

LOMBOK EARTHQUAKE 7.0M 5 AUGUST 2018

1. Situation in Lombok

An earthquake of magnitude 7.0 hit the island of Lombok (Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia) on 5 August at 11:46UTC. The earthquake followed a previous incident on 28 July (6.4Mw) and affected the regencies of North Lombok, East Lombok and Mataram and was also felt in Bali and Sumbawa Islands.

The latest figures were issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) yesterday (9 August) showed 270,168 people displaced and 1,033 people seriously injured. Displaced people are spread across 121 evacuation centres across North Lombok, East Lombok, West Lombok and Mataram City. The number of recorded deaths has reached 259 people. The earthquake has also damaged 64,534 houses and 458 schools as well as a number of public facilities such as hospitals, mosques, and health clinics.

BNPB reported that there are a number of different data on the death toll and emphasized that the official data are those from BNPB and BPBD West Nusa Tenggara. BNPB emphasized that during the initial and necessarily confusing period of emergency response, differences of data are common. BNPB is working with ministries/institutions and local government to synchronize the data. BNPB Command Post and Emergency Operations Centre (EOC or Pusdalops) BPBD West Nusa Tenggara are still verifying the data.

A total of 362 aftershocks were reported until 9 August at 13:05 hrs among which were 18 significant earthquakes. The last large aftershock recorded was of 6.2 M with the epicentre at 16 kilometres deep and 13 km northeast of Mataram City. People are encouraged to remain calm in the face of ongoing shocks.

2. **Government Response Summary**

The government has launched a comprehensive response at National and local level. They have activated a protection cluster and encouraged organizations in country to support the response effort. Initial sectoral damage and impact assessment activities are being undertaken by various national government agencies and organizations. The Government of Indonesia through the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) is deploying increasing numbers of personnel, logistic assistance, and heavy equipment as well as aid distribution. Joint Search and Rescue (SAR) team are rescuing and evacuating people still trapped under collapsing buildings. Various Ministries and the Armed Forces are working together with volunteers to provide health and medical services, water and sanitation facilities and distribution of basic logistics and primary needs supplies. The number of fatalities and displaced are expected to rise alongside with the needs.

Indonesian-based humanitarian partners present on the ground are conducting assessment, distribution of food, non-food-items and WASH assistance. As shared during national cluster on protection coordination meeting, these activities have been able to reach 25 villages (out of 52) in North Lombok and East Lombok Regency.

ChildFund Target Location Assessment North Lombok is the worst affected. The identified location for intervention is in Sambik Bangkol village, North Lombok, Gangga sub district. This area has a population of approximately 8,000 inhabitants and comprises of several sub villages. The area has been quite severely impacted by both earthquakes. An assessment of 80% of buildings have collapsed including housing. All 7 primary schools have been affected, with a high number of displacements – people have relocated to safe spaces in centers in Dusun sub village. Here, the village's flat terrain without any buildings provides safe areas for affected people.

The loss and damage of people's homes are further exacerbated with access to water, sanitation, and wells being damaged or destroyed. With schooling and child care centers also affected by the disaster it is estimated that approximately 1200 children are not attending school or continuing their education informally. . No services or assessments have been carried out by others in this area. It is an area with a great majority of working adults who have migrated to Malaysia and Middle East leaving their dependents behind. Many children live with a care taker or grandparents, highlighting child protection risks in the event of grandparents being displaced or affected by the earthquake. People primarily depend on fishing and farming for their livelihoods.

3. Identification of critical response areas

ChildFund's technical and programmatic capacities will fill gaps in the overall response in the area, meeting children's needs which are not being addressed by other humanitarian actors. CF Indonesia will focus its work on **child protection in emergencies (CPiE) through establishment of child-centered spaces (CCS) providing psycho-social activities to children and young adults.** It will work with existing organizations in the areas that has expertise on other themes such as water and sanitation, livelihoods or organized women and youth groups. CPiE will be the "value-add" in partnering with these local organizations. Initial and informal contacts have been established already. **ChildFund will work with them in implementing CCS (normalizing activities), psycho-social first aid and strengthening of community-based child protection systems or referral mechanism in the area.** Coordination with peer organizations such as Plan, Save the Children or child protection cluster will be done to ensure there are no duplication of efforts and services/interventions are well-spread among the needy villages.

Funding needs to implement the response activities outside of our mandated area, including a reasonable level of in-country management and support costs, can be fully met by grant donors. Some resources are potentially available to support a response program.

ChildFund Korea has offered \$50,000 – \$100, 000 for an emergency response initiative. **This fund can kick-off CPIE activities in the areas for a period of 3 – 6 months. The fund can also be used to leverage funding from other sources.** Other Alliance members will also be approached. With respect to in-country sources, currently, ChildFund Indonesia has an existing standby PCA with UNICEF. They may negotiate to activate it for CPIE funding. **ChildFund Team in Indonesia is now working on establishing fundraising targets to implement emergency response and early reconstruction activities for a period of six months to one year.**

Areas for Emergency Intervention:

Immediate (1-3 months)	Recovery (6-9+ months)
<p>Child Centered Spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services to be provided equally for both girls and boys, recognizing their unique needs according to age 	<p>Community based child protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening and re-establishing a bust referral system for children • Support focal point people to ensure the repting of concerns and issues are handled well
<p>Psycho-social support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulation and normalization activities for children to ensure individual learning for school aged children • Psycho-social services for teachers, carers affected by the earthquake will also be provided to ensure children obtain the necessary support 	<p>Psycho-social support continues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing longer-term and recurring traumas children may have from the earthquake while they also deal with the absence of their parent(s) who migrated abroad for work
<p>Transitional Education Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with teachers, parents and carers ChildFund will facilitate sessions to readapt teaching methods to an outside classroom setting (ie “open classroom”) • Teachers, parents, and carers could have the opportunity to learn more about Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and school safety 	<p>Transitional Education Services continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While school construction will take its time to commence, transitional education services will continue to be provided • Based on a site assessment in collaboration with Gagas Local NGOs, ChildFund will support local government in securing commitment to redesign and reconstruct Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) appropriate education facilities