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Central Sulawesi Earthquake, Tsunami, and Liquefaction: Population Needs

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Sub-District Profiles, Palu City

February 2019







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Palu City, Mantikulore Sub-District

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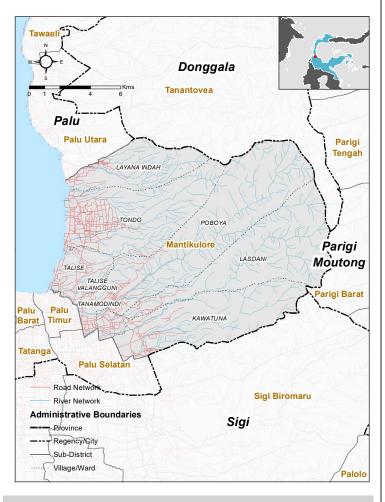
February 2019

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.¹ 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 130 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.



.dt Respondent metadata³

- 130 Total households interviewed
- 42 Average age of respondent in years
- 54% of respondents were female



Household composition by gender and age



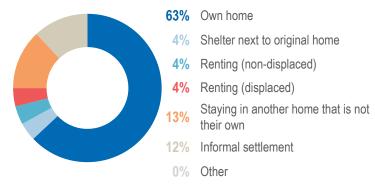
There was an average of 5 individuals reported per household

Head of Household

19%	of heads of households were female
15%	of heads of households were elderly
45	average age of the head of household in years
Dependency	ratio ⁴

0.8 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





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Displacement and Protection 沐~ ♥

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:



- 32% Nearby/on site Within 2km 19%
- Between 2km-5km 22%
- More than 5km or Don't 27% 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 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	82%	
Don't know	5%	• • • •
Move to a new location	4%	1 - C

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



Protection of Women's Needs

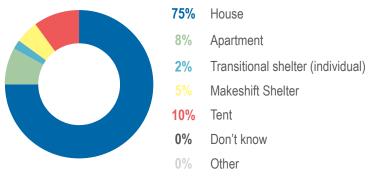
of households contained at least one pregnant or lactating woman

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.

Ġ. Ń	Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities
7%	of households contained at least one member with a self-reported physical or mental disability
Ť Ť	Child Protection
8%	of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver
-	Psychosocial Support
61%	of households reported having at least one member experiencing emotional distress from the disaster
	Shelter

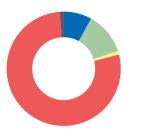
Shelter conditions

% 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 78% destroyed or damaged by the disaster

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



8% Household owns the land 12% Written agreement (still valid) Written agreement (expired) 78% Verbal/no agreement9 1% Don't know

Preferred Shelter Assistance



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

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.



25%



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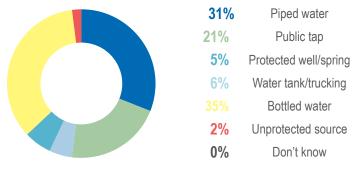
Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:¹⁰

0.0100	001100010111		
0	Assistance to build/repair shelter	62%	
2	Shelter building materials	32%	
3	Provide water to shelter	15%	
Top 3	8 most needed Non-Food Items	s (NFIs)	:10
1	Cooking utensils/kitchen set;	64%	
2	Bedding items (bedsheets, pillows);	42%	
3	Cooking fuel	19%	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to Water

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



- 66 of households reported drinking water that had been treated and was safe to drink
- 81% of households reported having enough water to meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

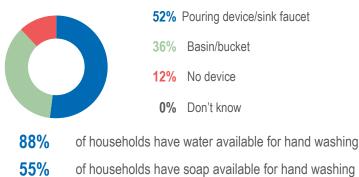
% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



- 78% Water source located on site
- 12% Less than 10 minutes
 - % 10–20 minutes
- 2% More than 20 minutes
- 0% Don't know

Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:



Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



- 74% Household latrine/toilet21% Communal latrine/toilet
- 3% Open defecation
- 2% Don't know

There is an average of 16 households reported to be sharing each communal latrine $^{\rm 11}$

Household and communal latrine conditions

77%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
7%	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

Main occupation of the household reported by households before the disaster and in the last month:¹²

Before Disaster		January 2019		
22%	Small business owner	1	Small business owner	23%
15%	Service industry	2	Service industry	12%
11%	Teacher, lawyer, engineer	ß	Teacher, lawyer, engineer	10%

10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.

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- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.

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

Before Disaster		January 2019
F0/		4.0

5%

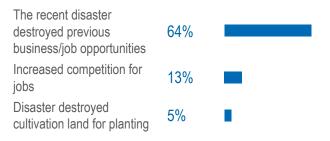
are unemployed

10%

30%

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

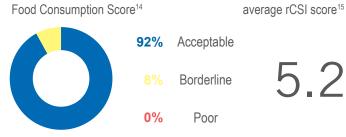
Main reported barriers to finding work:13



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

Food Security ر الك

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	86%	
Food assistance (government)	7%	•
Gift from family or friends)	6%	•

Education m

Student attendance



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

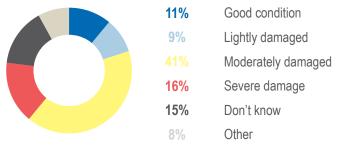
Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of **1** child(ren) reported to not be attending school

Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19

School damaged/destroyed Ð 62% Fear of school collapsing 2 50% Child not attending school В 12% before disaster

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 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 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.





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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	87%	
No information where health facilities are	5%	
Don't know	3%	1

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

0	None	44%	
2	Treat health problems	35%	
3	Get regular medications	17%	

Priority Needs 1.2.3

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

1	Food	62%	
2	Shelter support	35%	
B	Kitchen ware	32%	

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)	81%	
Television	6%	
Telephone/mobile phone (Voice Call)	5%	•

Humanitarian assistance

34%

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

1	Food	98%	
2	Tents	20%	
8	Health	20%	

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

Government distribution 41% Friends and family 23% NGO distribution

16%

57%

of households reported that they were happy with 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.

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

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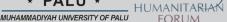


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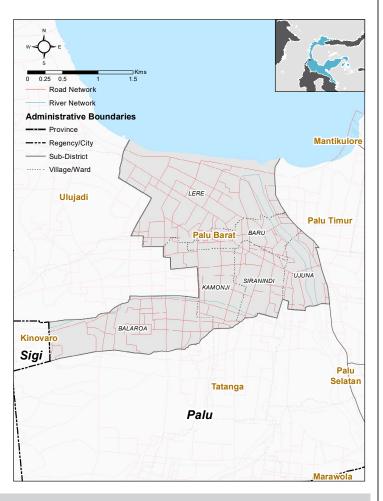


Background and methodology

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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 114 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.



.II Respondent metadata³

- 114 Total households interviewed
- 44 Average age of respondent in years
- 48% of respondents were female

★★ Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 6 individuals reported per household

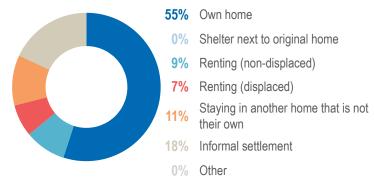
Head of Household

14%	of heads of households were female
12%	of heads of households were elderly
47	average age of the head of household in years
pendency	v ratio ⁴

Dependency ratio⁴

0.9	average youth dependency ratio
0.1	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.

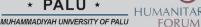
3. Respondent metadata provides information on the respondents interviewed for the questionnaire. While the respondent was usually the head of household, if the head of household was not present at the time of interview, a member of the household knowledgeable about household affairs responded instead. 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.

 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.
 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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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:



- 27% Nearby/on site Within 2km 39%
- Between 2km-5km 27%
- More than 5km or Don't 7% know

Non-displaced population⁵

of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 11% 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

0.7 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	77%	
Don't know	8%	
Move into the Government Transitional Shelter	6%	

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



Protection of Women's Needs

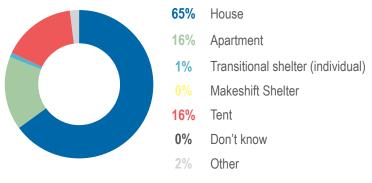
of households contained at least one pregnant or lactating woman

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.

Ġ. Ń	Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities
3%	of households contained at least one member with a self-reported physical or mental disability
ŤŤ	Child Protection
3%	of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver
	Psychosocial Support
56%	of households reported having at least one member experiencing emotional distress from the disaster
	Shelter

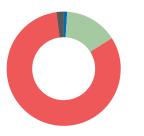
Shelter conditions

% 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 70% destroyed or damaged by the disaster

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



1% Household owns the land 15% Written agreement (still valid) Written agreement (expired) 82% Verbal/no agreement9 2% Don't know

Preferred Shelter Assistance



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

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.



12%



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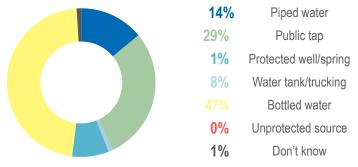
Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10

0	Assistance to build/repair shelter	52%			
2	Shelter building materials	50%			
3	Provide water to shelter	24%			
Top 3 most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs):10					
1	Cooking utensils/kitchen set;	68%			
2	Bedding items (bedsheets, pillows);	47%			
3	Mattresses/Sleeping mats	28%			

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

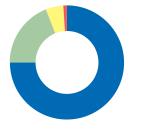
Access to Water

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

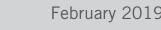


- of households reported drinking water that had been 96% treated and was safe to drink
- of households reported having enough water to 87% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

% 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):



- 75% Water source located on site
- 19% Less than 10 minutes
 - 10-20 minutes
- 1% More than 20 minutes
- 0% Don't know

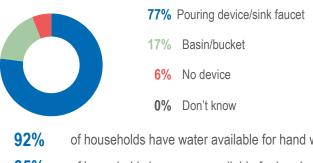


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Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:





of households have water available for hand washing

of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



- 79% Household latrine/toilet Communal latrine/toilet 18% Open defecation 2%
- Don't know 1%

There is an average of 45 households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

74%	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
68%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy \$ 4

Occupation and employment

Main occupation of the household reported by households before the disaster and in the last month:12

Before Disaster		January 2019		
54%	Small business owner	1	Small business owner	55%
10%	Vocational profession	2	Unemployed	15%
7%	Unemployed	3	Vocational profession	8%

10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.

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- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown

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8





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

Before Disaster	January 2019

7%

D

are unemployed

14%

32%

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

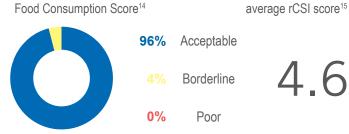
Main reported barriers to finding work:13



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)



% of households per main reported source of food in week prior to data collection: $^{\mbox{\tiny 18}}$

Purchased with own cash	86%	
Food assistance (government)	4%	i
Food assistance (charity, private company)	4%	

Education

Student attendance



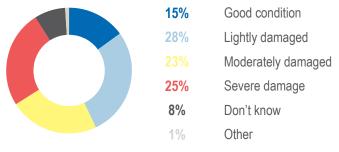
of households with children reported having schoolaged children who were not attending school following the disaster Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of **1** child(ren) reported to not be attending school

Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:¹⁹

 School damaged/destroyed
 Child not attending school before disaster
 Route to school is too dangerous
 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 householdthat 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 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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16. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown.17. Respondents could select multiple responses; only the top three choices are shown.



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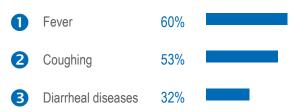
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KlasNas PP Multi-Sector Needs Assessment KEMENTERIAN SOSIAL Central Sulawesi Province

Palu City, Palu Barat 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	83%	
Cost of medicine/treatment too high	8%	•
Don't know	4%	1 C

Main reasons (if any) that households have had to access health services in the 30 days prior to data collection: $^{\rm 20}$

0	None	41%	
2	Treat health problems	36%	
3	Get regular medications	25%	

1.2.3 **Priority Needs**

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

0	Food	81%	
2	Kitchen ware	47%	
3	Water	29%	

Communication with Communities

Information Needs

10

% 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)	62%	
Television	21%	
Social media	12%	

Humanitarian assistance

21%

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: $^{\mbox{\tiny 18}}$

0	Food	92%	
2	Water	21%	
B	Tents	12%	-

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

Government distribution62%NGO distribution25%Friends and family8%

71%

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of households reported that they were happy with 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.

HUMANITARIAN

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

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Palu City, Palu Selatan Sub-District

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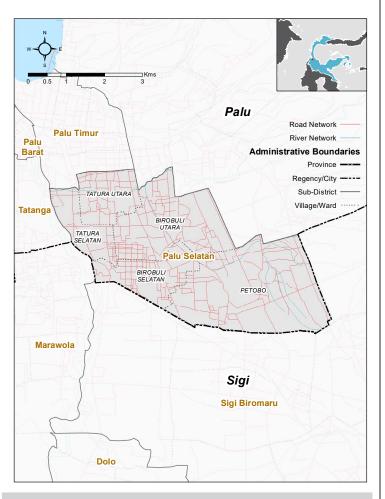


Background and methodology

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.¹ 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.



.dt Respondent metadata³

- 98 Total households interviewed
- 45 Average age of respondent in years

unicet

for every child

41% of respondents were female



Household composition by gender and age



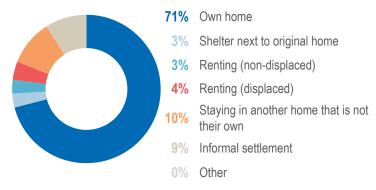
There was an average of 5 individuals reported per household

Head of Household

8%	of heads of households were female		
9%	of heads of households were elderly		
47	average age of the head of household in years		
Dependency ratio⁴			

0.6	average youth dependency ratio
0.2	average elderly dependency ratio
0.8	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

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Palu City, Palu Selatan Sub-District

INDONESIA

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★ ♥ Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

26% of households were no longer living in their original house due to the disaster

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



- 32% Nearby/on site18% Within 2km
- 18% Between 2km–5km
- **32%** More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

6%

7% of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 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

0.4 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 to a new location	4%	•
Return back to original home	3%	i

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



Protection of Women's Needs

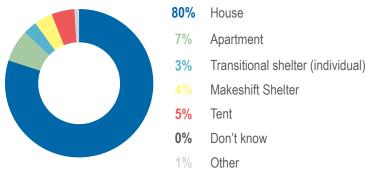
of households contained at least one pregnant or lactating woman

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.

Ġ. Ń	Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities
3%	of households contained at least one member with a self-reported physical or mental disability
ŤŤ	Child Protection
3%	of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver
-	Psychosocial Support
43%	of households reported having at least one member 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:



56% of households reported that their original shelter was either destroyed or damaged by the disaster

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



16% Household owns the land
6% Written agreement (still valid)
0% Written agreement (expired)
78% Verbal/no agreement⁹
0% Don't know

Preferred Shelter Assistance



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

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.





Palu City, Palu Selatan Sub-District

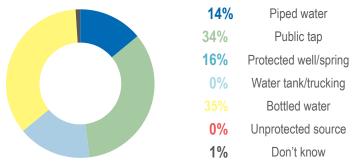
Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10

0	Assistance to build/repair shelter	55%			
2	Shelter building materials	24%			
8	None	18%			
Тор 3	Top 3 most needed Non-Food Items (NFIs):10				
0	Bedding items (bedsheets, pillows);	47%			
2	Cooking utensils/kitchen set;	44%			
3	Mattresses/Sleeping mats	32%			

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

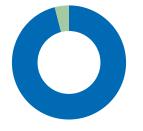
Access to Water

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



- of households reported drinking water that had been 98% 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):



- 96% Water source located on site
- 4% Less than 10 minutes
 - 10-20 minutes
- 0% More than 20 minutes
- 0% Don't know

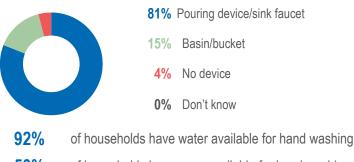


February 2019



Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:





- of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



- 88% Household latrine/toilet Communal latrine/toilet 12% Open defecation 0%
- Don't know 0%

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

Household and communal latrine conditions

96%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
7%	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 Sé

Occupation and employment

Main occupation of the household reported by households before the disaster and in the last month:12

Bef	ore Disaster		January 20	19
30%	Small business owner	1	Small business owner	28%
21%	Government job	2	Government job	20%
14%	Service industry	B	Vocational profession	11%

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





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Palu City, Palu Selatan Sub-District

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

Before Disaster		January 2019		
0/				~

4%

are unemployed

9%

16%

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

Main reported barriers to finding work:13

The recent disaster destroyed previous business/job opportunities	62%	
Only dangerous or low-paid jobs are available	6%	•
Available jobs are too far away	6%	•

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

des **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	97%	
Purchased with cash assistance	1%	I
Food assistance (government)	1%	I.

Education m

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 **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

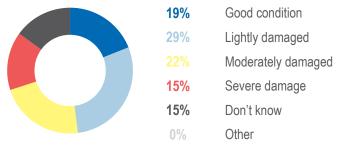
School damaged/ Π 100% destroyed Other 0% 2 Child not attending school В



Condition of school facilities

before disaster

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



Health

Immunization

of households reported having children in the household 22% 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 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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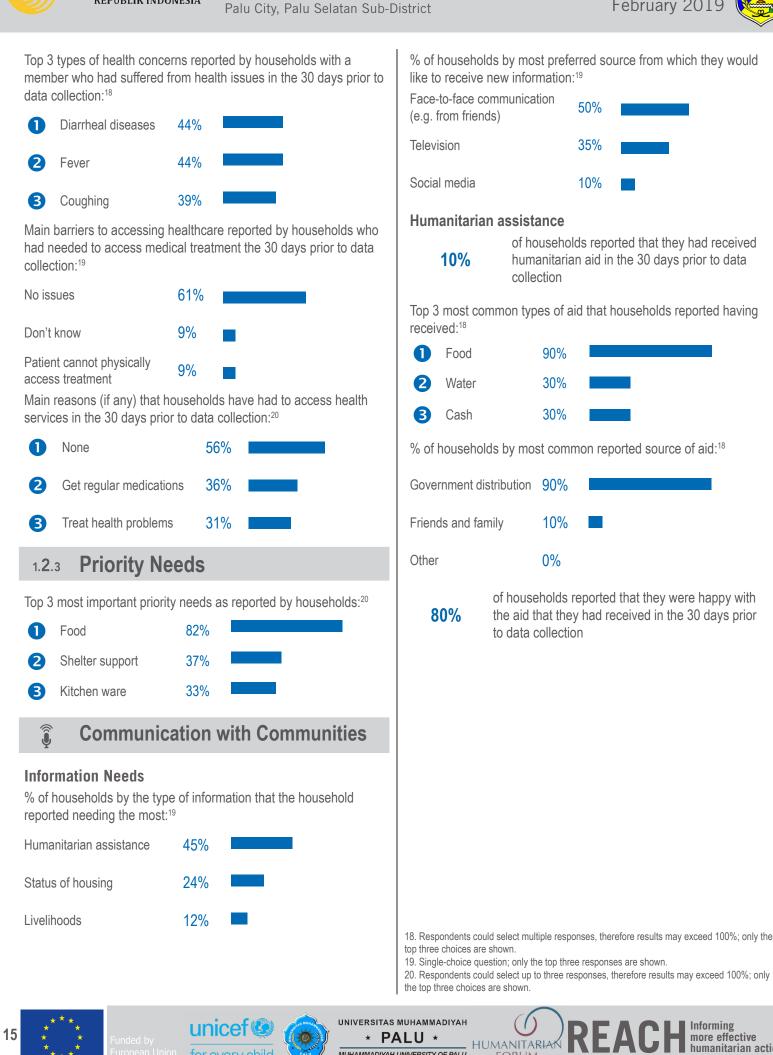
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for every child

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

KEMENTERIAN SOSIAL Central Sulawesi Province

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February 2019



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Palu City, Palu Timur 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.¹ 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 111 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.



лh Respondent metadata³

- 111 Total households interviewed
- 45 Average age of respondent in years
- 74% of respondents were female



Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 5 individuals reported per household

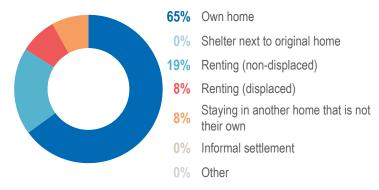
Head of Household

24%	of heads of households were female
21%	of heads of households were elderly
48	average age of the head of household in years
nondone	v rotio ⁴

Dependency ratio⁴

0.6	average youth dependency ratio
0.2	average elderly dependency ratio
0.8	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







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Palu City, Palu Timur Sub-District

INDONESIA

February 2019

SULAWESI TENGAH

★ ♥ Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

16% of households were no longer living in their original house due to the disaster

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



- 55% Nearby/on site0% Within 2km
 - 0% Between 2km–5km
- 45% More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 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

0.5 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	92%	
Don't know	4%	i
Move to a new location	1%	I.

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



Protection of Women's Needs

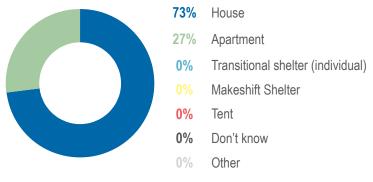
16% of households contained at least one pregnant or lactating woman

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.

Ġ. Ń	Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities
2%	of households contained at least one member with a self-reported physical or mental disability
Ť Ť	Child Protection
8%	of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver
-	Psychosocial Support
40%	of households reported having at least one member 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:



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

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



41% Household owns the land
5% Written agreement (still valid)
2% Written agreement (expired)
52% Verbal/no agreement⁹
0% Don't know

Preferred Shelter Assistance



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

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.





Palu City, Palu Timur Sub-District

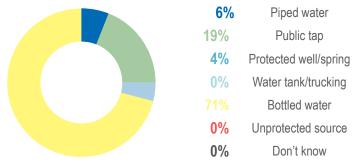
Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10

0	Assistance to build/repair shelter	39%	
2	None	32%	
3	Shelter building materials	24%	
Тор 3	most needed Non-Food Items	(NFIs)	:10
0	Bedding items (bedsheets, pillows);	33%	
2	None of the above	33%	
3	Cooking utensils/kitchen set;	27%	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

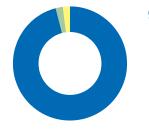
Access to Water

% 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 95% 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):



- 96% Water source located on site
- 2% Less than 10 minutes
 - 10-20 minutes
- 0% More than 20 minutes
- 0% Don't know

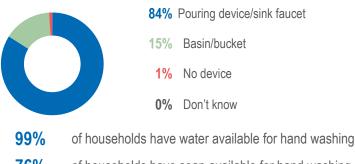


February 2019



Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:



76%

of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



91% Household latrine/toilet Communal latrine/toilet Open defecation 0%

Don't know 0%

There is an average of **6** 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
2%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
69%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy Seg

Occupation and employment

Main occupation of the household reported by households before the disaster and in the last month:12

Bet	fore Disaster	January 2019		19
40%	Small business owner		Small business owner	38%
11%	pension	2	pension	12%
7%	Teacher, lawyer, engineer	ß	Service industry	7%

10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.

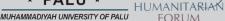
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- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown

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Palu City, Palu Timur Sub-District

INDONESIA

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

Before Disaster	January 2019

4%

are unemployed

6%

19%

of households had at least one working-age household 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)



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

Purchased with own cash	97%	
Food assistance (government)	2%	I
Gift from family or friends)	1%	L

Education m

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

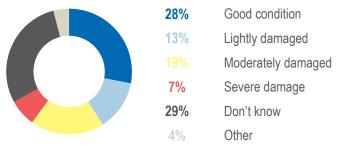
Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19

- Child not attending school 33% a before disaster Household displaced; school 33% 2 too far
- B School fees too expensive

Condition of school facilities

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

0%



Health

Immunization

of households reported having children in the household 13% 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 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.











Palu City, Palu Timur 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	86%	
Cost of medicine/treatment too high	7%	•
Don't know	5%	

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

0	None	50%	
2	Get regular medications	43%	
3	Treat health problems	11%	•
₿	Treat health problems	11%	-

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)	43%	
Television	25%	
Social media	24%	

Humanitarian assistance

11%

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	100%		
2	Water	8%	•	
B	Tents	8%	•	
0/ - Channel and the second and the second sec				

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

Government distribution 67% NGO distribution 8% 8% Friends and family

67%

of households reported that they were happy with 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.





INDONESIA









Palu City, Palu Utara Sub-District

INDONESIA

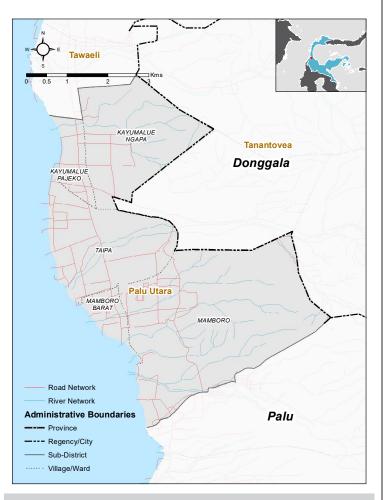
February 2019

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.¹ 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 107 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.



.dt Respondent metadata³

- 107 Total households interviewed
- 44 Average age of respondent in years
- 36% of respondents were female

ÅÅ **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 5 individuals reported per household

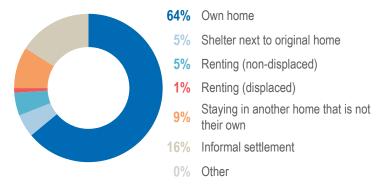
Head of Household

6%	of heads of households were female	
12%	of heads of households were elderly	
47	average age of the head of household in years	
nondonov ratio ⁴		

Dependency ratio

0.8	average youth dependency ratio
0.1	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





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Palu City, Palu Utara Sub-District

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★ ♥ Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

31% of households were no longer living in their original house due to the disaster

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



- 60% Nearby/on site28% Within 2km
 - 4% Between 2km–5km
- 8% More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

9% of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 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

0.7 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 location80%Return back to original home8%Move into the Government
Transitional Shelter6%

9%

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



Protection of Women's Needs

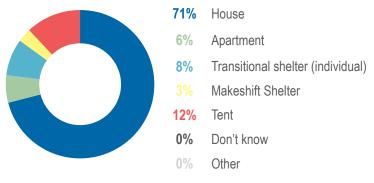
of households contained at least one pregnant or lactating woman

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.

Ġ. Ń	Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities
4%	of households contained at least one member with a self-reported physical or mental disability
Ť Ť	Child Protection
5%	of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver
-	Psychosocial Support
34%	of households reported having at least one member 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:



61% of households reported that their original shelter was either destroyed or damaged by the disaster

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



18% Household owns the land
4% Written agreement (still valid)
1% Written agreement (expired)
77% Verbal/no agreement⁹
0% Don't know

Preferred Shelter Assistance



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

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.





Palu City, Palu Utara Sub-District

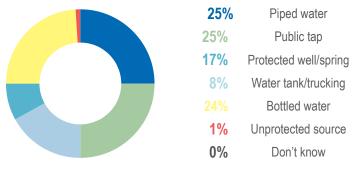
Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10

0	Assistance to build/repair shelter	53%	
2	Shelter building materials	36%	
3	Provide water to shelter	22%	
Тор 3	most needed Non-Food Items	(NFIs)	.10
0	Cooking utensils/kitchen set;	65%	
2	Bedding items (bedsheets, pillows);	60%	
3	Mattresses/Sleeping mats	36%	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

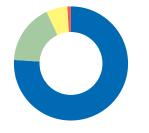
Access to Water

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



- of households reported drinking water that had been 91% 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):



- 76% Water source located on site
- 17% Less than 10 minutes
 - 10-20 minutes
- 0% More than 20 minutes
- 1% Don't know

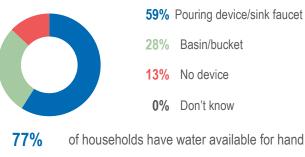
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Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:





of households have water available for hand washing

of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



- 79% Household latrine/toilet Communal latrine/toilet 19% Open defecation 2%
- Don't know 0%

There is an average of **4** households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

8	9%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
8	8%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
7	3%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy Sé

Occupation and employment

Main occupation of the household reported by households before the disaster and in the last month:12

Bei	Before Disaster		January 2019	
29%	Service industry	0	Service industry	27%
22%	Small business owner	2	Small business owner	22%
9%	Unemployed	3	Unemployed	14%

10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.

Informing more effective humanitarian action

- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown

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Palu City, Palu Utara Sub-District

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

Before Disaster	January 2019

9%

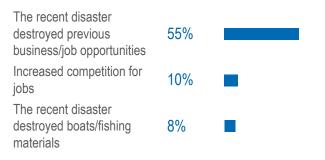
are unemployed

14%

37%

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

Main reported barriers to finding work:13



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 **98%** Acceptable Borderline 0% Poor

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

Purchased with own cash	92%	
Food assistance (government)	6%	
Purchased with cash assistance	2%	i

Education \square

Student attendance



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

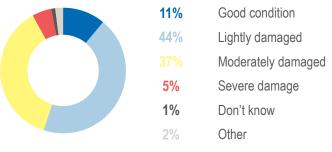
Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of **1** child(ren) reported to not be attending school

Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not attending school by households with children not attending school:19

Fear of school collapsing Ð 57% School damaged/destroyed 2 21% School has no space or is B 14% overcrowded

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 that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury



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4%

of households reported that a member of the household 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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16. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown. 17. Respondents could select multiple responses; only the top three choices are shown.

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Palu City, Palu Utara 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	72%	
No information where health facilities are	17%	
No medicine/treatment available	3%	1 - C

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

0	Get regular medications	59%	
2	None	26%	
3	Treat health problems	24%	

Priority Needs 1.2.3

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

0	Food	91%	
2	Kitchen ware	40%	
3	Water	31%	

Communication with Communities

Information Needs

25

% 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)	80%	
Telephone/mobile phone (Voice Call)	17%	
Social media	2%	1

Humanitarian assistance

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43%
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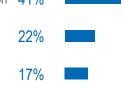
of households reported that they had received humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data collection

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

0	Food	91%	
2	Water	22%	
3	Tents	11%	

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

Government distribution 41% Friends and family 22% NGO distribution





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of households reported that they were happy with 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.

HUMANITARIAN

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

Informing more effective humanitarian action





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February 2019

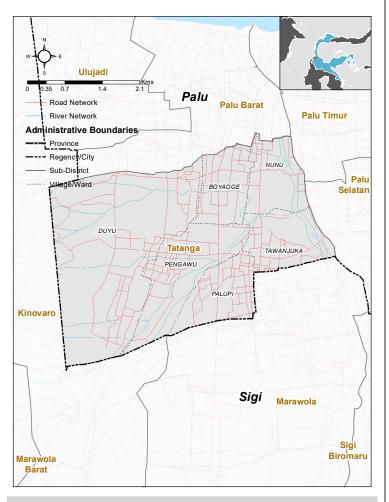


Background and methodology

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.¹ 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 104 out of a total population of 253,926 households weresurveyed 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.



.II Respondent metadata³

- **104** Total households interviewed
- 47 Average age of respondent in years
- 32% of respondents were female



Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of **5** individuals reported per household

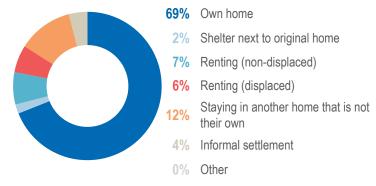
Head of Household

14%	of heads of households were female	
14%	of heads of households were elderly	
48	average age of the head of household in years	
nondonov ratio4		

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.

 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.
 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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Palu City, Tatanga Sub-District

INDONESIA

February 2019



★ ♥ Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

24% of households were no longer living in their original house due to the disaster

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



- 39% Nearby/on site22% Within 2km
- 5% Between 2km–5km
- 34% More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

10% of non-displaced households were hosting at least one 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

0.3 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%	
Return back to original home	5%	
Move into the Government		
Transitional Shelter	4%	

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



Protection of Women's Needs

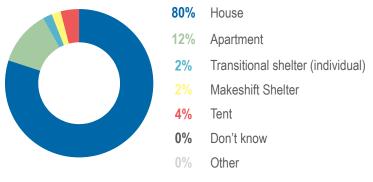
21% of households contained at least one pregnant or lactating woman

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.

Ġ. Ń	Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities	
2%	of households contained at least one member with a self-reported physical or mental disability	
ŤŤ	Child Protection	
4%	of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver	
-	Psychosocial Support	
42%	of households reported having at least one member 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:



64% of households reported that their original shelter was either destroyed or damaged by the disaster

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



38% Household owns the land
8% Written agreement (still valid)
2% Written agreement (expired)
52% Verbal/no agreement⁹
0% Don't know

Preferred Shelter Assistance



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

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.





Palu City, Tatanga Sub-District

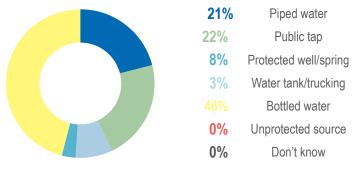
Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10

0	Assistance to build/repair shelter	48%	
2	Shelter building materials	44%	
3	None	25%	
Тор 3	most needed Non-Food Items	s (NFIs):10	
0	Cooking utensils/kitchen set;	54%	
2	Bedding items (bedsheets, pillows);	44%	
3	Blankets	27%	

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 96% treated and was safe to drink
- of households reported having enough water to 86% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

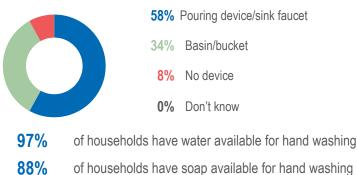
% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



- 83% Water source located on site
- 6% Less than 10 minutes
 - 10-20 minutes
- 3% More than 20 minutes
- 3% Don't know

Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:



of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



- 88% Household latrine/toilet
- Communal latrine/toilet ٩%
- Open defecation
- Don't know 1%

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

Household and communal latrine conditions

86%	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

of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is 90% not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy Seg

Occupation and employment

Main occupation of the household reported by households before the disaster and in the last month:12

Before Disaster		January 2019		
19%	Small business owner	0	Small business owner	17%
17%	Government job	2	Government job	15%
15%	Vocational profession	3	Vocational profession	14%

10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.

Informing more effective humanitarian action

- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown

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Palu City, Tatanga Sub-District

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

Before Disaster	January 2019

6%

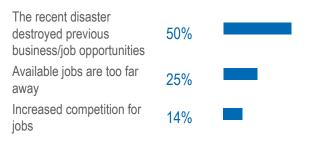
are unemployed

12%

50%

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

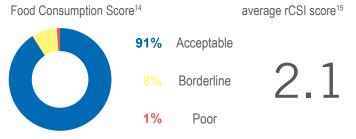
Main reported barriers to finding work:13



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	92%	
Gift from family or friends)	2%	1
Food assistance (charity, private company)	2%	I.

Education m

Student attendance



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

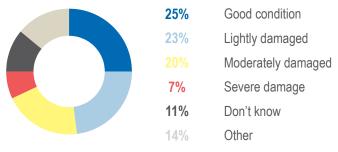
Among households where children were not attending school, there was an average of **1** child(ren) reported to not be attending school Top 3 reported reasons why school-aged children were not

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 28% that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury

30%

of households reported that a member of the household 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 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.

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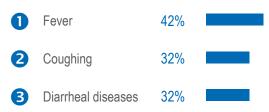






Palu City, Tatanga Sub-District

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	58%	
Don't know	23%	
Cost of medicine/treatment too high	10%	

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

0	None	53%	
2	Get regular medications	38%	
3	Treat health problems	19%	

Priority Needs 1.2.3

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

1	Food	83%	
2	Water	48%	
3	Electricity	35%	

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)	57%	
Television	30%	
Telephone/mobile phone (Voice Call)	5%	•

Humanitarian assistance

47%

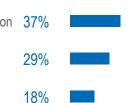
of households reported that they had received humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data collection

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

0	Food	92%	
2	Tents	31%	
B	Water	26%	

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

Government distribution 37% Private Company 29% Friends and family 18%



84%

of households reported that they were happy with 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.

















Palu City, Tawaeli Sub-District

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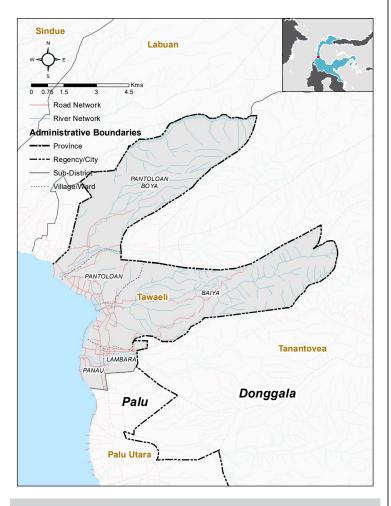


Background and methodology

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.¹ 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.



... Respondent metadata³

- **118** Total households interviewed
- 42 Average age of respondent in years
- 65% of respondents were female

★★ Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of 5 individuals reported per household

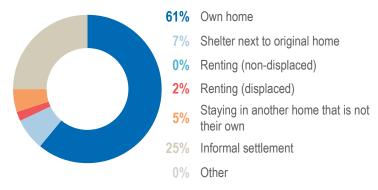
Head of Household

10%	of heads of households were female
13%	of heads of households were elderly
45	average age of the head of household in years
nondone	γ ratio ⁴

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.

 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.
 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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KlasNas PP Multi-Sector Needs Assessment KEMENTERIAN SOSIAL Central Sulawesi Province

Palu City, Tawaeli Sub-District

INDONESIA

February 2019



★ ♥ Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

39% of households were no longer living in their original house due to the disaster

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



- 13% Nearby/on site55% Within 2km
- 13% Between 2km–5km
- 19% More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

9% of non-displaced households were hosting at least one displaced household in a house that they own

There is an average of **5** IDP individuals in each displaced household hosted by a non-displaced household

average dependency ratio of displaced household size

0.8 to hosting household size for non-displaced households hosting IDPs⁶

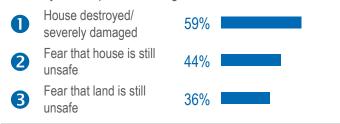
Movement intentions in the next 6 months

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

Remain in the current location	64%	
Move into the Government Transitional Shelter	14%	
Return back to original home	12%	

17%

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



Protection of Women's Needs

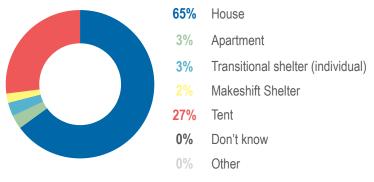
of households contained at least one pregnant or lactating woman

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.

Ġ. Ń	Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities
7%	of households contained at least one member with a self-reported physical or mental disability
Ť Ť	Child Protection
2%	of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver
-	Psychosocial Support
74%	of households reported having at least one member 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:



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

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



28% Household owns the land
25% Written agreement (still valid)
13% Written agreement (expired)
29% Verbal/no agreement⁹
5% Don't know

Preferred Shelter Assistance



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

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.





Palu City, Tawaeli Sub-District

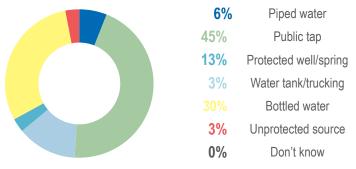
Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10

0	Assistance to build/repair shelter	67%	
2	Shelter building materials	64%	
3	Construction labor	25%	
Тор 3	most needed Non-Food Items	(NFIs)	.10
0	Cooking utensils/kitchen set;	70%	
2	Cooking stove	45%	
3	Mattresses/Sleeping mats	42%	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

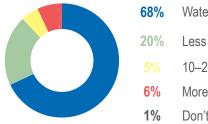
Access to Water

% 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 79% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

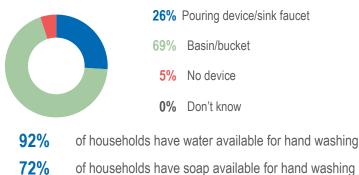
% of households by reported amount of time it takes to walk to main water source, fetch water, and return (including queuing at the water source):



- Water source located on site
- Less than 10 minutes
- 10-20 minutes
- More than 20 minutes
- Don't know

Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:



Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



- 62% Household latrine/toilet
- Communal latrine/toilet 30%
- Open defecation 6%
- Don't know 2%

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

Household and communal latrine conditions

77%	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
82%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy Sé

Occupation and employment

Main occupation of the household reported by households before the disaster and in the last month:12

Before Disaster		January 2019		
23%	Small business owner	0	Small business owner	22%
14%	Construction	2	Unemployed	20%
14%	Fishing	3	Construction	10%

10. Respondents could select up to three responses; therefore results may exceed 100%; only the top three choices are shown.

Informing more effective humanitarian action

- 11. Average taken from households reporting the use of communal latrines.
- 12. Single-choice question; only the top three responses are shown

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Palu City, Tawaeli Sub-District

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

Before Disaster	January 2019	

0%

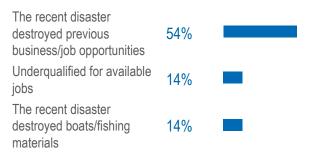
are unemployed

20%

24%

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

Main reported barriers to finding work:13



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 94% Acceptable 5% Borderline

1% Poor

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

Purchased with own cash	7
Food assistance (charity, private company)	13
Gift from family or friends)	6

75% **1**3% **6**%

average rCSI score¹⁵

4.2

Education

Student attendance



34

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

unicet

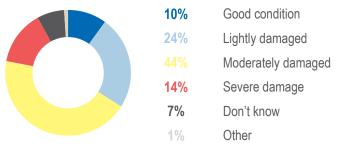
for every child

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%
B	NA	0%

Condition of school facilities

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



🏶 Health

Immunization

41% of households reported having children in the household that were not immunized for measles, mumps, and rhubella (MMR).

Illness and injury



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of households reported that a member of the household 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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Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

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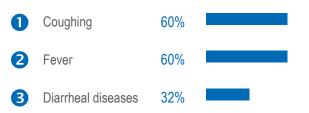
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Palu City, Tawaeli Sub-District

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	91%	
Cost of medicine/treatment too high	5%	• • • • •
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

1	Treat health problems	43%	
2	Get regular medications	41%	
3	None	37%	

Priority Needs 1.2.3

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

0	Food	72%	
2	Kitchen ware	61%	
3	Other NFIs	41%	

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	8%	•
Loud speakers	3%	1

Humanitarian assistance

61%

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	96%	
2	Water	22%	
B	Tents	18%	

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

Government distribution 44% NGO distribution 35% PMI (Indonesian Red

10%

74%

Cross)

of households reported that they were happy with 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.

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Palu City, Ulujadi Sub-District

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February 2019

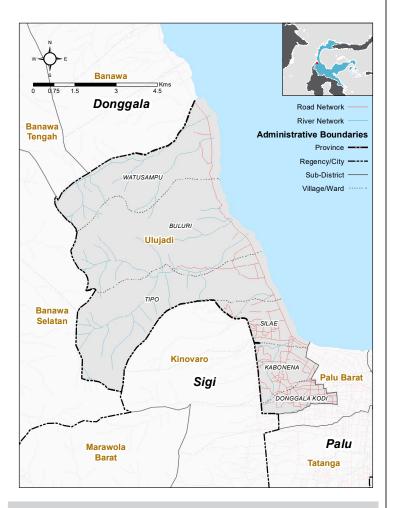


Background and methodology

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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 110 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.



.II Respondent metadata³

- **110** Total households interviewed
- 42 Average age of respondent in years
- 37% of respondents were female



Household composition by gender and age



There was an average of **5** individuals reported per household

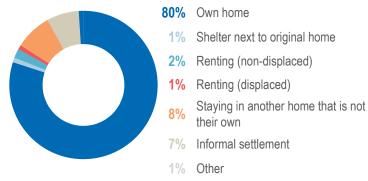
Head of Household

11%	of heads of households were female
7%	of heads of households were elderly
43	average age of the head of household in years
nendenc	v ratio ⁴

Dependency ratio⁴

0.7	average youth dependency ratio
0.1	average elderly dependency ratio
0.8	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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 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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Palu City, Ulujadi Sub-District

INDONESIA

February 2019

SULAWESI TENGAH

★ Y Displacement and Protection

Displaced population⁵

18% of households were no longer living in their original house due to the disaster

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



- 50% Nearby/on site33% Within 2km
- 17% Between 2km–5km
- 0% More than 5km or Don't know

Non-displaced population⁵

26%

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

There is an average of **6** IDP individuals in each displaced household hosted by a non-displaced household

average dependency ratio of displaced household size

1.7 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 to a new location	4%	
Return back to original home	3%	i

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



Protection of Women's Needs

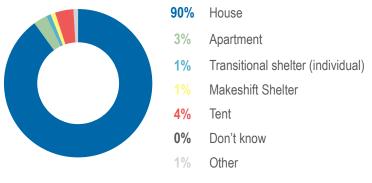
of households contained at least one pregnant or lactating woman

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.

Ġ. Ń	Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities
1%	of households contained at least one member with a self-reported physical or mental disability
ŤŤ	Child Protection
2%	of households contained at least one child that was separated from their usual caregiver
-	Psychosocial Support
44%	of households reported having at least one member 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:



72% of households reported that their original shelter was either destroyed or damaged by the disaster

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



27% Household owns the land
2% Written agreement (still valid)
0% Written agreement (expired)
71% Verbal/no agreement⁹
0% Don't know

Preferred Shelter Assistance



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

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.





Palu City, Ulujadi Sub-District

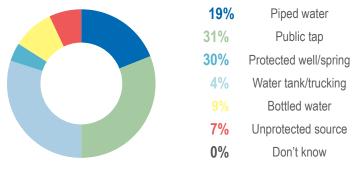
Top 3 preferred types of assistance that households wanted to receive in order to rebuild/repair their homes in the 6 months after data collection:10

0.0100	oonoodonn		
0	Assistance to build/repair shelter	60%	
2	Shelter building materials	42%	
3	Future disaster information	22%	
Тор 3	most needed Non-Food Items	s (NFIs)	:10
0	Cooking utensils/kitchen set;	64%	
2	Bedding items (bedsheets, pillows);	39%	
3	Mattresses/Sleeping mats	24%	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

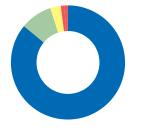
Access to Water

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

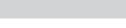


- of households reported drinking water that had been **99%** treated and was safe to drink
- of households reported having enough water to 96% meet their total needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing

% 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):



- 86% Water source located on site
- 9% Less than 10 minutes
 - 10-20 minutes
- 1% More than 20 minutes
- 1% Don't know



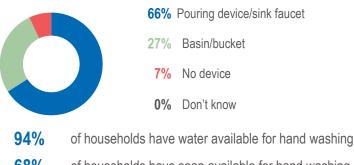


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Hygiene practices

% of households by location used for hand washing:

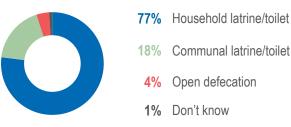




of households have soap available for hand washing

Sanitation conditions

% of households by most common defecation practice:



There is an average of 13 households reported to be sharing each communal latrine¹¹

Household and communal latrine conditions

86%	of households with communal latrines reported their toilet had adequate lighting
14%	of households with communal toilets reported that there are separate toilets for men and women
86%	of households with communal toilets reported their toilet is not inside the household and has locks on the doors

Economy Sé

Occupation and employment

Main occupation of the household reported by households before the disaster and in the last month:12

Before Disaster			January 20	19
24%	Government job	0	Government job	22%
21%	Service industry	2	Service industry	19%
14%	Small business owner	3	Small business owner	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





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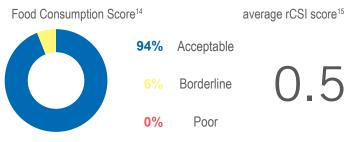


Palu City, Ulujadi Sub-District

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

Before Disaster		January 2019		
3% ai		re unemployed	8%	, 0
19%	of households had member that is not		orking-age household	
Main re	ported barriers to fin	ding work:13		
Only dangerous or low-paid 48%				
Disaster destroyed business/job opportunities 38%				
Underqualified for available jobs		5%		
There is an average reported loss of 0% of household income due to the disaster ¹³				
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	97%	
Own production (hunting, fishing, farming)	2%	1
Food assistance (government)	1%	L

Student attendance

Education



 \square

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

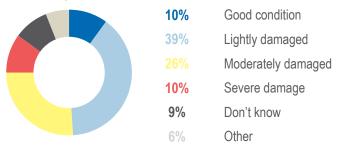
Among households where children were not attending school, there

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

Fear of school collapsing a 31% School damaged/destroyed 31% В Other 10%

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

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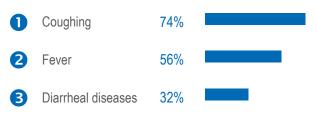




Multi-Sector Needs Assessment KEMENTERIAN SOSIAL Central Sulawesi Province

Palu City, Ulujadi 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	85%	
Cost of medicine/treatment too high	6%	•
No information where health facilities are	3%	1 - C

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

0	Get regular medications	59%	
2	Treat health problems	37%	
3	None	24%	

Priority Needs 1.2.3

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

1	Food	76%	
2	Kitchen ware	46%	
3	Water	36%	

Communication with Communities

Information Needs

40

% 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)	76%	
Television	14%	
Mobile Phone (text SMS)	4%	i

Humanitarian assistance

32%

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	91%	
2	Water	46%	
B	Health	29%	

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

Government distribution 66% PMI (Indonesian Red 26% Cross) NGO distribution



91%

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of households reported that they were happy with 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.

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

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February 2019