



SITUATION UPDATE No. 8

The 2018 Lombok Earthquake, INDONESIA

M 6.4 (29 Jul), M 7.0 (5 Aug), M 6.2 (9 Aug), M 6.5 (19 Aug), M 6.9 (19 Aug)
adinet.ahacentre.org/reports/view/1249 | <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/eq-2018-000122-idn>
Monday, 28 August 2018, 08:00 hrs (UTC+7)

No. **8**
FINAL

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1. HIGHLIGHTS

THE 2018 LOMBOK EARTHQUAKE, INDONESIA (Update as of 25 Aug 2018)

M 6.4 (29 Jul), M 7.0 (5 Aug), M 6.2 (9 Aug), M 6.5 (19 Aug), M 6.9 (19 Aug)

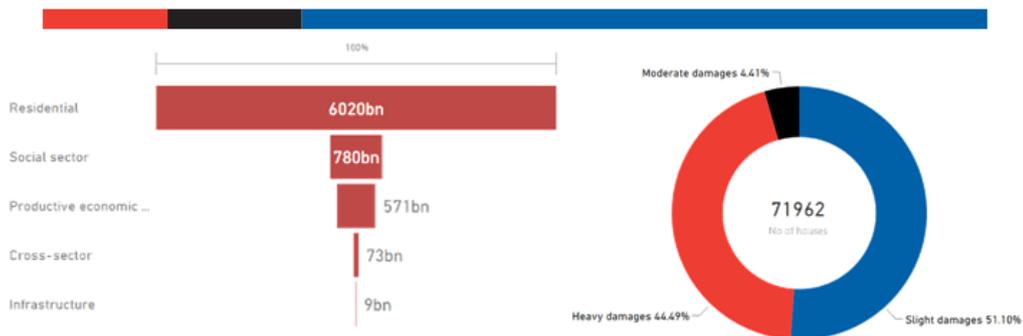


This update presents the maximum recorded impact data until 25 August 2018. Some figures have decreased due to improving situation, e.g. IDPs, see Section 3 of Situation Update for further information



Affected areas:

- Central Lombok
- East Lombok
- Mataram City
- North Lombok
- West Lombok
- West Sumbawa
- Sumbawa Besar



- a. Series of moderate and strong earthquakes have rocked cities and regencies in Lombok Island, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), in July and August 2018, i.e. with the following major shocks: M 6.4 (29 Jul), M 7.0 (5 Aug), M 6.2 (9 Aug), M 6.5 (19 Aug), and M 6.9 (19 Aug).
- b. Following the M 6.4 earthquake (29 July), NTB Governor declared emergency response period until 11 August 2018 through Governor Decree 360-642/2018. It was then extended following for the period of 12-25 August 2018 through Governor Decree 360-653/2018. Throughout the emergency response period, the Government of Indonesia through the BNPB maintains the position that international assistance is not required and that national capacity and resources remain sufficient to support emergency response and recovery led by Provincial Government ([BNPB](#)).
- c. Based on a coordination meeting at Incident Command Post (*Posko PDB*) of the 2018 Lombok Earthquake on 24 August 2018, it has been decided that the emergency response will be officially completed on 25 August 2018 as initial Governor Decree stated ([BNPB](#)). Accordingly, a transition to early recovery program will be started.
- d. At the end of emergency response period, as of 25 August 2018, National Disaster Management Authority ([BNPB](#)) has verified an overall fatalities number of 561, 431,416 people displaced, and 74,361 housing damages. An updated assessment has been conducted and identified around IDR 7.7 trillion (\pm USD 528 million) in economic damage and loss. See Section 3 for breakdown information on disaster impact.
- e. With the end of official emergency response period in view, the President issued Instruction 5/2018 on 'Acceleration of Post-disaster Rehabilitation in West Lombok Regency, North Lombok Regency, Central Lombok Regency, East Lombok Regency, Mataram City, and Affected Areas in West Nusa Tenggara Province'.
- f. The AHA Centre In-Country Liaison Team and ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) completed their field support mission on 15 August 2018. The first and second sortie of relief items from Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) have been distributed to affected population in four regencies

(see right figure below of a family tent established in West Lombok Regency). The third sortie of DELSA relief items arrived in Lombok International Airport on 21 and 22 August 2018. The third sortie consists of a total of 380 boxes of hygiene kits and 108 boxes of family kits.



These complements the first and second sortie that consist of 1 Mobile Storage Unit (MSU), 350 family tents, 420 hygiene kits, and 192 family kits.

- g. In addition to the AHA Centre ICLT and ASEAN-ERAT deployment and DELSA relief items distribution, the AHA Centre seconded staffs to BNPB's Data and Information Centre in Jakarta and provided remote support to National Assisting Post (Pospenas) in the form of collection, preparation of materials, and dissemination of disaster



information to regional and international stakeholders. On this incident, the AHA Centre flash updates can be found here: <https://ahacentre.org/flash-updates/>, while series of situation updates can be found here: <https://ahacentre.org/situation-updates/>

2. SUMMARY OF EVENTS, FORECAST, AND ANTICIPATED RISK

- a. On Sunday, 5 August 2018, 20.46 (UTC +8) an earthquake with magnitude of 7.0 occurred in East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province. Following the earthquake, a minor tsunami was observed in Carik (0.135 metre) and Badas (0.100 metre). All major earthquakes in Lombok is being tracked by BNPB for their preparedness and emergency response planning and operations.

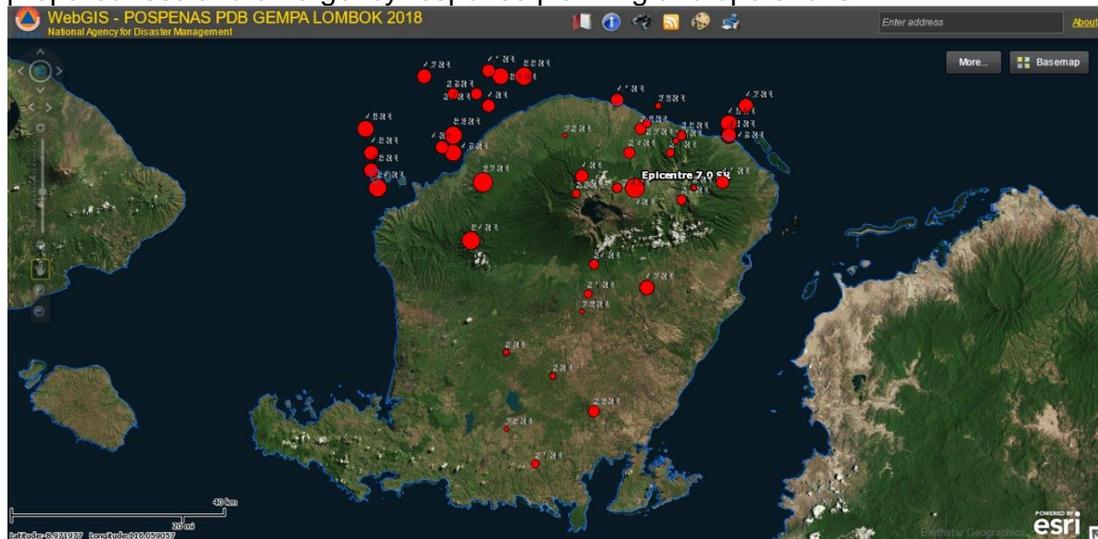


Figure 1. Earthquake epicentres recorded since 5 August 2018 (Source: [BNPB](#))

- b. Altogether, more than a thousand earthquakes have occurred in Lombok Island in the past four weeks, following five major shocks (see below). Furthermore, moderate-to-strong earthquakes persist in the area, which can be originated from any points in Bali, NTB, or East Nusa Tenggara. The most recent one felt in Lombok was M 5.1 on 26 August 2018, 10.53 (UTC+7) with epicenter at 7.59 S and 117.3 E at depth of 10 km whereas North and East Lombok felt an intensity III MMI ([BMKG](#)). Humanitarian partners need to be aware on the source of earthquakes in the region (right figure, with higher resolution maps can be found in [the Indonesian Earthquake Hazards & Source](#)).

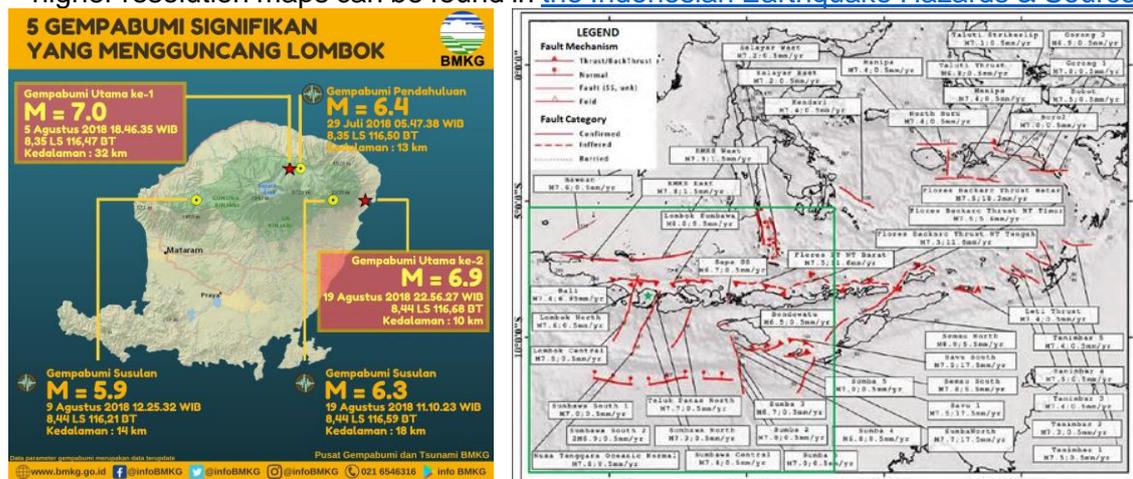


Figure 2 Major Shocks in Lombok (left) and Fault Lines around Bali, NTB and NTT (right, high resolution maps can be found [here](#))

- c. Emergency Response Team of Geological Agency (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources / ESDM) found an indication of thrust fault movement in east-west direction, with its vertical off-set found in Sambik Bengkol Village and Selengan Village, Kayangan District, at the height of around 2-50 cm. This distribution of vertical off set is originated from fault newly identified after the earthquake on 5 August 2018. Emergency Response Team of Geological Agency (ESDM) stated that the surface fault is a part **North Lombok Thrust Fault** with an east-west direction, which forms a fault zone with southern-northern distribution. An illustration of this conclusion can be found in the image below. The North Lombok Thrust Fault is potentially associated with Back-Arc Thrust Flores. A similar conclusion has also been also stated in a statement by the [BMKG](#).

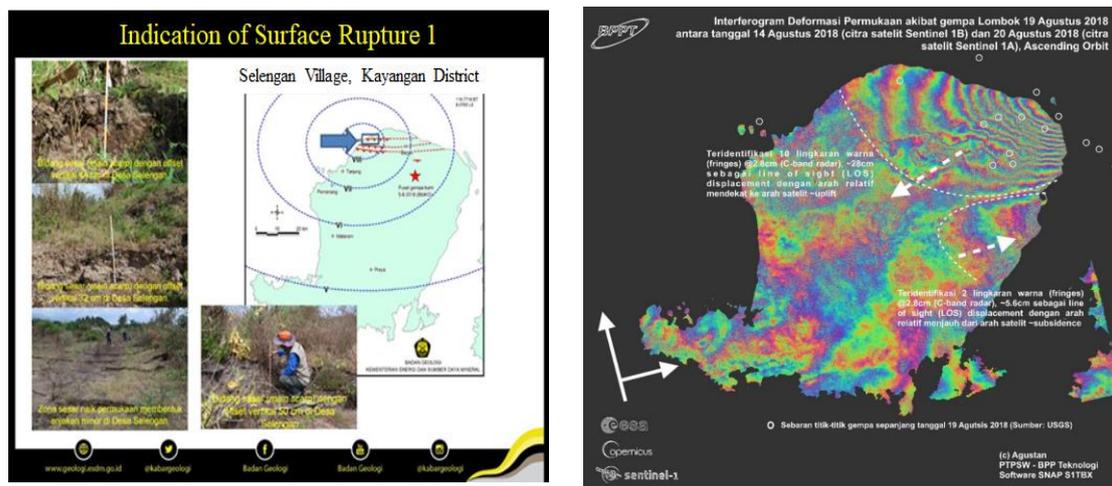


Figure 3 Indication of Surface Rupture (left, PVMBG) and Line of Sight displacement mapping following the M 6.9 19 August 2018 (right, BPPT)

- d. Following the M 6.5 and M 6.9 earthquake on 19 August 2018, Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) conducted a Line of Sight (LOS) displacement mapping, using images from European Space Agency (ESA) Sentinel-1 satellite. As can be seen below, displacement was mostly identified in north-eastern side of Lombok Island (upper-right side), indicating a different type of movement in comparison to the M 7.0 earthquake (5 August), with land displacement mostly in central-northern part of Lombok ([AHA Centre's Situation Update #4](#)).
- e. It is currently hot and dry in Lombok, Bali and Sumba islands. A drought occurrence has been identified in Lombok and Sumbawa islands of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province since rainfall record is only around 0-20 mm. The total needs of clean water for affected population should be projected by considering the rainfall pattern.
- f. Health cases reported in the second and third week following strong earthquakes in Lombok have started to decline as can be seen below; i.e. against cases of chronic diarrhea, dysentery, influenza-like illness, respiratory tract infection, and pneumonia. Some illness has completely solved from the report.

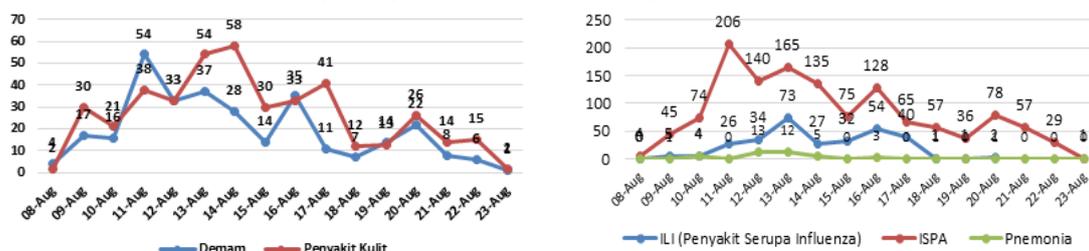


Figure 4 Illness recorded in Lombok: Fever and skin disease (left) and Influenza-like illness, respiratory tract (ISPA), and Pneumonia (right)

- g. Health risk due to **asbestos**, which dominates building materials in the affected area. At this point, building debris and disaster waste needs to be managed more properly. Damage to material containing asbestos can result in the release of small asbestos fibers that become airborne and are readily inhaled. Although asbestos are not acutely hazardous to health, the asbestos fibers can remain in the lungs for a long period of time causing diseases such as asbestosis and lung cancer.

The figure below show the reported building dismantle and debris removal progress. As can be seen the progress until the end of emergency response period is around 14.8%. The process of debris removal will be continued and scheduled to be completed within the next two months. Within that period, exposure to asbestos may increase not only in damaged areas, but also at the debris / waste disposal site; accordingly, precaution required for humanitarian workers and affected people.

NO	DISTRICT	BUILDINGS		DISMANTLED		DISMANTLE IN PROGRESS		PROGRESS	
		NUMBER	VOL	NUMBER	VOL	NUMBER	VOL	PROGRESS (%)	
1.	Pemenang	663	19.890	102	3.060	561	16.830	15,39	
2.	Tanjung	520	15.600	189	5.670	331	9.930	36,35	
3.	Gangga	195	5.850	31	930	164	4.920	15,90	
4.	Kayangan	245	7.350	43	1.290	202	6.060	17,55	
5.	Bayan	333	9.990	20	600	313	9.390	6,01	
6.	Semalun	330	9.900	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Sambalia	412	12.360	0	0	0	0	0	
8.	Gunung Sari	187	5.610	42	1.260	145	4.350	22,46	
	TOTAL	2.555	86.550	427	12.810	1.716	51.480	14,80	

Figure 4 Progress of Building Dismantle and Debris Removal
(Source: Command Post/Posko PDB)

3. ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE, IMPACT, AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

- a. At the end of emergency response period, as of 25 August 2018, National Disaster Management Authority (**BNPB**) has verified an overall fatalities number of 561, 431,416 people displaced, and 74,361 housing damages. Out of the total affected people that exposed to strong tremor V-VIII MMI (3,512,689) in Lombok Island, around 12.28 % were still (431,416), i.e. this is the maximum recorded number. An updated assessment has been conducted and identified around IDR 7.7 trillion (\pm USD 528 million) in economic damage and loss.

Following the M 6.9 earthquake on 19 August 2018, **BNPB** confirmed additional fatalities of 10 people, 24 people injured, additional 151 houses damaged (7 heavy damages, 5 moderate damages, and 139 light damages), and 6 places of worship. The additional fatalities were reported from East Lombok regency (4), Sumbawa Besar (5), and West Sumbawa (1). Accordingly, BNPB has updated the casualties map in six regencies and 1 city of NTB Province below.

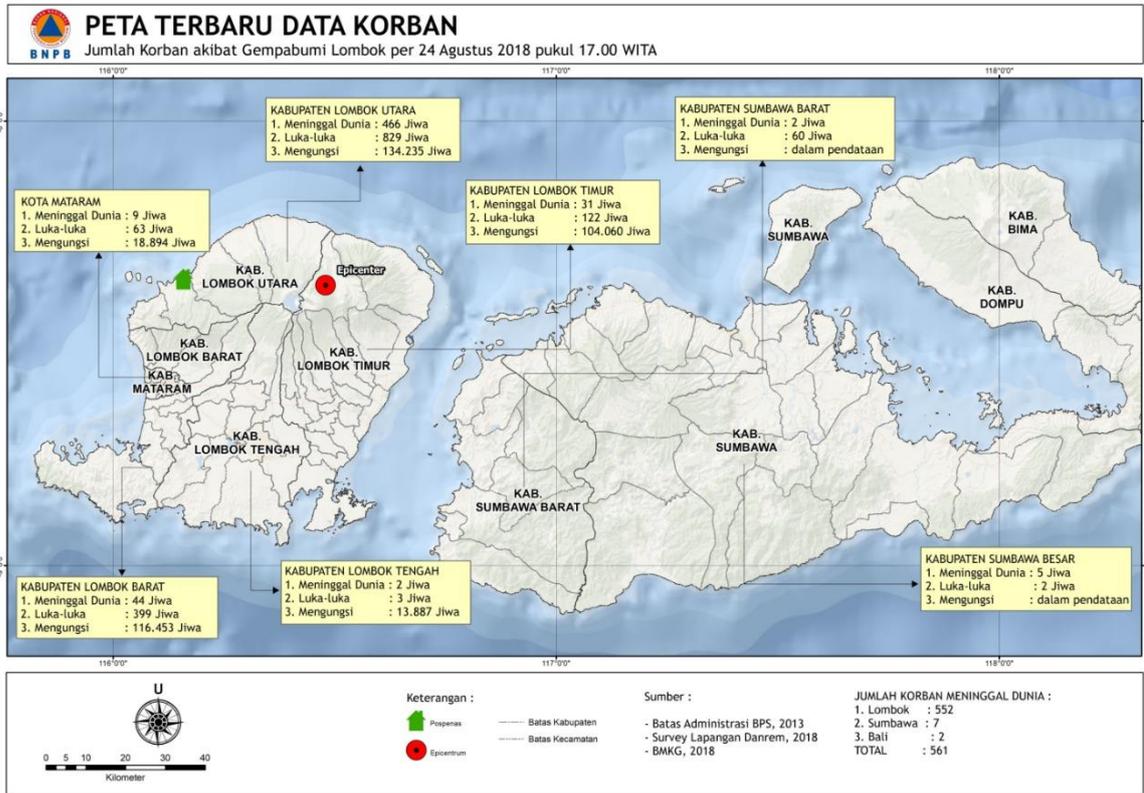


Figure 5 Casualties following the 2018 Lombok Earthquake (as of 24 August 2018, BNPB)

Furthermore, the table below provides the maximum number of affected population in each regency/city, following all major aftershocks across time.

Table 1. Casualties in Lombok Island following the 2018 Lombok Earthquake, Indonesia - Maximum recorded number*

Location	East Lombok Regency	North Lombok Regency	West Lombok Regency	Central Lombok Regency	Mataram city
Affected population (exposed to earthquake intensity V-VIII MMI)	1,192,110	218,533	685,161	939,409	477.476
Population displaced (% of affected) (BNPB)	104,060	178,122	116,453	N/A	18,894
Families displaced (BNPB)	35,329	47,048	29,166	N/A	4,275
Fatalities	31	466	44	2	9
Serious injuries	122	829	399	3	63
Light injuries	95	392	189	18	89
Damaged buildings					
Heavy damage	2,938	12,546	11,925	9	110
Moderate damage	0	0	0	722	25
Light damage	2,853	5,328	11,701	4,036	619
Initial estimation of economic damage & loss (BNPB)	IDR 417.3 billion / USD 284.5 thousands	IDR 2.7 trillion / USD 184 million	IDR 1.5 trillion / USD 102 million	IDR 174.4 billion / USD 118.9 thousands	IDR 242.1 billion / USD 165 thousands

* Consolidated from most recent release from BNPB and Lombok Earthquake Command Post

In addition, the figure on the right illustrate the distribution of maximum displaced population by district (*kecamatan*) in four regencies and one city within Lombok Island (BNPB). The areas with darker red indicates districts with more IDPs, with black, green and purple points indicate location of earthquake epicentre. As it can be seen on the right side, BNPB provided map on the distribution of displaced people, which is widespread in the northern part of Lombok Island (both on its east and west side). The map also confirms that no people displaced in Central Lombok Regency.

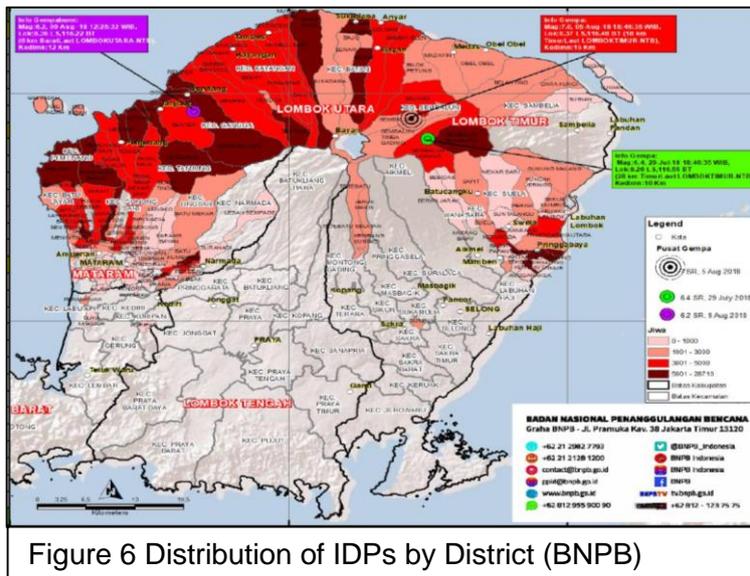


Figure 6 Distribution of IDPs by District (BNPB)

b. The following figure showcases time series data of reported total number of IDPs in affected areas. As can be seen, in the first week following M 6.4 earthquake (29 July) more than 8,000 people already displaced. Within 72 hours after the M 7.0 earthquake (5 Aug) the reported IDPs numbers already over 150,000 people; and further increased to over than 250,000 following aftershock of M 6.2 (9 Aug), as well as already over 350,000 within the next 72 hours. Within the period of the Week 2 and 3 of the emergency response (i.e. 9-19 August 2018), the number of IDPs were constant around 400,000 people. The M 6.5 and M 6.9 earthquakes on 19 August 2018 increased the IDPs number to over that 431,000, which was recorded as the maximum displaced

people over these past four weeks. The number is believed to be stabilized. With the view to some reports on the ground that national government agencies and NGOs have started to provide temporary shelter, the number IDPs have decreased

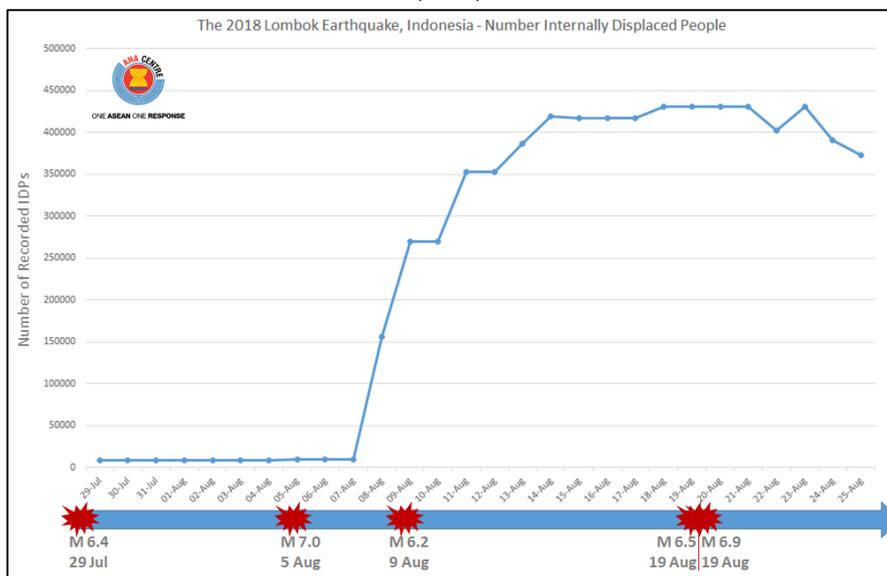


Figure 7 # IDPs over time (Consolidated by AHA Centre based on reports from BNPB's Pospensas and Command Post (*Posko PDB*))

390,529 (24 Aug or when the decision to officially end the emergency response operations) and to just over than 373,329 on 25 August 2018.



- c. Following the M 6.9 earthquake on 19 August 2018, BNPB conducted rapid assessment based on shakemap, building locations, and population distribution exposed to intensity VII MMI, i.e. in Sambelia District, East Lombok Regency. The BNPB team identified houses with heavy damage in Sugian Village, Data Kunci Village, and Lau Pandan Village, Sambelia District (yellow dots in the figure below). This supports the result of LOS, described in section 2-c, and explains additional building damage in East Lombok Regency.

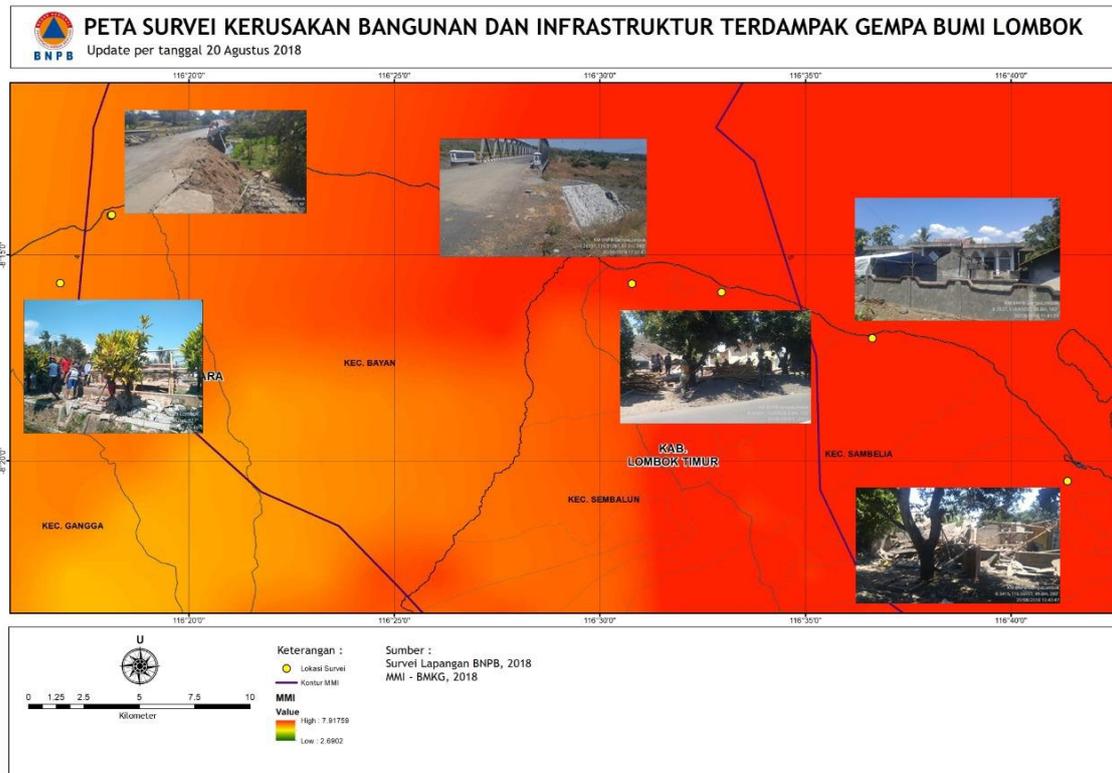


Figure 8 Result of Building damage survey following major aftershocks M 6.9 (19 Aug, BNPB)

- d. Following the activation of Sentinel Asia platform and Disaster Charter, five remote damage assessment activities through aerial survey and satellite observation have been completed: 1) by Indonesian agencies (BNPB, BIG, BPPT, and PVMBG); 2) by UNITAR-UNOSAT following the M 7.0 earthquake; 3) Regional Service of Image Processing and Remote Sensing (SERTIT), Government of France; 4) various observations made by data provider nodes and data analysis nodes of Sentinel Asia; and 5) DigitalGlobe. All observations identified are of various locations, and thus can complement each other. Imageries available for Lombok can be found in [AHA Centre's situation updates](#).

As can be seen below, National Assisting Post (*Pospenas*) of BNPB has consolidated results of remote building damage assessments from LAPAN, UNOSAT, and SERTIT ([BNPB](#)). Damages 71,749 buildings have been identified, and most of them are located in northern part of Lombok (red dots).



update per tanggal 14 Agustus 2018:

KOLABORASI LOMBOK BANGKIT

336 titik telah terdata melalui Qlue

202 organisasi turut membantu, dan 4 organisasi menggunakan Qlue

9.584 jiwa telah terdata melalui Qlue

1.905 relawan terdapat, dan 238 yang melapor melalui Qlue

dengan rekanan
BNPB | Mabes TNI | ORARI | UIN Mataram | Humanitarian Forum Indonesia | CRS | Basarnas | Dinas Sosial NTB

4 pahlawan teraktif: chan_dinsosNTB dari Dinas Sosial, masyekh dari BNPB, juniusTambunan dari BNPB, Alumni UIN Mataram

#1 Download Qlue di Play Store lalu ikuti instruksi login

#2 Tekan tanda + lalu mulai lapor situasi posko, titik kerusakan dan kondisi logistik

#3 Semakin banyak titik dilaporkan, bantuan semakin rata. Semakin banyak yang selamat.

dan perjuangan belum selesai. masih banyak yang harus dipetakan!
info lebih lanjut: Media Center BNPB di 0859 6147 2837

BNPB's National Assisting Post (Pospenas) has started to consolidate crowd-source reports of building damages and evacuation sites (left figure), with the formal verification process (below figure). Out of the total 125,741 houses are subjected to formal verification, 10,060 (8%) have received housing damage certificates from their local government and thus are eligible for compensation fund disbursement.

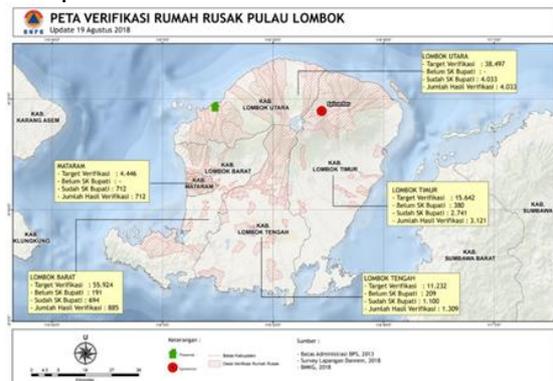


Figure 9 Illustration of Consolidated Building damage verification by BNPB

4. ACTIONS TAKEN AND RESOURCES MOBILISED

Response by Government of Indonesia

- a. Following the visit of H. E. President Joko Widodo on 13-14 August 2018 to the 2018 Lombok Earthquake affected areas, the President provides the following instructions:
 - To verify the total number of houses affected, including those experiencing heavy, moderate, and light damage.
 - To provide assistance to people who their houses have been heavily damaged, starting from 14 August 2018.
 - To recover economic activities in earthquake affected areas, and request all stakeholder to prioritize economical facilities rehabilitation.



- To provide education and guidance on earthquake-resistant housing construction, to minimize damages against future earthquake.
 - To immediately rehabilitate public facilities, especially health facilities and education facilities to support resumption of teaching activities.
- b. Vice President, H. E. Jusuf Kalla, visited the affected areas on 21 August 2018 and reassured the commitment of support from national government as well as the following instructions:
- Lombok has to be rebuild as soon as possible, mourning period has to be ended, rehabilitation will soon proceed and to be completed within six months period.
 - Governor is the main responsible official for recovery period, with full support of national line ministries and agencies under coordination of BNPB.
 - Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the people's house have to be conducted through a participatory approach and assisted by Ministry of Public Works and Housing, to ensure quality assurance of the building against future earthquake and with funding support from BNPB.
 - Rehabilitation fund will be channeled directly to the people, once verification process is done and formally legalized by Regent/Mayor.
 - Local businessmen/businesswomen are encouraged to stock building materials at their shops to ensure easy access to those materials at reasonable price.
 - Ministry of Public Works and Housing is preparing the development of RISHA house (Basic, instant, and healthy house) with personnel support from University of Mataram and other national university, such as UGM, which has direct experience on community assistance in housing reconstruction process following the 2006 Yogyakarta and Central Java Earthquake.
- c. The national government is fully supporting the provincial government response and has committed IDR 4 trillion (USD 274 million) for emergency response and early recovery, with fiscal space up to IDR 7 trillion (USD 480 million) for rehabilitation & reconstruction.
- d. With the end of official emergency response period in view, the President issued Instruction 5/2018 on 'Acceleration of Post-disaster Rehabilitation in West Lombok Regency, North Lombok Regency, Central Lombok Regency, East Lombok Regency, Mataram City, and Affected Areas in West Nusa Tenggara Province'.

Table 2 Scope of President Instruction 5/2018

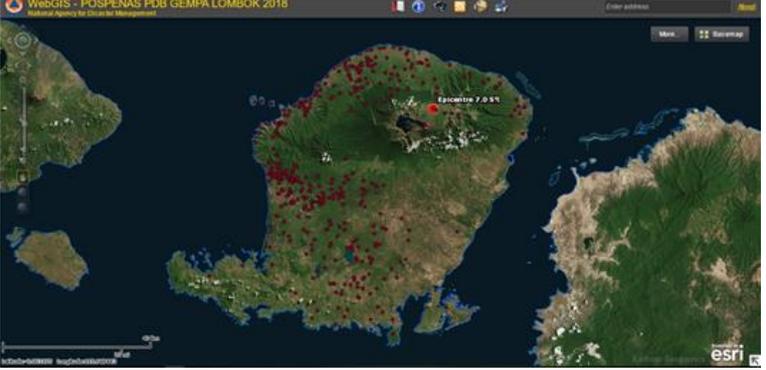
Rehabilitation	Reconstruction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. improvement of the environment, b. repair of public infrastructure and facilities, c. provision of support to repair damaged houses of disaster-affected people, d. socio-psychological recovery, e. health services, f. recovery of socio-economic and cultural aspects, g. restore safety and order, h. revitalization of government functions, and i. revitalization of public services function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. rebuilding the infrastructure and facilities, b. rebuilding of community social facilities, c. revitalization of socio-culture of the community, d. ensure rebuilding process done with the right design and use of better equipment for earthquake-resistant buildings, e. participation and role of non-government organization and community-based organization, private sector and civil society, f. restoring the socio-economic and cultural condition, g. enhancement of public service function, and h. enhancement of main services for the community.



e. The following table indicates the summary of emergency response activities by national ministries / agencies

National Government Ministries / Agencies	Summary of emergency response activities
National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performed national coordination with the relevant ministries/agencies, private sector and non-governmental organisation, including volunteers regarding the emergency response. On the ground, BNPB managed the National Assisting Post (Pospenas) • Provided assistance for data collection and enhancement of the information system to support planning • Initiate coordination with NGOs and universities, capable to provide assistance for village rebuilding processes in the next 3-6 months.
Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics (BMKG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided updates regarding earthquake and weather • Outreach to sites on for general education on the impact of earthquake and tsunami.
Geospatial Information Agency (BIG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line of Sight (LOS) Displacement mapping • Provide base maps for emergency response operations
Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line of Sight (LOS) Displacement mapping • Will conduct mapping of the three affected zones using drones. • Sent hundreds of locally produced bone implants to help rehabilitation of victims who experience broken/cracked bones
Search and Rescue Agency (BASARNAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to implement search and rescue operations
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-earthquake and soil characteristics assesment in affected areas, as basis for future planning considerations • Ensure National Electrical Company (PT PLN) and National Oil Company (Pertamina) maintains provision of electricity and power. • Support PDB Joint Task Force in tearing down hazardous buildings, debris clearing, and utilize heavy equipment to cut-off concrete, and to preserve vital documents from demolished public facilities. • Provide a unit water machinery for affected peopme in an evacuation site, located in Karang Kubangan subvillage, West Pemenang Village, Pemenang District.
Ministry of Information and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activating 2G, 3G and 4G celullar network in the affected areas. • Ensuring PT. Telkom Indonesia in restoring telephone network • Oversee and clarify false/negative news coverage in all media channels.
Ministry of Education and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verified damages on school facilities: 124 early childhood education centre, 384 elementary schools, 99 junior high schools, 48 vocational schools, and 8 school for special needs • Distribution Map of damaged education facilities



	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with the Incident Command Post and the National Assisting Post to allocate funding for establishing emergency schools.
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with National Assistance Post regarding clean water and sanitation including waste management and distribution of various • Directorate General of Highways as conducted road clearing at KM 61, Tampes bridge restoration KM 72, road clearing due to landslide at KM 63, road repairs at KM 65, KM 57 and 59. • The ministry has assessed five small dams / retention basins exposed to the earthquakes. In conclusion 2 out of 5 retention basins with light damage will not cause any collateral disasters (e.g. flash flood) if the being filled by water up to its maximum capacity when rainy season comes. • Outreach and training of Basic, Instant, and Healthy House (RISHA), which will be constructed as a model in 20 official houses in North Lombok Regency.
Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate 2,136 livestock in North Lombok Regency. • Distributing animal feed directly to farmers.

Response by the AHA Centre

- a. The AHA Centre is in close coordination with the BNPB of Indonesia and has been providing support on information management, preparation, and dissemination of information products to regional and international stakeholders. This includes inclusion of official BNPB products and information into the AHA Centre Situation Updates.
- b. The AHA Centre ICLT was deployed on 6 August and ASEAN-ERAT conducted their mission in Lombok on 8-15 August 2018. They have successfully supported BNPB and BPBD of West Lombok Regency on field assessments in Gunung Sari and Batu Layar districts, West Lombok Regency. In addition, they have facilitated the mobilisation of DELSA relief items, including setting up Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) at Selaparang Airport.
- c. As of 21 August 2018, the ASEAN relief items provided in first and second sorties have been transported to four affected regencies and Mataram city to be further distributed to affected people (see below).





Figure 11 Distribution of ASEAN Relief items in Lombok

- d. All DELSA relief items from the third sortie arrived in Lombok International Airport on 22 August 2018. It consists of 380 boxes of hygiene kits and 108 boxes of family kits. These will be further distributed to the affected people.

Response by National and Local Humanitarian Partners

- a. The number of national and local humanitarian partners providing assistance to affected people in Lombok continues to increase. As of 22 August 2018, Pospenas recorded a total of 226 organisations present on the ground; i.e. significantly increased from 12 organisations following the M 6.4 earthquake on 29 July 2018.

Table 3 Weekly Resource Mobilisation during Emergency Response Period

Period	W1 (29 Jul-4 Aug)	W2 (5-11 Aug)	W3 (12-18 Aug)	W4 (19-25 Aug)
# Government Agencies NGOs &	12	83	157	226
# Recorded Personnel / Humanitarian workers	<i>No record</i>	2,376	5,919	6,427

Source: Consolidated by AHA Centre based on reports of BNPB's Pospenas & Command Post (*Posko PDB*)

In general, national/local humanitarian partners have provided the following assistance:

- Search and rescue
- Distribution of relief items: logistics, medical, food and providing clean water for displaced people.
- Carrying out data collection and studies related to the needs and conducting emergency response.

- Providing psychosocial counseling and provide entertainment to the displaced people.
- b. Inter-organisational coordination on the ground is improving with Command Post and National Assisting Post started to provide common operational picture of emergency response operations, such as through the 3W Map below, which is being updated on a daily basis. Accordingly, a respectable form of inter-organisational coordination is exist on the ground between government agencies and non-government national humanitarian partners.

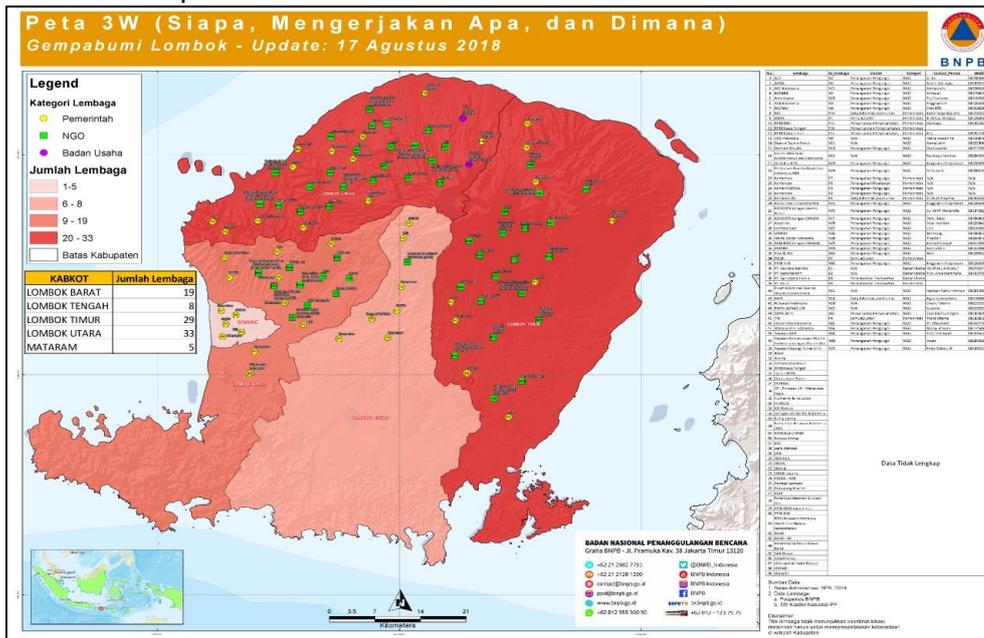


Figure 12 3W Map of Lombok Earthquake Response (BNPB)

- c. Tracking on availability of relief items and distribution to affected areas are also being done by Command Post, for their operational planning purposes. For example, the figure below shows the following are relief items provided and distributed by national humanitarian partners on until 22 August 2018. This effort also shows a level of data sharing on relief items provision and distribution, used by humanitarian partner on the ground on their operations planning.

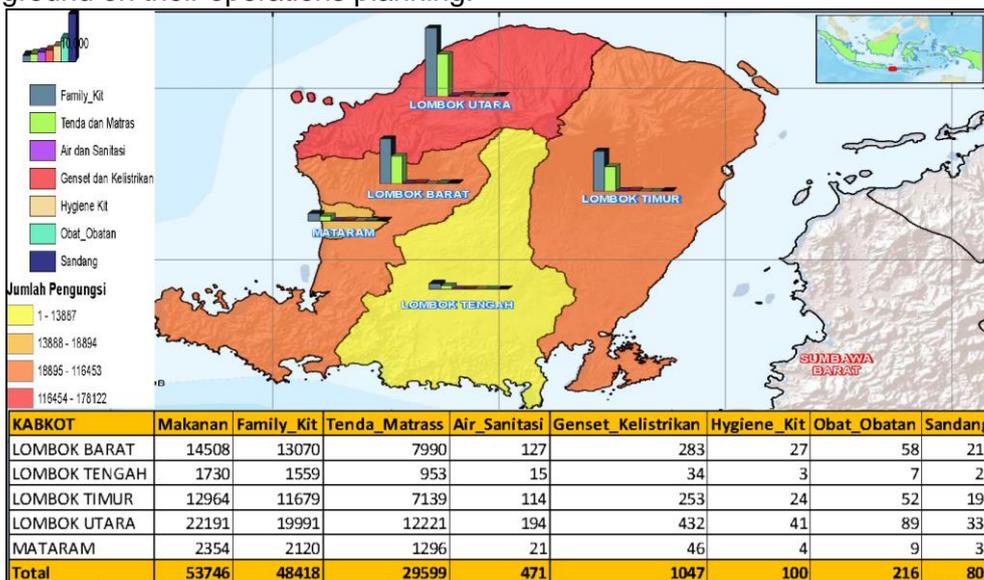


Figure 13 Map Illustrating on-site relief items tracking (Command Post)

5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLAN OF ACTIONS

Recommendations to be considered by humanitarian partners

In order to further harmonise emergency response on the ground, the following recommendations are addressed to humanitarian partners, taking into consideration guidance from National Assisting Post (Pospenas) of BNPB:

- a. Encourage all stakeholder of the 2018 Lombok Earthquake emergency response to access inarisk.bnpb.go.id/maptd/ for observing humanitarian needs and resources distribution mapping available in the affected areas.
- b. Integrate and utilizes spatial-based information technology to accelerate targeted decision making processes. Field data collection activities using applications that enable spatial processing are recommended, e.g. using Qlue, Open Camera (android-based) or Time Stamp (IOS). Accordingly, all field data are to be forwarded to Command Post (PDB) and POSPENAS for consolidation.
- c. On evacuation sites and camps management:
 - Encourage communities to start returning to their homes to repair and modify the MCK (latrine) facilities to keep it safe from earthquakes such as changing roofs with tarpaulin.
 - The psychosocial impacts due to four earthquakes with magnitude more than 6.0 and series of moderate-to-strong tremors still persist within the general public. As results, affected population are hesitant to return to their houses or to enter/access buildings, such as schools. This has caused the number of recorded IDPs in evacuation sites increased at night, and decreased in day time. Accordingly, comprehensive psychosocial supports are required, to ensure coverage for all social groups, i.e. ranging from support for children until elderly.
 - To improve local environment cleanliness, for preventing outbreak of disease.
 - Encourage all parties involved in the housing development to be able to immediately provide a suitable place to live for evacuees before the permanent houses are developed due to the incoming the rainy season.
- d. To support initial transition to **early recovery**:
 - Massively use #LombokBangkit campaign by all stakeholders to restore and recover community spirit following the earthquake.
 - Counter various negative news to ensure swift emergency response and recovery.
 - Joint-task force is expected to conduct collateral hazards and risk assessment following earthquakes, such as landslide or flash-flood during rainy season in the near future.
 - To conduct assessments for livelihoods immediately.
 - To support economy of the affected areas by purchasing relief items and basic needs of evacuees and housing materials in the local markets and shops that have been reopened.
 - To anticipate the decrease of commodity prices produced by local community, and support its sale at reasonable prices.
 - Reconstruction of housing, social facilities, and public facilities must consider geological condition and existence of potential hazards. Assessment result of PVMBG (Geological Agency, ESDM) indicates that some thrust fault with east-west direction pass by some settlements, social, and public facilities.
 - Encourage communities to return to their houses and repair or modify their latrines, including use of tarpaulin as roofing for mitigating falling debris, in case of earthquake.
 - Construction of a concrete-based instant, basic, and healthy housing (RISHA) have to include community participation. This will ensure beneficiaries acceptance towards RISHA.



- Waste separation process to reduce disaster waste and building debris; i.e. grouped for timber, steels, and other building debris. Accordingly, some waste may be re-used in future rehabilitation activities.
- Involve and empower the community in parallel with debris clearing activities, i.e. particularly with concept of *kerja bakti* (work of devotion) or TMMD. This intervention can strengthen the collective spirit of affected communities and may support trauma healing efforts.
- In order to ensure build-back better and safer goal, spatial planning activities should be conducted to avoid physical development exposed to North Lombok Fault. Accordingly, BNPB with the support of BPPT and ITB is conducting 1:1,000 mapping, which is ideal for detailed spatial planning enactment (RDTR).
- With the transition to recovery, BNPB emphasize the following key points on the change of status following the end of official emergency response. As can be seen in the figure below, BNPB prepared a public information to clarify steps following in the subsequent process after the end of emergency response: 1) change of indicating transition from emergency response to recovery, 2) change of status is only affecting the administration pattern in service delivery (of response and recovery), 3) all emergency response activities will be continued, and 3) rehabilitation and reconstruction activities will be conducted.

TANGGAL 25 AGUSTUS 2018 DITETAPKAN
SEBAGAI MASA AKHIR TANGGAP DARURAT BENCANA GEMPA LOMBOK

APA YANG TERJADI
SETELAH STATUS TANGGAP DARURAT BERAKHIR?

- 1** STATUS BERALIH MENJADI **TRANSISI** DARURAT KE PEMULIHAN
- 2** STATUS INI HANYA BERKAITAN DENGAN **POLA ADMINISTRASI**
- 3** SELURUH UPAYA PENANGANAN DARURAT **MASIH DILANJUTKAN**
- 4** UPAYA REHABILITASI DAN REKONSTRUKSI **MULAI DILAKSANAKAN**

“Masyarakat tidak perlu khawatir dengan perubahan status tanggap darurat ke transisi darurat ke pemulihan. Seluruh pelayanan untuk para korban dan pengungsi masih terus dilaksanakan.”

INFORMASI DISARIKAN DARI : HUMAS BNPB

Plan of actions by the AHA Centre

- a. The AHA Centre is continuing its support for BNPB's Data and Information Centre (*Pusdatin*) and National Assisting Post (*Pospenas*) on preparation and dissemination of materials for regional and international stakeholders.
- b. This will be the final Situation Update of AHA Centre on the 2018 Lombok Earthquake, based on the following development of emergency response operations:
 - 1) Official emergency response period has been concluded on 25 August 2018, and followed with the issuance of Presidential Instruction 5/2018 as basis for recovery works
 - 2) Saturation of disaster impact data and verification of disaster damage and losses data have been completed,
 - 3) Situation of the affected people are improving in evacuation sites,
 - 4) The scale of emergency response in Lombok by in-country local and national organisations (government and non-government) is assessed to be sufficient, with an appropriate level of coordination, and
 - 5) Transition from emergency response to early recovery in view, supported with sufficient committed budget by national government, i.e. initial fund of USD 274 million (IDR 4 trillion) with fiscal space up to USD 480 million (IDR 7 trillion) for recovery stage, whereas this amount has offset the anticipated total economic loss up to USD 411 million (IDR 7 trillion)

Any significant development on the emergency response of the 2018 Lombok Earthquake will be included in ASEAN Weekly Disaster Update.

Prepared by:

AHA Centre - Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in collaboration with BNPB's Data and Information Centre (*Pusdatin*) and National Assisting Post (*Pospenas*) in Lombok.

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ABOUT THE AHA CENTRE

The AHA Centre - ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management - is an inter-governmental organisation established by 10 ASEAN Member States – Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam - to facilitate the cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States and with the United Nations and international organisations for disaster management and emergency response in the region.

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