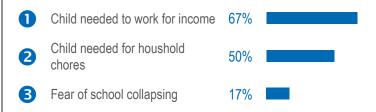


Education

Student attendance

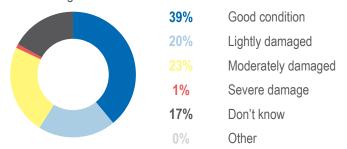
of households with children reported having schoolaged children who were not attending school following the disaster

Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of 2 child(ren) reported to not be attending school Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19



Condition of school facilities

% of households reported the condition of the nearby school to be the following:



Health

Immunization

of households reported having children in the household 8% that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury

of households reported that a member of the household had suffered from a health issue (illness or injury) in the 48% 30 days prior to data collection

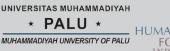
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- 17. Respondents could select multiple responses; only the top three choices are shown.



8%











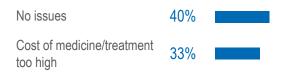
Donggala Regency, Benawa Selatan Sub-District



Top 3 types of health concerns reported by households with a member who had suffered from health issues in the 30 days prior to data collection:18



Main barriers to accessing healthcare reported by households who had needed to access medical treatment the 30 days prior to data collection:19



Main reasons (if any) that households have had to access health services in the 30 days prior to data collection:20

19%



Priority Needs 1.2.3

Health center too far away

Top 3 most important priority needs as reported by households:²⁰





Information Needs

% of households by the type of information that the household reported needing the most:19



% of households by most preferred source from which they would like to receive new information:19

Face-to-face communication (e.g. from friends)	64%	
Television	26%	
Loud speakers	5%	

Humanitarian assistance

	of households reported that they had received
0%	humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data
	collection

Top 3 most common types of aid that households reported having received:18

0	NA	0%
2	NA	0%
B	NA	0%

% of households by most common reported source of aid:18

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

of households reported that they were happy with 0% the aid that they had received in the 30 days prior to data collection











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^{19.} Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.

^{20.} Respondents could select up to three responses, therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.

Donggala Regency, Banawa Tengah Sub-District



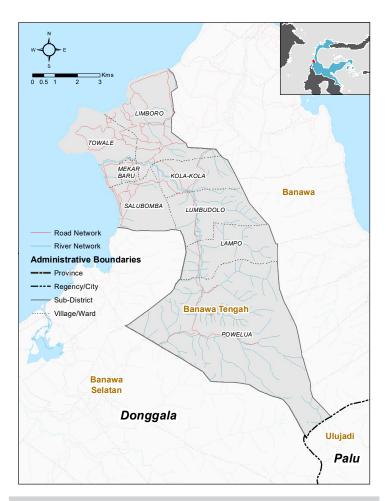


Background and methodology

Following a 7.7 magnitude earthquake on 28 September, 2018, large parts of Palu, Donggala, Sigi, and Parigi Moutong regencies in Central Sulawesi province were destroyed by earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction events. As of 10 December 2018, approximately 2,101 people have been killed, 1,373 are missing, and an estimated 133,631 individuals were displaced in informal settlements. An estimated 15,000 houses have been destroyed and another 17,000 heavily damaged. However, four months after the initial disaster, there is still very little understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population in Central Sulawesi Province.

To fill this gap, a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was conducted by Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) and Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu (UNISMUH) with oversight from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) and technical support from REACH, in 38 of 62 sub-districts in the four affected regencies of Central Sulawesi Province.

A sample of 98 out of a total population of 253,926 households were surveyed across the four affected regencies between 22 January and 6 February 2019.2 Results were weighted by population and generalizable to the crisis level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.



alı. Respondent metadata³

98 Total households interviewed

43 Average age of respondent in years

67% of respondents were female

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 5 individuals reported per household

Head of Household

6% of heads of households were female

14% of heads of households were elderly

46 average age of the head of household in years

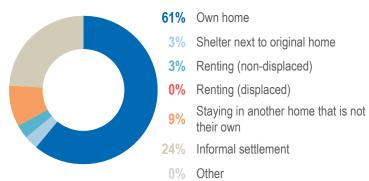
Dependency ratio4

8.0 average youth dependency ratio

0.2 average elderly dependency ratio

average age-dependency ratio

% of households by current living location:5



- 1. Central Sulawesi Earthquake & Tsunami, Humanitarian Country Team Situation Report #10, 10 December 2018.
- 2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by REACH, UNICEF, HFI, or UNISMUH. Population data was extracted at desalevel from SIAK (Population Information Administration System) database, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA, 2017). Population of missing desas was imputed using data from the Indonesia Bureau of Statistics, 2010.
- 3. Respondent metadata provides information on the respondents interviewed for the questionnaire. While the respondent was usually the head of household, if the head of household was not present at the time of interview, a member of the household knowledgeable about household affairs responded instead. This section only shows information on respondents, not the heads of household. Results in this section are not weighted by population, and should be considered as indicative.
- 4. Age-dependency ratio was calculated by dividing the number of under-age and elderly (non-productive) individuals (0-17 years for youth and 60+ years for elderly) by the number of adult (productive) individuals in the population (18-59 years). Anything below 1 shows that the population is mostly adults of working-age who can provide for those who are not.
- 5. Households were categorised based on whether they were still living on their original land, or if they were displaced by the disaster. Those living in their original home, renting (in the same location both before and after the disaster) or living in a tent/makeshift shelter next to their











Donggala Regency, Banawa Tengah Sub-District



★ Y Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

of households were no longer living in their original house 36% due to the disaster

% of households no longer living on land they own by distance from their current living location to their original house:



21% Nearby/on site

Within 2km

Between 2km-5km

More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 0% displaced household in a house that they own

There is an average of **0** IDP individuals in each displaced household hosted by a non-displaced household

average dependency ratio of displaced household size to hosting household size for non-displaced households hosting IDPs⁶

Movement intentions in the next 6 months

% of households by where they most want to move to within the next six months:7

Remain in the current location 80%

Return back to original home 10%

Move into the Government Transitional Shelter

Top 3 most reported reasons as to why households chose to move or to stay in their preferred living location for the next 6 months:8

House destroyed/ 56% severely damaged

Heavy damage to house 29%

18% Mild damage to house

Protection of Women's Needs

of households contained at least one pregnant or 14% lactating woman

original home were living on their original land and considered to be non-displaced. Those living with friends or family, in an informal settlement, or renting after they were displaced from their homes were no longer living on their original land and had been displaced by the disaster. For households living in their original home, categorization of displacement was the same, except that those staying in tents next to their original home were considered to be displaced.

Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities

of households contained at least one member with a 3% self-reported physical or mental disability

Child Protection

of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver

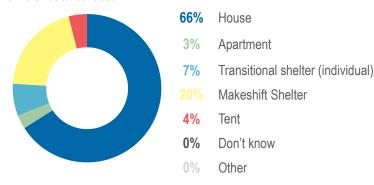
Psychosocial Support

of households reported having at least one member 64% experiencing emotional distress from the disaster

Shelter

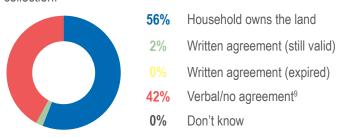
Shelter conditions

% of households by type of shelter they are currently living in at the time of data collection:



of households reported that their original shelter was either 81% destroyed or damaged by the disaster

% of households by state of tenure for house at the time of data collection:



Preferred Shelter Assistance

of households reported that they would prefer to 83% rebuild or repair their original home in the next 6

- 6. Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of IDP individuals being hosted by the total size of the host household. The number shows the relative burden that hosting households have to support IDP households.
- 7. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 8. Respondents could select multiple responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the
- 9. In many households in Central Sulawesi, there is a cultural practice in which one household owns many plots of land, and other households are permitted to live on it without any formal agreement.













Donggala Regency, Banawa Tengah Sub-District



Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10



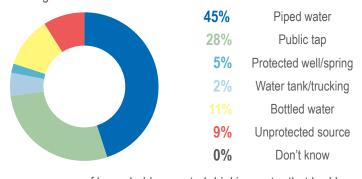
Top 3 most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs).10

iop o	most needed rion i ood iteme	(141 13)	•
0	Bedding items (bedsheets, pillows);	57%	
2	Mattresses/Sleeping mats	54%	
8	Cooking utensils/kitchen set;	53%	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to Water

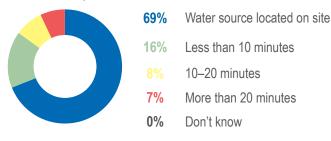
% of households acquired most of their drinking water from the following sources:



of households reported drinking water that had been 92% treated and was safe to drink

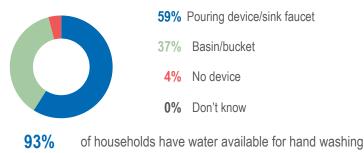
of households reported having enough water to 86% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:

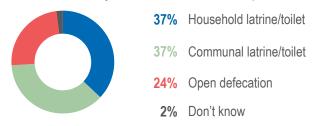


of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

66%

% of households by most common defecation practice:



There is an average of 18 households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

63%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
1%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
78%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy

Occupation and employment

Bef	ore Disaster		January	2019
29%	Agricultural	•	Agricultural	28%
26%	Fishing	2	Fishing	20%
9%	Vocational profession	3	Unemployed	12%

- 10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown













Donggala Regency, Banawa Tengah Sub-District



% of households reporting that the household main income was unemployment, before and after the disaster:

Before Disaster

January 2019

6%

are unemployed

12%

of households had at least one working-age household 9% member that is not working

11%

11%

Main reported barriers to finding work:13

Disaster destroyed fishing boats

44%

Only dangerous or low-paid jobs are available

Underqualified for available jobs

There is an average reported loss of 10% of household income due to the disaster13

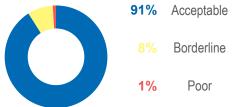


Food Security

Reported Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Food Consumption Score¹⁴

average rCSI score¹⁵



% of households per main reported source of food in week prior to data collection:18

Purchased with own cash 92%

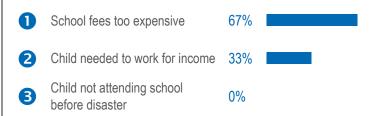
Food assistance (government) Gift from family or friends) 2%

Education

Student attendance

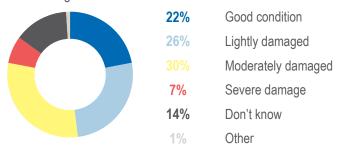
of households with children reported having school-4% aged children who were not attending school following the disaster

Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of 1 child(ren) reported to not be attending school Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19



Condition of school facilities

% of households reported the condition of the nearby school to be the following:



Health

Immunization

of households reported having children in the household 4% that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury

of households reported that a member of the household had suffered from a health issue (illness or injury) in the 50% 30 days prior to data collection

- 13. Due to the sensitivity over asking about monthly income, respondents were asked what range their monthly income fell within. The upper bound of the range was used, and current income was divided by previous income before being averaged.
- 14. FCS is a measure of food security that looks at how often foods are consumed over a 1 week period, in order to give an indication if the household is eating a sufficient amount of food. FCS was calculated using the WFP CARI methodology, by asking respondents how many days per week their household consumed different groups of food, which are then multiplied by a coefficient based on the food group, added up, and ascribed a ranking (acceptable, borderline, or poor) based on the number (WFP, Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), 2014).
- 15. rCSI is a measure of food security that looks at a set list of five coping strategies that households might be using to make food last longer in the absence of sufficient foods. It uses 5 commonly practiced coping strategies across the world. rCSI was calculated by asking respondents how many days per week their household adopted different coping strategies to make food last longer. The number of days was then multiplied by a coefficient based on the coping strategy and added up. There are no officially established thresholds, but generally, scores between 0 and 3 are considered to be good, 4 to 9 is worrisome, and scores greater than or equal to 10 are concerning (WFP VAM Unit, Afghanistan, Guidance note: calculation of household food security outcome indicators, December 2012).
- 16. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 17. Respondents could select multiple responses; only the top three choices are shown.













Donggala Regency, Banawa Tengah Sub-District



Top 3 types of health concerns reported by households with a member who had suffered from health issues in the 30 days prior to data collection:18





Main barriers to accessing healthcare reported by households who had needed to access medical treatment the 30 days prior to data collection:19





Main reasons (if any) that households have had to access health services in the 30 days prior to data collection:20



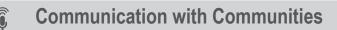




Priority Needs 1.2.3

Top 3 most important priority needs as reported by households:²⁰

0	Food	88%	
2	Kitchen ware	35%	
8	Shelter support	29%	



Information Needs

% of households by the type of information that the household reported needing the most:19



% of households by most preferred source from which they would like to receive new information:19

Face-to-face communication (e.g. from friends)	52%	
Television	35%	
Social media	6%	

Humanitarian assistance

	of households reported that they had received
32%	humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data
	collection

Top 3 most common types of aid that households reported having received:18

0	Food	90%	
2	Other NFIs	10%	
B	Tents	6%	

% of households by most common reported source of aid:18

Government distribution	39%	
NGO distribution	39%	

Friends and family 10%

of households reported that they were happy with **52%** the aid that they had received in the 30 days prior to data collection











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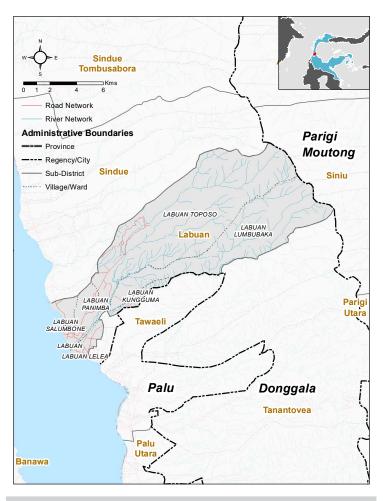
Donggala Regency, Labuan Sub-District

Background and methodology

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A sample of 99 out of a total population of 253,926 households were surveyed across the four affected regencies between 22 January and 6 February 2019.2 Results were weighted by population and generalizable to the crisis level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.



.dr Respondent metadata³

99 Total households interviewed

Average age of respondent in years

52% of respondents were female

1 **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 5 individuals reported per household

Head of Household

18% of heads of households were female

15% of heads of households were elderly

48 average age of the head of household in years

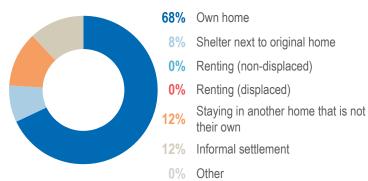
Dependency ratio4

0.9 average youth dependency ratio

0.2 average elderly dependency ratio

1.1 average age-dependency ratio

% of households by current living location:5



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- 5. Households were categorised based on whether they were still living on their original land, or if they were displaced by the disaster. Those living in their original home, renting (in the same location both before and after the disaster) or living in a tent/makeshift shelter next to their



46









Donggala Regency, Labuan Sub-District



★ Y Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

of households were no longer living in their original house 32% due to the disaster

% of households no longer living on land they own by distance from their current living location to their original house:



Nearby/on site

Within 2km

Between 2km-5km

More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 13% displaced household in a house that they own

There is an average of 2 IDP individuals in each displaced household hosted by a non-displaced household

average dependency ratio of displaced household size 0.5 to hosting household size for non-displaced households hosting IDPs⁶

Movement intentions in the next 6 months

% of households by where they most want to move to within the next six months:7

Remain in the current location 76% Move into the Government 11% Transitional Shelter Don't know

Top 3 most reported reasons as to why households chose to move or to stay in their preferred living location for the next 6 months:8

House destroyed/ 75% severely damaged Fear that house is still 61% unsafe Fear that land is still 44% unsafe



Protection of Women's Needs

of households contained at least one pregnant or 30% lactating woman

original home were living on their original land and considered to be non-displaced. Those living with friends or family, in an informal settlement, or renting after they were displaced from their homes were no longer living on their original land and had been displaced by the disaster. For households living in their original home, categorization of displacement was the same, except that those staying in tents next to their original home were considered to be displaced.

Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities

of households contained at least one member with a self-reported physical or mental disability

Child Protection

of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver

Psychosocial Support

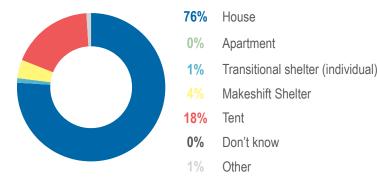
of households reported having at least one member 74% experiencing emotional distress from the disaster

Shelter

Shelter conditions

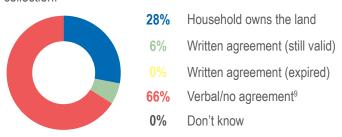
11%

% of households by type of shelter they are currently living in at the time of data collection:



of households reported that their original shelter was either 81% destroyed or damaged by the disaster

% of households by state of tenure for house at the time of data collection:



Preferred Shelter Assistance

of households reported that they would prefer to **70%** rebuild or repair their original home in the next 6

- 6. Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of IDP individuals being hosted by the total size of the host household. The number shows the relative burden that hosting households have to support IDP households.
- 7. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 8. Respondents could select multiple responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the
- 9. In many households in Central Sulawesi, there is a cultural practice in which one household owns many plots of land, and other households are permitted to live on it without any formal agreement.













Donggala Regency, Labuan Sub-District



Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10



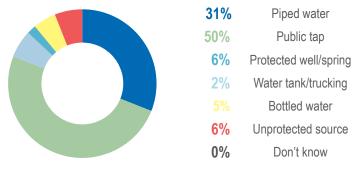
Top 3 most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs):10



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to Water

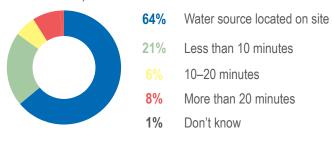
% of households acquired most of their drinking water from the following sources:



of households reported drinking water that had been 94% treated and was safe to drink

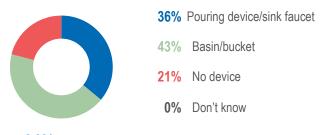
of households reported having enough water to 71% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:

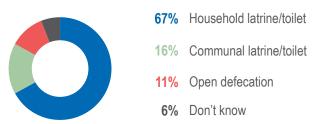


91% of households have water available for hand washing

72% of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



There is an average of 16 households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

79%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
4%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
83%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy

Occupation and employment

Bef	ore Disaster		January 2	2019
35%	Agricultural	•	Agricultural	29%
23%	Small business owner	2	Small business owner	23%
10%	Construction	3	Unemployed	19%
				_0,

- 10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown













Donggala Regency, Labuan Sub-District



% of households reporting that the household main income was unemployment, before and after the disaster:

Before L	Disaster
----------	----------

January 2019

5%

are unemployed

19%

of households had at least one working-age household 32% member that is not working

Main reported barriers to finding work:13

The recent disaster 59% destroyed previous business/job opportunities Available jobs are too far 12% away 6% disability

There is an average reported loss of 10% of household income due to the disaster13

Food Security

Reported Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Food Consumption Score¹⁴ average rCSI score¹⁵ 84% Acceptable Borderline 2% Poor

% of households per main reported source of food in week prior to data collection:18

Purchased with own cash 84% Own production (hunting, fishing, farming) Gift from family or friends) 5%

Education

Student attendance

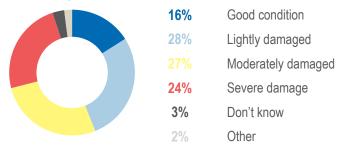
of households with children reported having school-8% aged children who were not attending school following the disaster

Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of 1 child(ren) reported to not be attending school Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19



Condition of school facilities

% of households reported the condition of the nearby school to be the following:



Health

Immunization

of households reported having children in the household 40% that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury

of households reported that a member of the household had suffered from a health issue (illness or injury) in the 66% 30 days prior to data collection

- 13. Due to the sensitivity over asking about monthly income, respondents were asked what range their monthly income fell within. The upper bound of the range was used, and current income was divided by previous income before being averaged.
- 14. FCS is a measure of food security that looks at how often foods are consumed over a 1 week period, in order to give an indication if the household is eating a sufficient amount of food. FCS was calculated using the WFP CARI methodology, by asking respondents how many days per week their household consumed different groups of food, which are then multiplied by a coefficient based on the food group, added up, and ascribed a ranking (acceptable, borderline, or poor) based on the number (WFP, Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), 2014).
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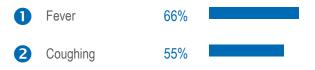




Donggala Regency, Labuan Sub-District



Top 3 types of health concerns reported by households with a member who had suffered from health issues in the 30 days prior to data collection:18





Main barriers to accessing healthcare reported by households who had needed to access medical treatment the 30 days prior to data collection:19

No issues	82%	
Cost of medicine/treatment too high	6%	
Patient cannot physically access treatment	3%	1

Main reasons (if any) that households have had to access health services in the 30 days prior to data collection:20



Priority Needs

Top 3 most important priority needs as reported by households:²⁰

0	Food	74%	
2	Kitchen ware	60%	
8	Shelter support	42%	



Information Needs

% of households by the type of information that the household reported needing the most:19



% of households by most preferred source from which they would like to receive new information:19

Face-to-face communication (e.g. from friends)	66%	
Television	13%	
Loud speakers	5%	•

Humanitarian assistance

	of households reported that they had received
48%	humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data
	collection

Top 3 most common types of aid that households reported having received:18

0	Food	89%	
2	Health	26%	
3	Shelter	15%	

% of households by most common reported source of aid:18

NGO distribution	38%	
Government distribution	34%	
Religious Organization	11%	

of households reported that they were happy with 55% the aid that they had received in the 30 days prior to data collection











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^{19.} Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.

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Donggala Regency, Sindue Sub-District

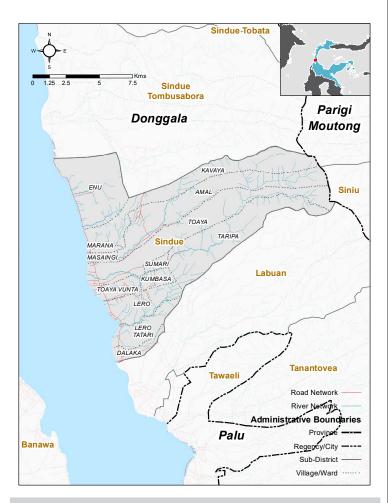


Background and methodology

Following a 7.7 magnitude earthquake on 28 September, 2018, large parts of Palu, Donggala, Sigi, and Parigi Moutong regencies in Central Sulawesi province were destroyed by earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction events. As of 10 December 2018, approximately 2,101 people have been killed, 1,373 are missing, and an estimated 133,631 individuals were displaced in informal settlements. An estimated 15,000 houses have been destroyed and another 17,000 heavily damaged. However, four months after the initial disaster, there is still very little understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population in Central Sulawesi Province.

To fill this gap, a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was conducted by Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) and Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu (UNISMUH) with oversight from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) and technical support from REACH, in 38 of 62 sub-districts in the four affected regencies of Central Sulawesi Province.

A sample of 119 out of a total population of 253,926 households were surveyed across the four affected regencies between 22 January and 6 February 2019.2 Results were weighted by population and generalizable to the crisis level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.



alı. Respondent metadata³

119 Total households interviewed

Average age of respondent in years

60% of respondents were female

1 **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 6 individuals reported per household

Head of Household

17% of heads of households were female

12% of heads of households were elderly

average age of the head of household in years

Dependency ratio4

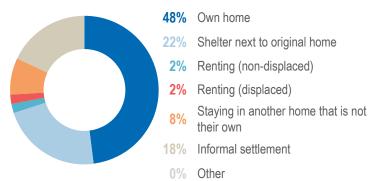
46

8.0 average youth dependency ratio

0.2 average elderly dependency ratio

1 average age-dependency ratio

% of households by current living location:5



- 1. Central Sulawesi Earthquake & Tsunami, Humanitarian Country Team Situation Report #10, 10 December 2018.
- 2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by REACH, UNICEF, HFI, or UNISMUH. Population data was extracted at desalevel from SIAK (Population Information Administration System) database, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA, 2017). Population of missing desas was imputed using data from the Indonesia Bureau of Statistics, 2010.
- 3. Respondent metadata provides information on the respondents interviewed for the questionnaire. While the respondent was usually the head of household, if the head of household was not present at the time of interview, a member of the household knowledgeable about household affairs responded instead. This section only shows information on respondents, not the heads of household. Results in this section are not weighted by population, and should be considered as indicative.
- 4. Age-dependency ratio was calculated by dividing the number of under-age and elderly (non-productive) individuals (0-17 years for youth and 60+ years for elderly) by the number of adult (productive) individuals in the population (18-59 years). Anything below 1 shows that the population is mostly adults of working-age who can provide for those who are not.
- 5. Households were categorised based on whether they were still living on their original land, or if they were displaced by the disaster. Those living in their original home, renting (in the same location both before and after the disaster) or living in a tent/makeshift shelter next to their



41









Donggala Regency, Sindue Sub-District



Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

of households were no longer living in their original house 50% due to the disaster

% of households no longer living on land they own by distance from their current living location to their original house:



Nearby/on site

Within 2km

Between 2km-5km

More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 8% displaced household in a house that they own

There is an average of 3 IDP individuals in each displaced household hosted by a non-displaced household

average dependency ratio of displaced household size 0.4 to hosting household size for non-displaced households hosting IDPs⁶

Movement intentions in the next 6 months

% of households by where they most want to move to within the next six months:7

71% Remain in the current location

12% Move to a new location

Return back to original home 10%

Top 3 most reported reasons as to why households chose to move or to stay in their preferred living location for the next 6 months:8

House destroyed/ severely damaged 61%

Heavy damage to house

45%

Mild damage to house

21%





Protection of Women's Needs

of households contained at least one pregnant or 20% lactating woman

original home were living on their original land and considered to be non-displaced. Those living with friends or family, in an informal settlement, or renting after they were displaced from their homes were no longer living on their original land and had been displaced by the disaster. For households living in their original home, categorization of displacement was the same, except that those staying in tents next to their original home were considered to be displaced.

Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities

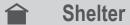
of households contained at least one member with a 1% self-reported physical or mental disability

Child Protection

of households contained at least one child that was 2% separated from their usual caregiver

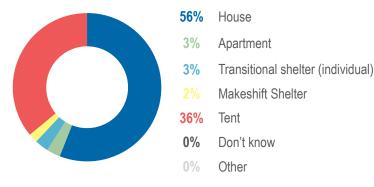
Psychosocial Support

of households reported having at least one member 56% experiencing emotional distress from the disaster



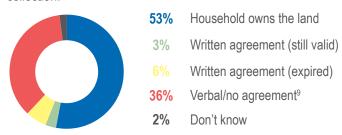
Shelter conditions

% of households by type of shelter they are currently living in at the time of data collection:



of households reported that their original shelter was either 89% destroyed or damaged by the disaster

% of households by state of tenure for house at the time of data collection:



Preferred Shelter Assistance

81%

of households reported that they would prefer to rebuild or repair their original home in the next 6

- 6. Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of IDP individuals being hosted by the total size of the host household. The number shows the relative burden that hosting households have to support IDP households.
- 7. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 8. Respondents could select multiple responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the
- 9. In many households in Central Sulawesi, there is a cultural practice in which one household owns many plots of land, and other households are permitted to live on it without any formal agreement.













Donggala Regency, Sindue Sub-District



Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10



Top 3 most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs):10

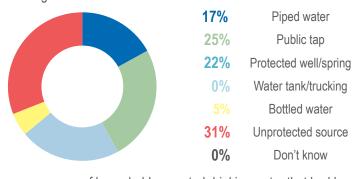




Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to Water

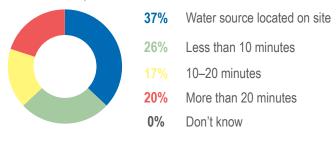
% of households acquired most of their drinking water from the



of households reported drinking water that had been 92% treated and was safe to drink

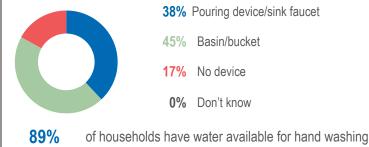
of households reported having enough water to 61% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:

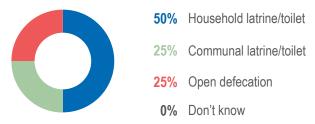


of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

32%

% of households by most common defecation practice:



There is an average of 22 households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

61%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
9%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
81%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy

Occupation and employment

Before Disaster		January 2019	
Agricultural	0	Agricultural	39%
Small business owner	2	Unemployed	10%
Service industry	3	Small business owner	10%
	Agricultural Small business owner	Agricultural Small business owner 2	Agricultural Small business owner Service industry Agricultural Unemployed Small business

- 10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown













Donggala Regency, Sindue Sub-District



% of households reporting that the household main income was unemployment, before and after the disaster:

Before Disaster

January 2019

1%

are unemployed

10%

of households had at least one working-age household 8% member that is not working

20%

Main reported barriers to finding work:13

The recent disaster destroyed previous business/job opportunities disability

50%

Underqualified for available jobs

20%

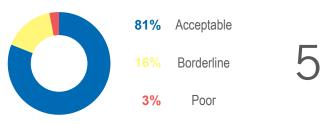
There is an average reported loss of 10% of household income due to the disaster13

Food Security

Reported Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Food Consumption Score¹⁴

average rCSI score¹⁵



% of households per main reported source of food in week prior to data collection:18

Purchased with own cash

84%

Food assistance (government)

Food assistance (charity, private company)

5%

Education

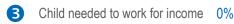
Student attendance

of households with children reported having schoolaged children who were not attending school 2% following the disaster

Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of 1 child(ren) reported to not be attending school Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19

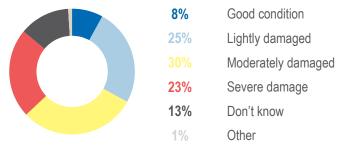
0	Fear of school collapsing	50%	





Condition of school facilities

% of households reported the condition of the nearby school to be the following:



Health

Immunization

of households reported having children in the household 28% that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury

of households reported that a member of the household had suffered from a health issue (illness or injury) in the **59%** 30 days prior to data collection

- 13. Due to the sensitivity over asking about monthly income, respondents were asked what range their monthly income fell within. The upper bound of the range was used, and current income was divided by previous income before being averaged.
- 14. FCS is a measure of food security that looks at how often foods are consumed over a 1 week period, in order to give an indication if the household is eating a sufficient amount of food. FCS was calculated using the WFP CARI methodology, by asking respondents how many days per week their household consumed different groups of food, which are then multiplied by a coefficient based on the food group, added up, and ascribed a ranking (acceptable, borderline, or poor) based on the number (WFP, Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), 2014).
- 15. rCSI is a measure of food security that looks at a set list of five coping strategies that households might be using to make food last longer in the absence of sufficient foods. It uses 5 commonly practiced coping strategies across the world. rCSI was calculated by asking respondents how many days per week their household adopted different coping strategies to make food last longer. The number of days was then multiplied by a coefficient based on the coping strategy and added up. There are no officially established thresholds, but generally, scores between 0 and 3 are considered to be good, 4 to 9 is worrisome, and scores greater than or equal to 10 are concerning (WFP VAM Unit, Afghanistan, Guidance note: calculation of household food security outcome indicators, December 2012).
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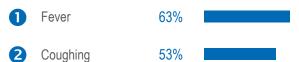




Donggala Regency, Sindue Sub-District



Top 3 types of health concerns reported by households with a member who had suffered from health issues in the 30 days prior to data collection:18





Main barriers to accessing healthcare reported by households who had needed to access medical treatment the 30 days prior to data collection:19

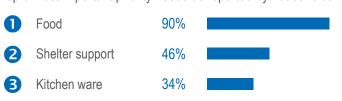
No issues	77%	
No information where health facilities are	7%	
Cost of medicine/treatment too high	6%	

Main reasons (if any) that households have had to access health services in the 30 days prior to data collection:20



Priority Needs 1.2.3

Top 3 most important priority needs as reported by households:²⁰



Communication with Communities

Information Needs

% of households by the type of information that the household reported needing the most:19



% of households by most preferred source from which they would like to receive new information:19

Face-to-face communication (e.g. from friends)	92%	
Television	4%	r .
Telephone/mobile phone (Voice Call)	3%	1

Humanitarian assistance

	of households reported that they had received
58%	humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data
	collection

Top 3 most common types of aid that households reported having received:18

0	Food	96%	
2	Tents	20%	
B	Water	6%	

% of households by most common reported source of aid:18

Religious Organization	35%	
Government distribution	32%	
NGO distribution	19%	

of households reported that they were happy with 67% the aid that they had received in the 30 days prior to data collection











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^{19.} Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.

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Donggala Regency, Sindue Tobata Sub-District

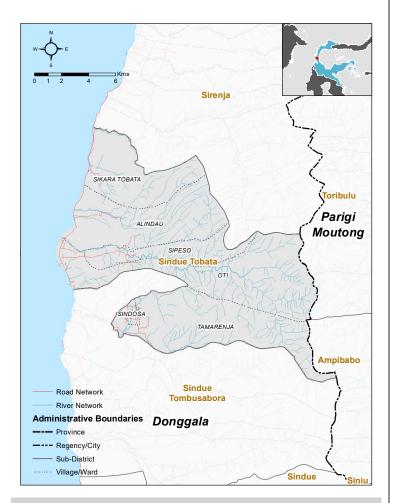


Background and methodology

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A sample of 122 out of a total population of 253,926 households were surveyed across the four affected regencies between 22 January and 6 February 2019.2 Results were weighted by population and generalizable to the crisis level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.



alı. Respondent metadata³

122 Total households interviewed

42 Average age of respondent in years

68% of respondents were female

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 5 individuals reported per household

Head of Household

10% of heads of households were female

16% of heads of households were elderly

44 average age of the head of household in years

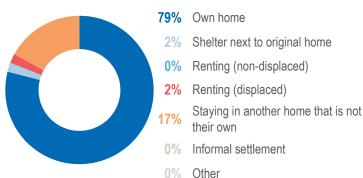
Dependency ratio4

8.0 average youth dependency ratio

0.2 average elderly dependency ratio

1 average age-dependency ratio

% of households by current living location:5



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- 5. Households were categorised based on whether they were still living on their original land, or if they were displaced by the disaster. Those living in their original home, renting (in the same location both before and after the disaster) or living in a tent/makeshift shelter next to their











Donggala Regency, Sindue Tobata Sub-District



★ Y Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

of households were no longer living in their original house 21% due to the disaster

% of households no longer living on land they own by distance from their current living location to their original house:



Nearby/on site

Within 2km

Between 2km-5km

More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 7% displaced household in a house that they own

There is an average of 4 IDP individuals in each displaced household hosted by a non-displaced household

average dependency ratio of displaced household size 0.9 to hosting household size for non-displaced households hosting IDPs⁶

Movement intentions in the next 6 months

% of households by where they most want to move to within the next six months:7

Remain in the current location 86%

8%

Return back to original home

Top 3 most reported reasons as to why households chose to move or to stay in their preferred living location for the next 6 months:8

House destroyed/ severely damaged

Move to a new location

62%

Mild damage to house

50%

Heavy damage to house

31%





Protection of Women's Needs

of households contained at least one pregnant or 24% lactating woman

original home were living on their original land and considered to be non-displaced. Those living with friends or family, in an informal settlement, or renting after they were displaced from their homes were no longer living on their original land and had been displaced by the disaster. For households living in their original home, categorization of displacement was the same, except that those staying in tents next to their original home were considered to be displaced.

Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities

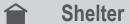
of households contained at least one member with a 3% self-reported physical or mental disability

Child Protection

of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver

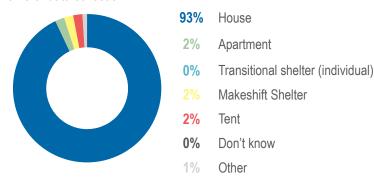
Psychosocial Support

of households reported having at least one member 69% experiencing emotional distress from the disaster



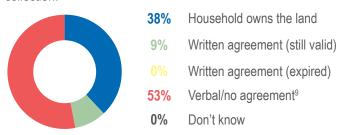
Shelter conditions

% of households by type of shelter they are currently living in at the time of data collection:



of households reported that their original shelter was either 91% destroyed or damaged by the disaster

% of households by state of tenure for house at the time of data collection:



Preferred Shelter Assistance

86%

of households reported that they would prefer to rebuild or repair their original home in the next 6

- 6. Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of IDP individuals being hosted by the total size of the host household. The number shows the relative burden that hosting households have to support IDP households.
- 7. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 8. Respondents could select multiple responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the
- 9. In many households in Central Sulawesi, there is a cultural practice in which one household owns many plots of land, and other households are permitted to live on it without any formal agreement.













Donggala Regency, Sindue Tobata Sub-District



Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10



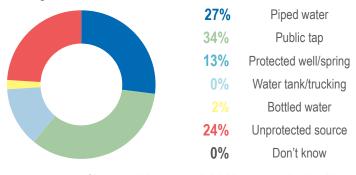
Top 3 most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs):10



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to Water

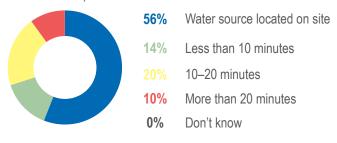
% of households acquired most of their drinking water from the



of households reported drinking water that had been 92% treated and was safe to drink

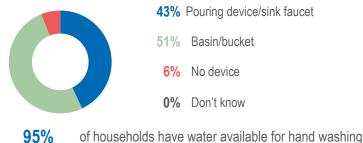
of households reported having enough water to 66% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



Hygiene practices

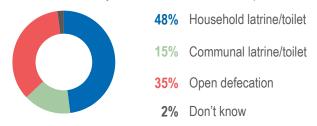
% of households by location used for hand washing:



59% of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



There is an average of **5** households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

58%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
1%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
57 %	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy

Occupation and employment

Before Disaster		January	2019
Agricultural	0	Agricultural	70%
Vocational profession	2	Vocational profession	9%
Fishing	3	Fishing	5%
	Agricultural Vocational profession	Agricultural Vocational profession	Agricultural Vocational profession Agricultural Vocational profession

- 10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown













Donggala Regency, Sindue Tobata Sub-District



% of households reporting that the household main income was unemployment, before and after the disaster:

Before Disaster

January 2019

2%

are unemployed

4%

of households had at least one working-age household 9% member that is not working

Main reported barriers to finding work:13

The recent disaster 46% destroyed previous business/job opportunities Increased competition for 27% jobs Disaster destroyed

cultivation land for planting

There is an average reported loss of 10% of household income due to the disaster¹³

Food Security

Reported Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Food Consumption Score¹⁴ average rCSI score¹⁵ Acceptable Borderline

7%

% of households per main reported source of food in week prior to data collection:18

Poor

Purchased with own cash 96% Gift from family or friends) Own production (hunting, 2% fishing, farming)

Education

Student attendance

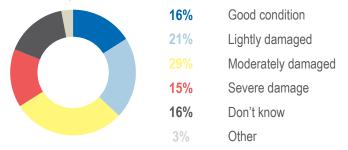
of households with children reported having schoolaged children who were not attending school following the disaster

Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of 1 child(ren) reported to not be attending school Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19



Condition of school facilities

% of households reported the condition of the nearby school to be the following:



Health

Immunization

of households reported having children in the household 23% that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury

of households reported that a member of the household had suffered from a health issue (illness or injury) in the 73% 30 days prior to data collection

- 13. Due to the sensitivity over asking about monthly income, respondents were asked what range their monthly income fell within. The upper bound of the range was used, and current income was divided by previous income before being averaged.
- 14. FCS is a measure of food security that looks at how often foods are consumed over a 1 week period, in order to give an indication if the household is eating a sufficient amount of food. FCS was calculated using the WFP CARI methodology, by asking respondents how many days per week their household consumed different groups of food, which are then multiplied by a coefficient based on the food group, added up, and ascribed a ranking (acceptable, borderline, or poor) based on the number (WFP, Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), 2014).
- 15. rCSI is a measure of food security that looks at a set list of five coping strategies that households might be using to make food last longer in the absence of sufficient foods. It uses 5 commonly practiced coping strategies across the world. rCSI was calculated by asking respondents how many days per week their household adopted different coping strategies to make food last longer. The number of days was then multiplied by a coefficient based on the coping strategy and added up. There are no officially established thresholds, but generally, scores between 0 and 3 are considered to be good, 4 to 9 is worrisome, and scores greater than or equal to 10 are concerning (WFP VAM Unit, Afghanistan, Guidance note: calculation of household food security outcome indicators, December 2012).
- 16. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 17. Respondents could select multiple responses; only the top three choices are shown.



6%







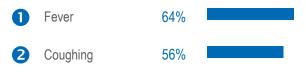


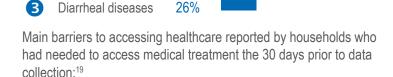


Donggala Regency, Sindue Tobata Sub-District



Top 3 types of health concerns reported by households with a member who had suffered from health issues in the 30 days prior to data collection:18





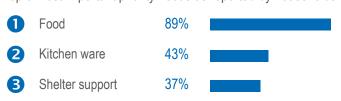


Main reasons (if any) that households have had to access health services in the 30 days prior to data collection:20



Priority Needs 1.2.3

Top 3 most important priority needs as reported by households:²⁰



Communication with Communities

Information Needs

% of households by the type of information that the household reported needing the most:19



% of households by most preferred source from which they would like to receive new information:19

Face-to-face communication (e.g. from friends)	91%	
Television	7%	•
Don't know	1%	1

Humanitarian assistance

	of households reported that they had received
14%	humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data
	collection

Top 3 most common types of aid that households reported having received:18

0	Food	100%	
2	Health	6%	•
3	Tools	0%	

% of households by most common reported source of aid:18

NGO distribution	47%	
Government distribution	29%	
Religious Organization	12%	-

of households reported that they were happy with 53% the aid that they had received in the 30 days prior to data collection











^{18.} Respondents could select multiple responses, therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.

^{19.} Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.

^{20.} Respondents could select up to three responses, therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.

Donggala Regency, Sindue Tombusabora Sub-District

INDONESIA

February 2019

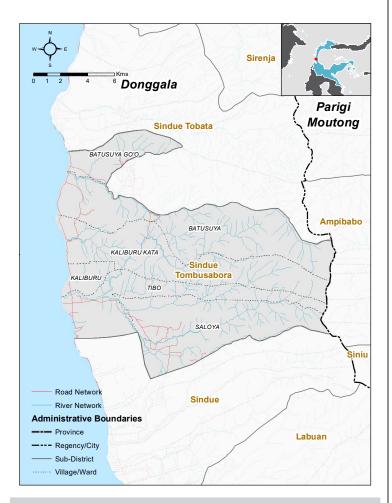


Background and methodology

Following a 7.7 magnitude earthquake on 28 September, 2018, large parts of Palu, Donggala, Sigi, and Parigi Moutong regencies in Central Sulawesi province were destroyed by earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction events. As of 10 December 2018, approximately 2,101 people have been killed, 1,373 are missing, and an estimated 133,631 individuals were displaced in informal settlements. An estimated 15,000 houses have been destroyed and another 17,000 heavily damaged. However, four months after the initial disaster, there is still very little understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population in Central Sulawesi Province.

To fill this gap, a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was conducted by Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) and Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu (UNISMUH) with oversight from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) and technical support from REACH, in 38 of 62 sub-districts in the four affected regencies of Central Sulawesi Province.

A sample of 125 out of a total population of 253,926 households were surveyed across the four affected regencies between 22 January and 6 February 2019.2 Results were weighted by population and generalizable to the crisis level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.



alı. Respondent metadata³

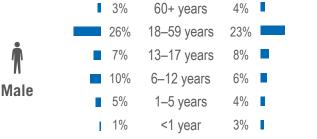
125 Total households interviewed

46 Average age of respondent in years

60% of respondents were female

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age





There was an average of 6 individuals reported per household

Head of Household

14% of heads of households were female

21% of heads of households were elderly

49 average age of the head of household in years

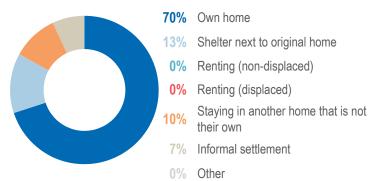
Dependency ratio4

1 average youth dependency ratio

0.3 average elderly dependency ratio

1.2 average age-dependency ratio

% of households by current living location:5



- 1. Central Sulawesi Earthquake & Tsunami, Humanitarian Country Team Situation Report #10, 10 December 2018.
- 2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by REACH, UNICEF, HFI, or UNISMUH. Population data was extracted at desalevel from SIAK (Population Information Administration System) database, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA, 2017). Population of missing desas was imputed using data from the Indonesia Bureau of Statistics, 2010.
- 3. Respondent metadata provides information on the respondents interviewed for the questionnaire. While the respondent was usually the head of household, if the head of household was not present at the time of interview, a member of the household knowledgeable about household affairs responded instead. This section only shows information on respondents, not the heads of household. Results in this section are not weighted by population, and should be considered as indicative.
- 4. Age-dependency ratio was calculated by dividing the number of under-age and elderly (non-productive) individuals (0-17 years for youth and 60+ years for elderly) by the number of adult (productive) individuals in the population (18-59 years). Anything below 1 shows that the population is mostly adults of working-age who can provide for those who are not.
- 5. Households were categorised based on whether they were still living on their original land, or if they were displaced by the disaster. Those living in their original home, renting (in the same location both before and after the disaster) or living in a tent/makeshift shelter next to their











Donggala Regency, Sindue Tombusabora Sub-District

INDONESIA



Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

of households were no longer living in their original house 30% due to the disaster

% of households no longer living on land they own by distance from their current living location to their original house:



71% Nearby/on site

Within 2km

Between 2km-5km

More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 5% displaced household in a house that they own

There is an average of 4 IDP individuals in each displaced household hosted by a non-displaced household

average dependency ratio of displaced household size 0.4 to hosting household size for non-displaced households hosting IDPs⁶

Movement intentions in the next 6 months

% of households by where they most want to move to within the next six months:7

Remain in the current location 89% Move into the Government

Transitional Shelter

Return back to original home

Top 3 most reported reasons as to why households chose to move or to stay in their preferred living location for the next 6 months:8

House destroyed/ severely damaged 100%

Heavy damage to house

46%

Fear that house is still unsafe

31%



Protection of Women's Needs

of households contained at least one pregnant or 23% lactating woman

original home were living on their original land and considered to be non-displaced. Those living with friends or family, in an informal settlement, or renting after they were displaced from their homes were no longer living on their original land and had been displaced by the disaster. For households living in their original home, categorization of displacement was the same, except that those staying in tents next to their original home were considered to be displaced.

Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities

of households contained at least one member with a self-reported physical or mental disability

Child Protection

of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver

Psychosocial Support

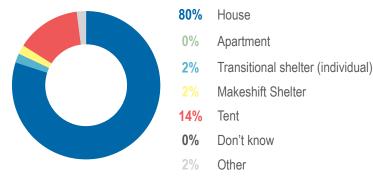
of households reported having at least one member 73% experiencing emotional distress from the disaster

Shelter

Shelter conditions

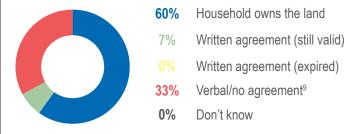
4%

% of households by type of shelter they are currently living in at the time of data collection:



of households reported that their original shelter was either 92% destroyed or damaged by the disaster

% of households by state of tenure for house at the time of data collection:



Preferred Shelter Assistance

of households reported that they would prefer to 87% rebuild or repair their original home in the next 6

- 6. Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of IDP individuals being hosted by the total size of the host household. The number shows the relative burden that hosting households have to support IDP households.
- 7. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 8. Respondents could select multiple responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 9. In many households in Central Sulawesi, there is a cultural practice in which one household owns many plots of land, and other households are permitted to live on it without any formal agreement.













Donggala Regency, Sindue Tombusabora Sub-District



Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10



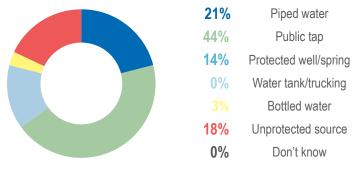
Top 3 most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs):10



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to Water

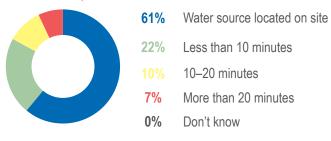
% of households acquired most of their drinking water from the following sources:



of households reported drinking water that had been 88% treated and was safe to drink

of households reported having enough water to **72%** meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

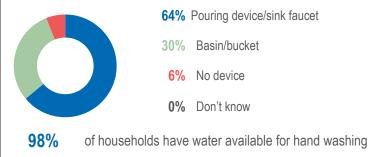
% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



Hygiene practices

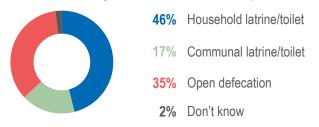
Sanitation conditions

% of households by location used for hand washing:



59% of households have soap available for hand washing

% of households by most common defecation practice:



There is an average of 8 households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

68%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
3%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
50%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy

Occupation and employment

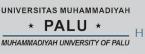
Before Disaster			January 2	2019
71%	Agricultural	0	Agricultural	68%
6%	Small business owner	2	Unemployed	9%
6%	Vocational profession	3	Vocational profession	6%

- 10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown













Donggala Regency, Sindue Tombusabora Sub-District



February 2019



% of households reporting that the household main income was unemployment, before and after the disaster:

Be	fore	Disa	aster

January 2019

2%

are unemployed

9%

of households had at least one working-age household 5% member that is not working

Main reported barriers to finding work:13

Increased competition for

33%

Disaster destroyed business/job opportunities

33%

Underqualified for available jobs

17%

There is an average reported loss of 10% of household income due to the disaster13



Food Security

Reported Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Food Consumption Score¹⁴

average rCSI score¹⁵



63% Acceptable

Borderline

9%

12.7

% of households per main reported source of food in week prior to data collection:18

Purchased with own cash

96%

Poor

Food assistance (government)

Food assistance (charity, private company)

Education

Student attendance

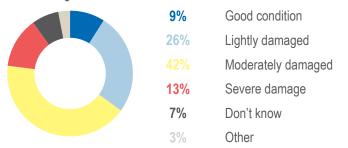
of households with children reported having school-4% aged children who were not attending school following the disaster

Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of 1 child(ren) reported to not be attending school Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19



Condition of school facilities

% of households reported the condition of the nearby school to be the following:



Health

Immunization

of households reported having children in the household 21% that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury

of households reported that a member of the household had suffered from a health issue (illness or injury) in the **65%** 30 days prior to data collection

- 13. Due to the sensitivity over asking about monthly income, respondents were asked what range their monthly income fell within. The upper bound of the range was used, and current income was divided by previous income before being averaged.
- 14. FCS is a measure of food security that looks at how often foods are consumed over a 1 week period, in order to give an indication if the household is eating a sufficient amount of food. FCS was calculated using the WFP CARI methodology, by asking respondents how many days per week their household consumed different groups of food, which are then multiplied by a coefficient based on the food group, added up, and ascribed a ranking (acceptable, borderline, or poor) based on the number (WFP, Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), 2014).
- 15. rCSI is a measure of food security that looks at a set list of five coping strategies that households might be using to make food last longer in the absence of sufficient foods. It uses 5 commonly practiced coping strategies across the world. rCSI was calculated by asking respondents how many days per week their household adopted different coping strategies to make food last longer. The number of days was then multiplied by a coefficient based on the coping strategy and added up. There are no officially established thresholds, but generally, scores between 0 and 3 are considered to be good, 4 to 9 is worrisome, and scores greater than or equal to 10 are concerning (WFP VAM Unit, Afghanistan, Guidance note: calculation of household food security outcome indicators, December 2012).
- 16. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 17. Respondents could select multiple responses; only the top three choices are shown.









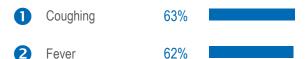




Donggala Regency, Sindue Tombusabora Sub-District



Top 3 types of health concerns reported by households with a member who had suffered from health issues in the 30 days prior to data collection:18





Main barriers to accessing healthcare reported by households who had needed to access medical treatment the 30 days prior to data collection:19

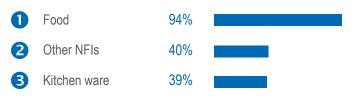


Main reasons (if any) that households have had to access health services in the 30 days prior to data collection:20



Priority Needs 1.2.3

Top 3 most important priority needs as reported by households:20



Communication with Communities

Information Needs

% of households by the type of information that the household reported needing the most:19



% of households by most preferred source from which they would like to receive new information:19

Face-to-face communication (e.g. from friends)	94%	
Television	3%	I .
Other	1%	1

Humanitarian assistance

8

	of households reported that they had received
%	humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data
	collection

Top 3 most common types of aid that households reported having received:18

0	Food	90%	
2	Tents	30%	
3	Cash	10%	

% of households by most common reported source of aid:18

Government distribution	40%	
Religious Organization	40%	
Private Company	10%	

of households reported that they were happy with 70% the aid that they had received in the 30 days prior to data collection











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^{19.} Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.

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Donggala Regency, Sirenja Sub-District

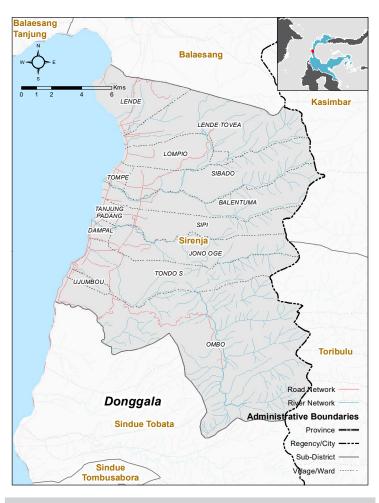


Background and methodology

Following a 7.7 magnitude earthquake on 28 September, 2018, large parts of Palu, Donggala, Sigi, and Parigi Moutong regencies in Central Sulawesi province were destroyed by earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction events. As of 10 December 2018, approximately 2,101 people have been killed, 1,373 are missing, and an estimated 133,631 individuals were displaced in informal settlements. An estimated 15,000 houses have been destroyed and another 17,000 heavily damaged. However, four months after the initial disaster, there is still very little understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population in Central Sulawesi Province.

To fill this gap, a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was conducted by Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) and Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu (UNISMUH) with oversight from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) and technical support from REACH, in 38 of 62 sub-districts in the four affected regencies of Central Sulawesi Province.

A sample of 108 out of a total population of 253,926 households were surveyed across the four affected regencies between 22 January and 6 February 2019.2 Results were weighted by population and generalizable to the crisis level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.



alı. Respondent metadata³

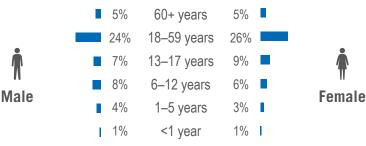
108 Total households interviewed

Average age of respondent in years

48% of respondents were female

1 **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 5 individuals reported per household

Head of Household

16% of heads of households were female

20% of heads of households were elderly

50 average age of the head of household in years

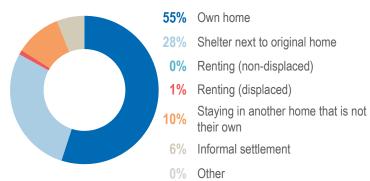
Dependency ratio4

8.0 average youth dependency ratio

0.3 average elderly dependency ratio

average age-dependency ratio 1.1

% of households by current living location:5



- 1. Central Sulawesi Earthquake & Tsunami, Humanitarian Country Team Situation Report #10, 10 December 2018
- 2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by REACH, UNICEF, HFI, or UNISMUH. Population data was extracted at desalevel from SIAK (Population Information Administration System) database, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA, 2017). Population of missing desas was imputed using data from the Indonesia Bureau of Statistics, 2010.
- 3. Respondent metadata provides information on the respondents interviewed for the questionnaire. While the respondent was usually the head of household, if the head of household was not present at the time of interview, a member of the household knowledgeable about household affairs responded instead. This section only shows information on respondents, not the heads of household. Results in this section are not weighted by population, and should be considered as indicative.
- 4. Age-dependency ratio was calculated by dividing the number of under-age and elderly (non-productive) individuals (0-17 years for youth and 60+ years for elderly) by the number of adult (productive) individuals in the population (18-59 years). Anything below 1 shows that the population is mostly adults of working-age who can provide for those who are not
- 5. Households were categorised based on whether they were still living on their original land, or if they were displaced by the disaster. Those living in their original home, renting (in the same location both before and after the disaster) or living in a tent/makeshift shelter next to their



49









Donggala Regency, Sirenja Sub-District



★ Y Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

of households were no longer living in their original house 45% due to the disaster

% of households no longer living on land they own by distance from their current living location to their original house:



Nearby/on site

Within 2km

Between 2km-5km

More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 7% displaced household in a house that they own

There is an average of 3 IDP individuals in each displaced household hosted by a non-displaced household

average dependency ratio of displaced household size to hosting household size for non-displaced households hosting IDPs⁶

Movement intentions in the next 6 months

% of households by where they most want to move to within the next six months:7

Remain in the current location	93%	
Move to a new location	3%	

Move into the Government Transitional Shelter

Top 3 most reported reasons as to why households chose to move or to stay in their preferred living location for the next 6 months:8



Area may be declared a no build (red) zone



Protection of Women's Needs

of households contained at least one pregnant or 12% lactating woman

original home were living on their original land and considered to be non-displaced. Those living with friends or family, in an informal settlement, or renting after they were displaced from their homes were no longer living on their original land and had been displaced by the disaster. For households living in their original home, categorization of displacement was the same, except that those staying in tents next to their original home were considered to be displaced.

Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities

of households contained at least one member with a 3% self-reported physical or mental disability

Child Protection

of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver

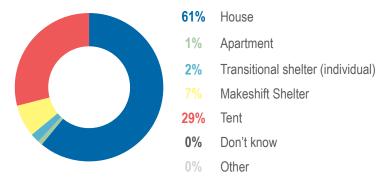
Psychosocial Support

of households reported having at least one member 68% experiencing emotional distress from the disaster

Shelter

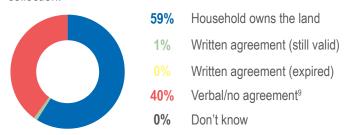
Shelter conditions

% of households by type of shelter they are currently living in at the time of data collection:



of households reported that their original shelter was either 81% destroyed or damaged by the disaster

% of households by state of tenure for house at the time of data collection:



Preferred Shelter Assistance

of households reported that they would prefer to 96% rebuild or repair their original home in the next 6

- 6. Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of IDP individuals being hosted by the total size of the host household. The number shows the relative burden that hosting households have to support IDP households.
- 7. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 8. Respondents could select multiple responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the
- 9. In many households in Central Sulawesi, there is a cultural practice in which one household owns many plots of land, and other households are permitted to live on it without any formal agreement.













Donggala Regency, Sirenja Sub-District



Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10



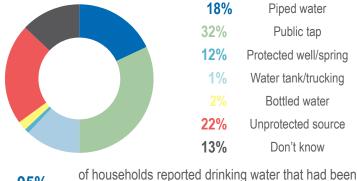
Top 3 most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs):10



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to Water

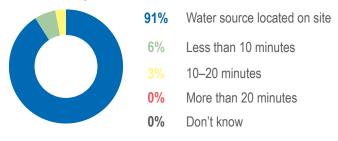
% of households acquired most of their drinking water from the following sources:



95% treated and was safe to drink

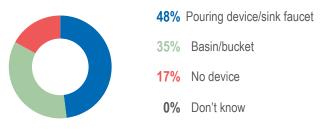
of households reported having enough water to 94% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:

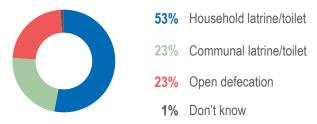


73% of households have water available for hand washing

51% of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



There is an average of 12 households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

73%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
6%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
90%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy

Occupation and employment

Bef	ore Disaster		January 20)19
60%	Agricultural	•	Agricultural	55%
10%	Unemployed	2	Unemployed	18%
8%	Small business owner	3	Small business owner	9%

- 10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown













Donggala Regency, Sirenja Sub-District



% of households reporting that the household main income was unemployment, before and after the disaster:

D (D: 4	
RATARA	I lie aetai	P
DEIDIE	Disaster	

January 2019

10%

are unemployed

18%

of households had at least one working-age household 22% member that is not working

Main reported barriers to finding work:13

The recent disaster destroyed previous business/job opportunities Disaster destroyed cultivation land for planting Increased competition for iobs

46%

29%

8%

There is an average reported loss of 20% of household income due to the disaster¹³



Food Security

Reported Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Food Consumption Score¹⁴

average rCSI score¹⁵



Borderline

2%

Acceptable

Poor

% of households per main reported source of food in week prior to data collection:18

Purchased with own cash

91%

Own production (hunting, fishing, farming)

Gift from family or friends)

3%

Education

Student attendance

0%

of households with children reported having schoolaged children who were not attending school following the disaster

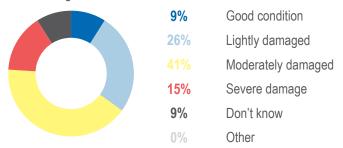
Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of **0** child(ren) reported to not be attending school Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19

0	NA	0%
---	----	----

3 NA	0%
------	----

Condition of school facilities

% of households reported the condition of the nearby school to be the following:



Health

Immunization

of households reported having children in the household 12% that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury

of households reported that a member of the household had suffered from a health issue (illness or injury) in the 46% 30 days prior to data collection

- 13. Due to the sensitivity over asking about monthly income, respondents were asked what range their monthly income fell within. The upper bound of the range was used, and current income was divided by previous income before being averaged.
- 14. FCS is a measure of food security that looks at how often foods are consumed over a 1 week period, in order to give an indication if the household is eating a sufficient amount of food. FCS was calculated using the WFP CARI methodology, by asking respondents how many days per week their household consumed different groups of food, which are then multiplied by a coefficient based on the food group, added up, and ascribed a ranking (acceptable, borderline, or poor) based on the number (WFP, Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), 2014).
- 15. rCSI is a measure of food security that looks at a set list of five coping strategies that households might be using to make food last longer in the absence of sufficient foods. It uses 5 commonly practiced coping strategies across the world. rCSI was calculated by asking respondents how many days per week their household adopted different coping strategies to make food last longer. The number of days was then multiplied by a coefficient based on the coping strategies and added up. There are no officially established thresholds, but generally, scores between 0 and 3 are considered to be good, 4 to 9 is worrisome, and scores greater than or equal to 10 are concerning (WFP VAM Unit, Afghanistan, Guidance note: calculation of household food security outcome indicators, December 2012).
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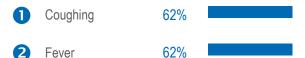




Donggala Regency, Sirenja Sub-District



Top 3 types of health concerns reported by households with a member who had suffered from health issues in the 30 days prior to data collection:18





Main barriers to accessing healthcare reported by households who had needed to access medical treatment the 30 days prior to data collection:19



Main reasons (if any) that households have had to access health services in the 30 days prior to data collection:20



Priority Needs 1.2.3

Top 3 most important priority needs as reported by households:²⁰

0	Food	97%	
2	Shelter support	68%	
B	Kitchen ware	40%	

Communication with Communities

Information Needs

% of households by the type of information that the household reported needing the most:19



% of households by most preferred source from which they would like to receive new information:19

Face-to-face communication (e.g. from friends)	85%	
Television	13%	
Social media	1%	L

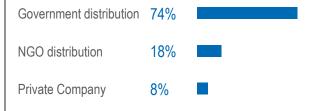
Humanitarian assistance

	of households reported that they had received
57%	humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data
	collection

Top 3 most common types of aid that households reported having received:18

0	Food	79%	
2	Tents	63%	
3	Cash	37%	

% of households by most common reported source of aid:18



of households reported that they were happy with 31% the aid that they had received in the 30 days prior to data collection











^{18.} Respondents could select multiple responses, therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.

^{19.} Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.

^{20.} Respondents could select up to three responses, therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.

Donggala Regency, Tanantovea Sub-District

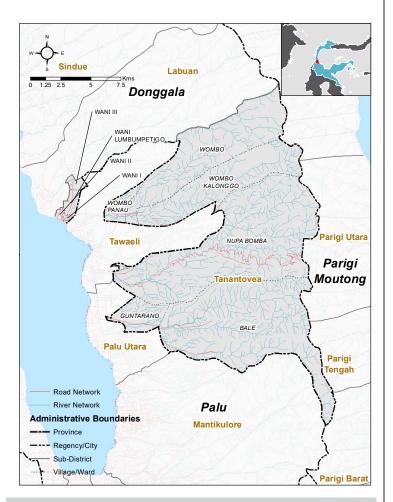


Background and methodology

Following a 7.7 magnitude earthquake on 28 September, 2018, large parts of Palu, Donggala, Sigi, and Parigi Moutong regencies in Central Sulawesi province were destroyed by earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction events. As of 10 December 2018, approximately 2,101 people have been killed, 1,373 are missing, and an estimated 133,631 individuals were displaced in informal settlements. An estimated 15,000 houses have been destroyed and another 17,000 heavily damaged. However, four months after the initial disaster, there is still very little understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population in Central Sulawesi Province.

To fill this gap, a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) was conducted by Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) and Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu (UNISMUH) with oversight from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) and technical support from REACH, in 38 of 62 sub-districts in the four affected regencies of Central Sulawesi Province.

A sample of 99 out of a total population of 253,926 households were surveyed across the four affected regencies between 22 January and 6 February 2019.2 Results were weighted by population and generalizable to the crisis level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.



.dı Respondent metadata³

99 Total households interviewed

44 Average age of respondent in years

67% of respondents were female

1 **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 5 individuals reported per household

Head of Household

13% of heads of households were female

14% of heads of households were elderly

48 average age of the head of household in years

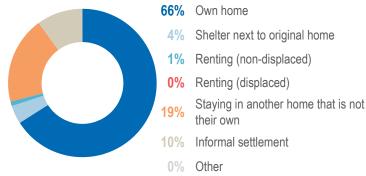
Dependency ratio4

0.7 average youth dependency ratio

0.2 average elderly dependency ratio

0.9 average age-dependency ratio

% of households by current living location:5



- 1. Central Sulawesi Earthquake & Tsunami, Humanitarian Country Team Situation Report #10, 10 December 2018
- 2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by REACH, UNICEF, HFI, or UNISMUH. Population data was extracted at desalevel from SIAK (Population Information Administration System) database, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA, 2017). Population of missing desas was imputed using data from the Indonesia Bureau of Statistics, 2010.
- 3. Respondent metadata provides information on the respondents interviewed for the questionnaire. While the respondent was usually the head of household, if the head of household was not present at the time of interview, a member of the household knowledgeable about household affairs responded instead. This section only shows information on respondents, not the heads of household. Results in this section are not weighted by population, and should be considered as indicative.
- 4. Age-dependency ratio was calculated by dividing the number of under-age and elderly (non-productive) individuals (0-17 years for youth and 60+ years for elderly) by the number of adult (productive) individuals in the population (18-59 years). Anything below 1 shows that the population is mostly adults of working-age who can provide for those who are not.
- 5. Households were categorised based on whether they were still living on their original land, or if they were displaced by the disaster. Those living in their original home, renting (in the same location both before and after the disaster) or living in a tent/makeshift shelter next to their











Donggala Regency, Tanantovea Sub-District



★ Y Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

of households were no longer living in their original house 33% due to the disaster

% of households no longer living on land they own by distance from their current living location to their original house:



Nearby/on site

Within 2km

Between 2km-5km

More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 16% displaced household in a house that they own

There is an average of 4 IDP individuals in each displaced household hosted by a non-displaced household

average dependency ratio of displaced household size 0.9 to hosting household size for non-displaced households hosting IDPs⁶

Movement intentions in the next 6 months

% of households by where they most want to move to within the next six months:7

Remain in the current location 80%

Return back to original home

Move into the Government Transitional Shelter

Top 3 most reported reasons as to why households chose to move or to stay in their preferred living location for the next 6 months:8

House destroyed/ severely damaged 60%

Heavy damage to house

41%

Fear that house is still unsafe

41%





Protection of Women's Needs

of households contained at least one pregnant or 21% lactating woman

original home were living on their original land and considered to be non-displaced. Those living with friends or family, in an informal settlement, or renting after they were displaced from their homes were no longer living on their original land and had been displaced by the disaster. For households living in their original home, categorization of displacement was the same, except that those staying in tents next to their original home were considered to be displaced.

Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities

of households contained at least one member with a 1% self-reported physical or mental disability

Child Protection

of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver

Psychosocial Support

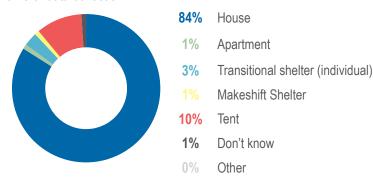
of households reported having at least one member 79% experiencing emotional distress from the disaster

Shelter

Shelter conditions

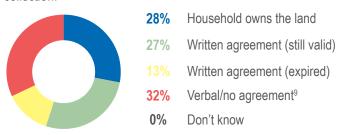
3%

% of households by type of shelter they are currently living in at the time of data collection:



of households reported that their original shelter was either 86% destroyed or damaged by the disaster

% of households by state of tenure for house at the time of data collection:



Preferred Shelter Assistance

74%

of households reported that they would prefer to rebuild or repair their original home in the next 6

- 6. Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of IDP individuals being hosted by the total size of the host household. The number shows the relative burden that hosting households have to support IDP households.
- 7. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 8. Respondents could select multiple responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the
- 9. In many households in Central Sulawesi, there is a cultural practice in which one household owns many plots of land, and other households are permitted to live on it without any formal agreement.













Donggala Regency, Tanantovea Sub-District



Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10



Top 3 most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs):10

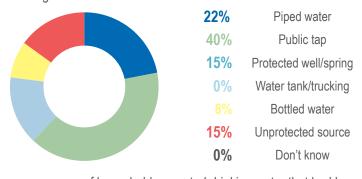




Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to Water

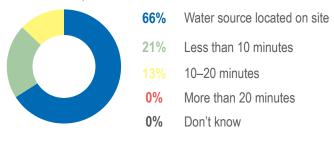
% of households acquired most of their drinking water from the following sources:



of households reported drinking water that had been 95% treated and was safe to drink

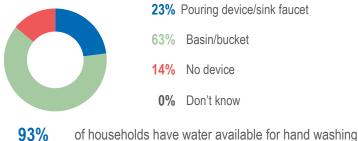
of households reported having enough water to 91% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



Hygiene practices

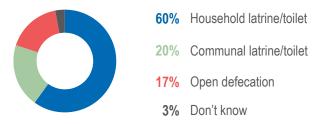
% of households by location used for hand washing:



68% of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



There is an average of **9** households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

80%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
5%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
75 %	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy

Occupation and employment

Before Disaster			January 2019		
33%	Agricultural	•	Agricultural	31%	
18%	Small business owner	2	Small business owner	19%	
15%	Construction	3	Unemployed	13%	

- 10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.
- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown













Donggala Regency, Tanantovea Sub-District



% of households reporting that the household main income was unemployment, before and after the disaster:

Dofore	Discotor
Delore	Disaster

January 2019

2%

are unemployed

13%

of households had at least one working-age household 12% member that is not working

Main reported barriers to finding work:13

jobs	42%	
Disaster destroyed business/job opportunities	33%	
The recent disaster destroyed boats/fishing materials	17%	

There is an average reported loss of 20% of household income due to the disaster¹³

Food Security

Reported Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



% of households per main reported source of food in week prior to data collection:18

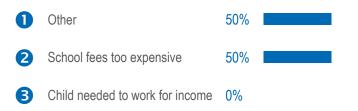
Purchased with own cash	89%	
Purchased on credit (debt)	3%	L
Gift from family or friends)	3%	L

Education

Student attendance

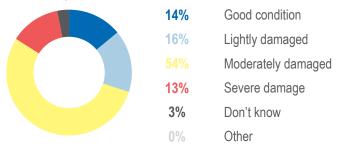
of households with children reported having school-3% aged children who were not attending school following the disaster

Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of 1 child(ren) reported to not be attending school Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19



Condition of school facilities

% of households reported the condition of the nearby school to be the following:



Health

Immunization

of households reported having children in the household 38% that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury

of households reported that a member of the household **56%** had suffered from a health issue (illness or injury) in the 30 days prior to data collection

- 13. Due to the sensitivity over asking about monthly income, respondents were asked what range their monthly income fell within. The upper bound of the range was used, and current income was divided by previous income before being averaged.
- 14. FCS is a measure of food security that looks at how often foods are consumed over a 1 week period, in order to give an indication if the household is eating a sufficient amount of food. FCS was calculated using the WFP CARI methodology, by asking respondents how many days per week their household consumed different groups of food, which are then multiplied by a coefficient based on the food group, added up, and ascribed a ranking (acceptable, borderline, or poor) based on the number (WFP, Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), 2014).
- 15. rCSI is a measure of food security that looks at a set list of five coping strategies that households might be using to make food last longer in the absence of sufficient foods. It uses 5 commonly practiced coping strategies across the world. rCSI was calculated by asking respondents how many days per week their household adopted different coping strategies to make food last longer. The number of days was then multiplied by a coefficient based on the coping strategies and added up. There are no officially established thresholds, but generally, scores between 0 and 3 are considered to be good, 4 to 9 is worrisome, and scores greater than or equal to 10 are concerning (WFP VAM Unit, Afghanistan, Guidance note: calculation of household food security outcome indicators, December 2012).
- 16. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.
- 17. Respondents could select multiple responses; only the top three choices are shown.













Donggala Regency, Tanantovea Sub-District



Top 3 types of health concerns reported by households with a member who had suffered from health issues in the 30 days prior to data collection:18





Main barriers to accessing healthcare reported by households who had needed to access medical treatment the 30 days prior to data collection:19

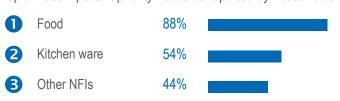
No issues	93%	
Cost of medicine/treatment too high	6%	
Don't know	2%	1

Main reasons (if any) that households have had to access health services in the 30 days prior to data collection:20



Priority Needs

Top 3 most important priority needs as reported by households:²⁰





Information Needs

% of households by the type of information that the household reported needing the most:19



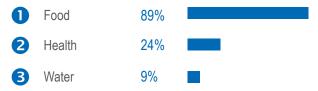
% of households by most preferred source from which they would like to receive new information:19

Face-to-face communication (e.g. from friends)	81%	
Television	12%	
Telephone/mobile phone (Voice Call)	4%	1

Humanitarian assistance

	of households reported that they had received
46%	humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data
	collection

Top 3 most common types of aid that households reported having received:18



% of households by most common reported source of aid:18

NGO distribution	51%	
Private Company	20%	
Government distribution	20%	

of households reported that they were happy with 64% the aid that they had received in the 30 days prior to data collection











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