



ONE ASEAN  
ONE RESPONSE

## SITUATION UPDATE NO. 7

### M 7.4 EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMI

#### Sulawesi, Indonesia

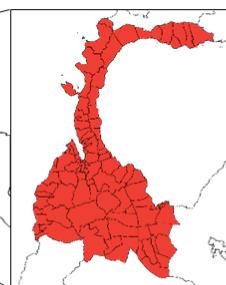
No. 7

Friday, 5 October 2018, 19:00 hrs (UTC+7)

This Situation Update is provided by the AHA Centre for use by the ASEAN Member States and relevant stakeholders. The information presented is collected from various sources, including but not limited to, ASEAN Member States' government agencies, UN, IFRC, NGOs and news agencies.

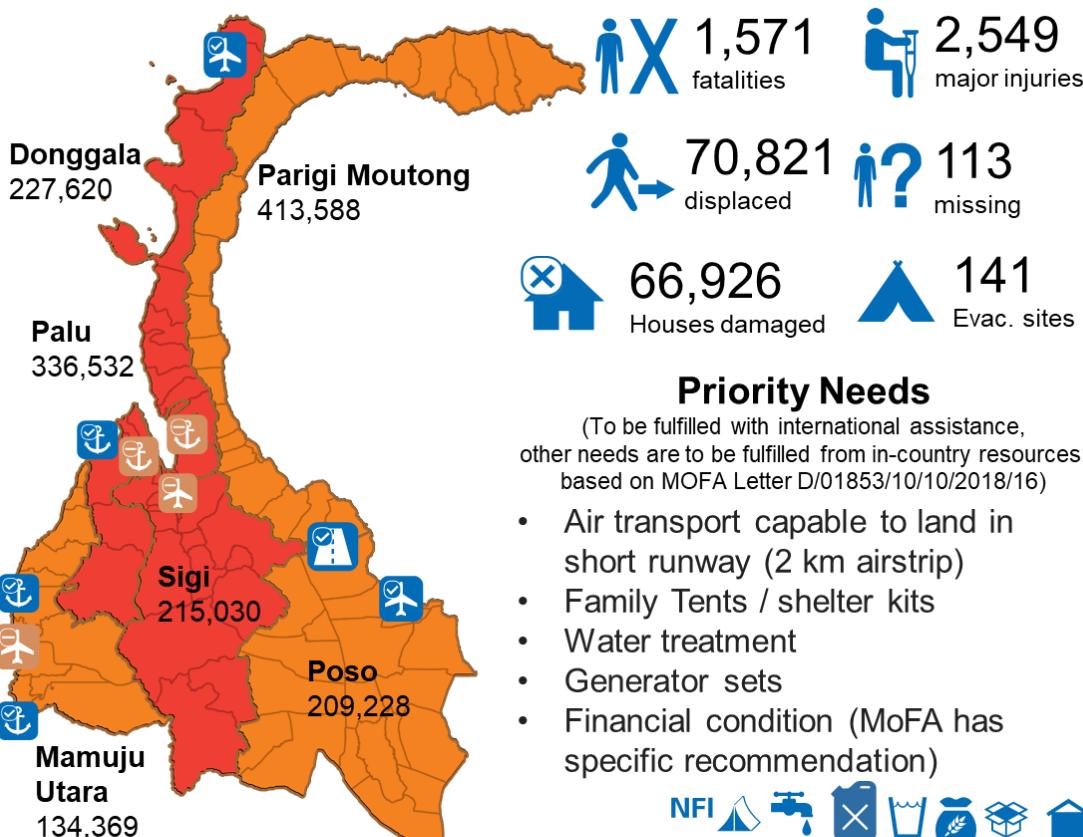
### M 7.4 EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMI, CENTRAL SULAWESI, INDONESIA

Correct as at 05 October 2018



#### Most-Affected areas:

- Donggala
- Palu city
- Sigi



#### Priority Needs

(To be fulfilled with international assistance, other needs are to be fulfilled from in-country resources; based on MoFA Letter D/01853/10/10/2018/16)

- Air transport capable to land in short runway (2 km airstrip)
- Family Tents / shelter kits
- Water treatment
- Generator sets
- Financial condition (MoFA has specific recommendation)



*Disclaimer: AHA Centre's Situation Update for this event will be released daily at around 1700 hrs (UTC+7). All partners who would like to share their information must do so by 1500 hrs (UTC+7). All key statistics quoted by AHA Centre are those received from the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) of Indonesia.*



SITUATION UPDATE

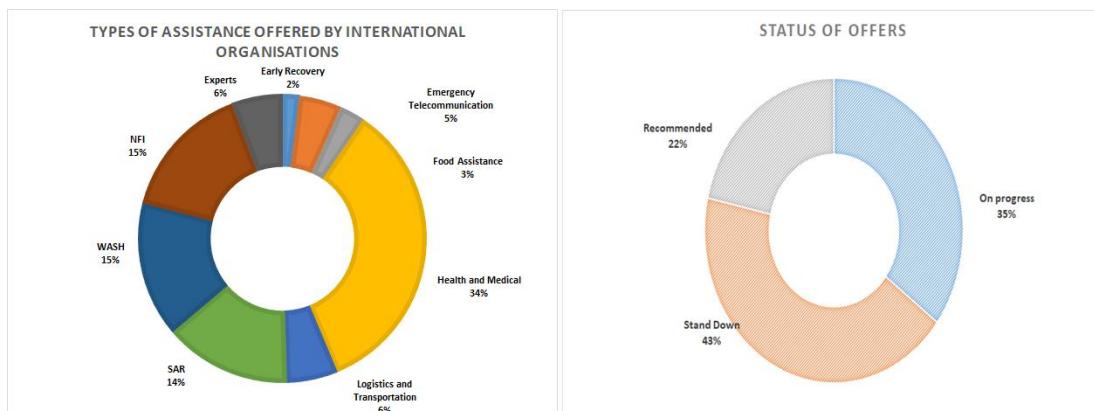
## 1. HIGHLIGHTS

- a. The cascading events on 28 September 2018 are characteristic of a catastrophic disaster scenario where major earthquakes triggered near-field tsunami, major liquefaction, and landslides, which resulted in direct damages, impacts, and constrained humanitarian access (AHA Centre). Updated information on disaster damages and impacts are available in **Section 3**.
- b. Based on the Letter D/01853/10/10/2018/16 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) sent to the AHA Centre on 3 October 2018, it can be informed that Government of Indonesia has decided to receive, for the time being, assistance as follows:
  - i. Air transportations (preferably C-130 or alike).
  - ii. Tents (shelter kits)
  - iii. Water treatment
  - iv. Electric generators
  - v. Financial donation from the foreign government should be channelled through National Board for the Disaster Relief (BNPB, *sic*). It is suggested that the financial donation from the Red Cross and NGOs be addressed to the *Palang Merah Indonesia* (Indonesian Red Cross).
- c. AHA Centre facilitated a **Coordination Meeting for Diplomatic Missions and Humanitarian Partners on 5 October 2018** at AHA Centre Office, Graha BNPB 13<sup>th</sup> Floor, 1000-1200 hrs. The meeting was chaired by representatives from National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) and Ministry of Social Affairs. **Key summary from the coordination meeting is as follows:**
  - i. BNPB stresses that offer of assistance can be made through MoFA or AHA Centre, for further deliberation by Task Force for International Assistance.
  - ii. **BNPB informed that all international assistance (teams and relief items) must be directed to Balikpapan Sepinggan Airport (BPN)**, with CIQP facilities and teams presence there. AHA Centre and ASEAN-ERAT is also stationed at the BPN airport to support BNPB, Ministry of Health, Custom Office, Immigration Office, and National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM) on facilitating the incoming international assistance. **Halim Perdana Kusuma Airport (Jakarta) and Sultan Hassanudin Airport (Makassar) are used as logistic hubs strictly for domestic / in-country relief items and teams.**
  - iii. Operational contact points at Balikpapan and Palu will be shared to those who received acceptance from Government of Indonesia.
  - iv. Humanitarian partners with in-country resources, capabilities, and equipment or procuring locally are advised to mobilised the relief items from Jakarta or Makassar. Partners are expected to shoulder all relief items mobilisation cost.
  - v. BNPB also informed that a USD bank account has been opened to receive international donations, as can be found below. BNPB advised partners who have donated to inform Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Mr. Ronny P. Yuliantoro at [kantorsahli@kemlu.go.id](mailto:kantorsahli@kemlu.go.id)).

Bank	: Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI)
Bank account	: RPL 175 BNPB PDHLN PALU
Account number	: 75520903-8
SWIFT Code	: BNINIDJA
Branch	: Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI) KCU Harmoni



- vi. Humanitarian partners are requested to respect the decision of Government of Indonesia on limiting presence of foreign humanitarian workers in the affected areas. Permission will be given to operators / technicians of specific equipment brought from outside of the country, e.g. water treatment facilities, at a certain period of time. **International humanitarian partners with local partners out on the ground may mobilise surge capacity from outside the country only to be stationed at Jakarta (or headquarter) and not to the affected areas.**
- vii. BNPB stresses that humanitarian partners must send the following documents, together with a cover letter regarding the mobilization of relief items, to BNPB ([ksibnpb@gmail.com](mailto:ksibnpb@gmail.com)) and cc to [eoc@ahacentre.org](mailto:eoc@ahacentre.org)) before mobilising any items or teams:
  - Donation Certificate
  - Invoice
  - Packing list
  - Manifest
- viii. As per guidance from the BNPB, for the time being, **AHA Centre will not hold a coordination meeting, hence humanitarian partners are requested to wait for the letter of acceptance made by BNPB as basis for their operations.** For follow up on the offer of assistance, humanitarian partners are requested to link up with the AHA Centre to reduce the coordination burden to the BNPB.
- d. AHA Centre had also facilitated a **Coordination Meeting with Defence Attaches of States dispatching their military assets to support the emergency response operations on 5 October 2018** at AHA Centre Office, Graha BNPB 13<sup>th</sup> Floor, 1400-1500 hrs. Foreign militaries offering assistance have come to a consensus that they stand ready to support the relief efforts and will stand guided by Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI).
- e. As at 5 October 2018, Government of Indonesia had received offers of assistance from 29 countries and 102 international (non-government) organisations outside of Indonesia. The list of offers of assistance had been collated by MoFA and AHA Centre before forwarding to relevant authorities. **The figure below indicate types of assistance offered and progress status of the offers.** To date, the offer of assistance being kindly requested to stand down (around 33%) are mostly on the search and rescue capabilities, i.e. to this offering entity BNPB has issued a Letter B.077/BNPB/Pusdiklat PB/HK.10.05/10/2018 addressed to partners who are kindly requested to stand down.



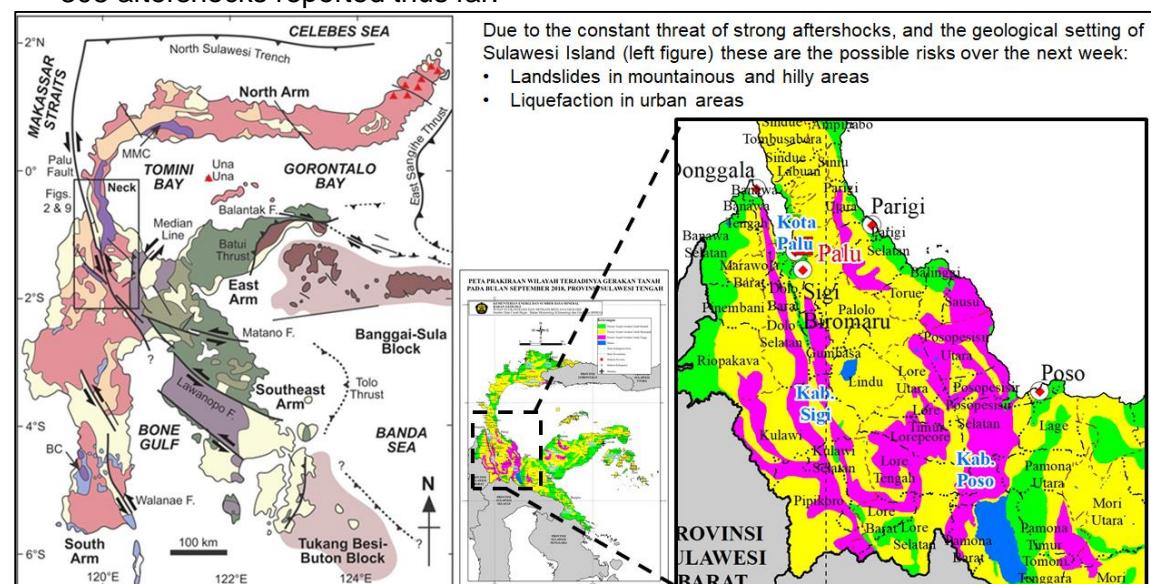
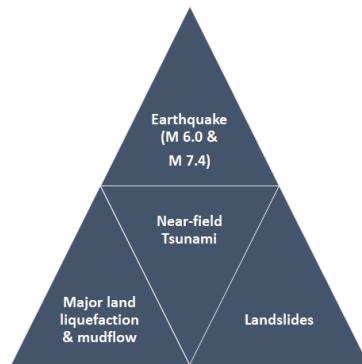
**Figure 1** Types of Assistance Offered by International Organisations and NGOs (left) and Status of Offers (right) (Consolidated by AHA Centre)



- f. ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) is currently in Palu City. ASEAN-ERAT has supported BNPB to setup a **Joint Operations and Coordination Centre for International Assistance (JOCCIA)** co-locate with BNPB's National Assisting Post (Pospenas) at Rumah Jabatan Gubernur (-0.903385, 119.888468).
- g. A one-week post event analysis on the international assistance coordination is available in **Section 7**.

## 2. SUMMARY OF EVENTS, FORECAST AND ANTICIPATED RISK

- a. The cascading events on 28 September 2018 are catastrophic disaster scenario when major earthquakes triggered near-field tsunami, major liquefaction, and landslides, which resulted in direct damages, impacts, and constrained humanitarian access (AHA Centre).
- b. Due to constant threat of strong aftershocks, there are possibilities of landslides in mountainous/hilly areas and liquefaction in urban areas. The figure below shows number of moderate earthquakes in Palu area from USGS (left) and forecast of ground movement for September from PVMBG (central and right) (Figure 2). Humanitarian partners may wish to exercise caution in purple zone areas. Access to potentially affected areas of Sigi and Parigi Moutong may be limited due to the high risk of landslide resulting from possible extensive ground movement arising from the 308 aftershocks reported thus far.



**Figure 2** Anticipated risks due to aftershocks and potential landslide – geological setting of Sulawesi Island is exhibit on the left side.

- c. According to ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre's sub-seasonal forecast between 1 Oct and 15 Oct 2018, above-average rainfall is predicted to develop around the equator and is expected to persist until the end of the 1st fortnight in October. Slightly warmer temperatures are also forecasted which will favor the breeding conditions of mosquito vectors, greatly increasing the risk of vector-borne transmission (Figure 3). These wetter conditions may lead to increased risk of mudslides in large ground movements especially in areas indicated in Figure 2.



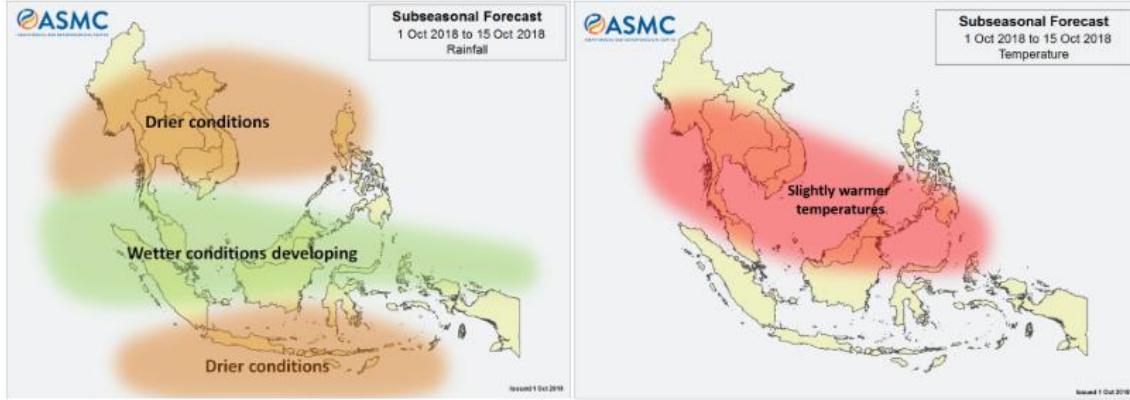


Figure 1: Rainfall Outlook

Figure 2: Temperature Outlook

### Figure 3 Sub-seasonal Forecast for ASEAN (ASMC)

- d. According to the Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG) the Palu Koro Fault is the biggest in Sulawesi. It spans across Sulawesi and divide the island into the east and west blocks. The event on 28 September was four times stronger than the fault movements in Sumatera (the inland fault). Since 1900s, Sulawesi have been hit by tsunami 19 times, the latest one brings the number up to 20 times. BMKG stated that until 5 October, 439 aftershocks were recorded. The biggest magnitude is M 5.9. The seismic activity is slowly decreasing.

### 3. ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE, IMPACT, AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

- a. A revised estimation from the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) suggest that in total around 2.4 million people were exposed to earthquake intensity V MMI and above in nine cities/regencies in Central Sulawesi, i.e. in Banggai, Banggai Kepulauan, Donggala, Morowali, Palu, Parigi Moutong, Posos, Tojo Una-una, and Toli-toli. The estimation has taken into consideration the 2018 population projection by National Statistical Agency (BPS), see figure below. From this updated figure, the total population that exposed to earthquake intensity VI and above is around 616,684 in Palu city, Donggala, and Sigi regencies.

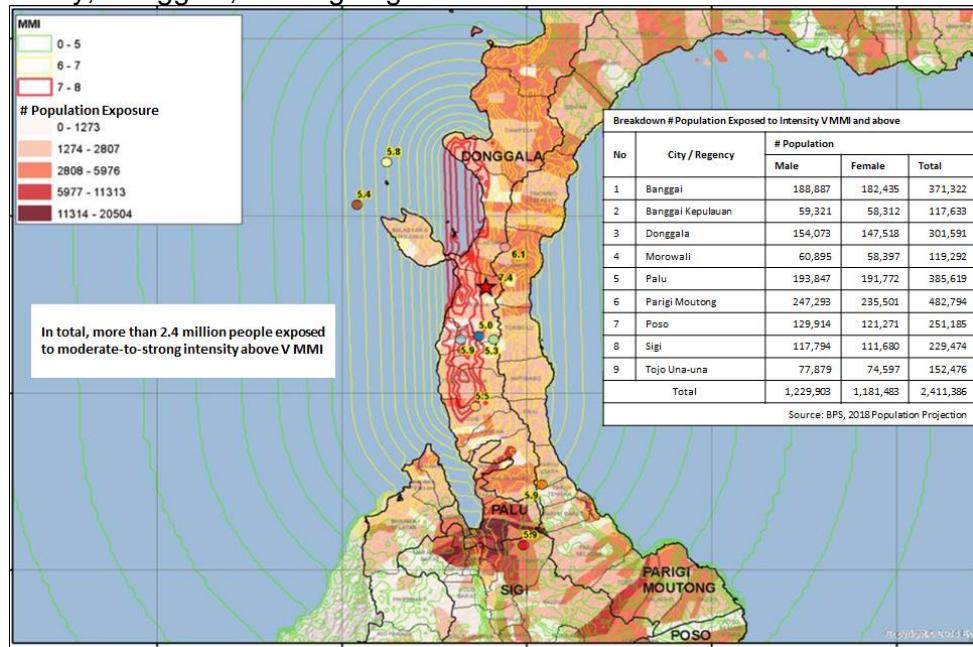


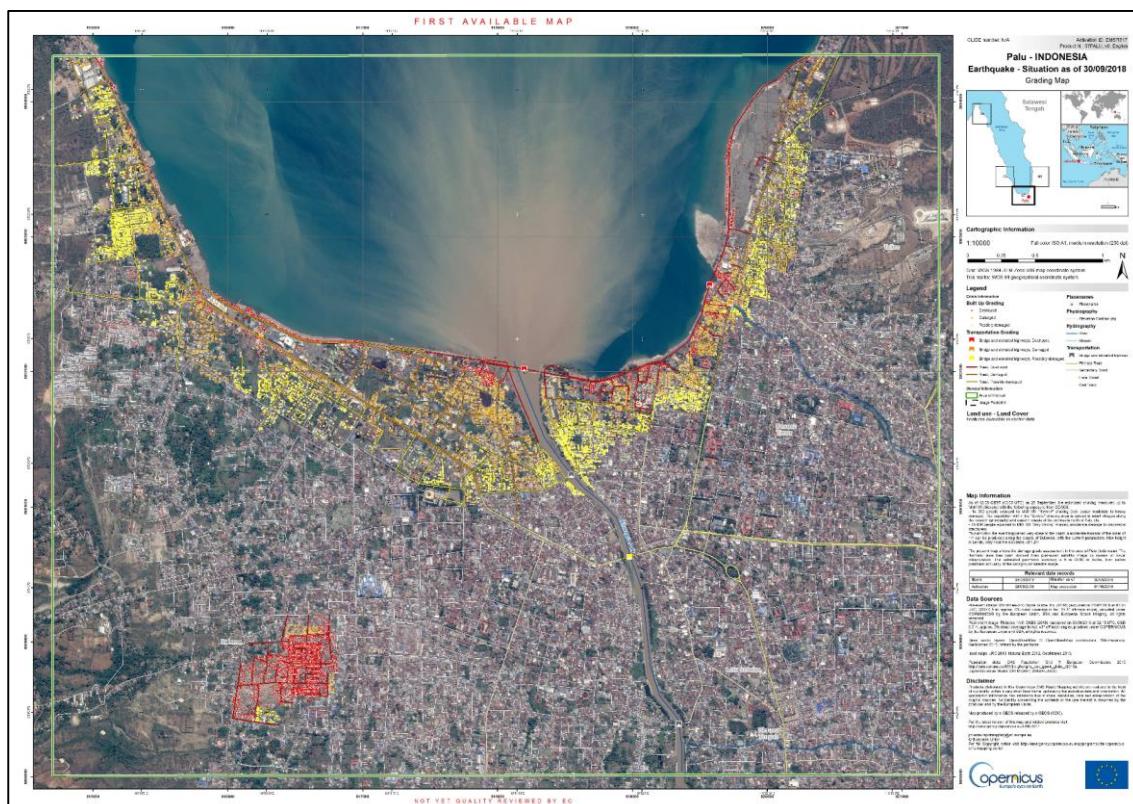
Figure 4 Updated Number of Population Exposed to Earthquake Intensity V MMI and above (Modified from BNPB)



- b. At this point, BNPB indicated that around 66,926 houses may have been damaged, with 98.9% (66,238) of them located in Central Sulawesi Province. BNPB also confirmed 688 houses damaged in West Sulawesi. There is no disaggregated data yet on the severity of the house damage. Note that these figures may increase once the ground verification is available.

The figure is based on initial assessment on damages building and houses, whereas BNPB utilises the result of satellite images analysis received following the activation of International Disaster Charter, from CNES and Copernicus Emergency Mapping Service, and processed by Indonesian Space and Aeronautical Agency and Centre for Remote Sensing at Bandung Institute of Technology. There are altogether 24 maps received from the satellite observations that currently being processed.

Figure 5 below exhibits buildings/housing damages in Palu city observed by Copernicus EMS, whereas red points indicating those destroyed, while yellow points are potentially damaged. On the south-eastern of the image, the concentration of red points is pointing towards Balaroa Residential areas, which was totally destroyed. The ground observation can be seen from the AHA Centre Situation Update #4. In Palu city, BNPB stated that 2,403 buildings are destroyed, and 2,010 houses partially damaged.



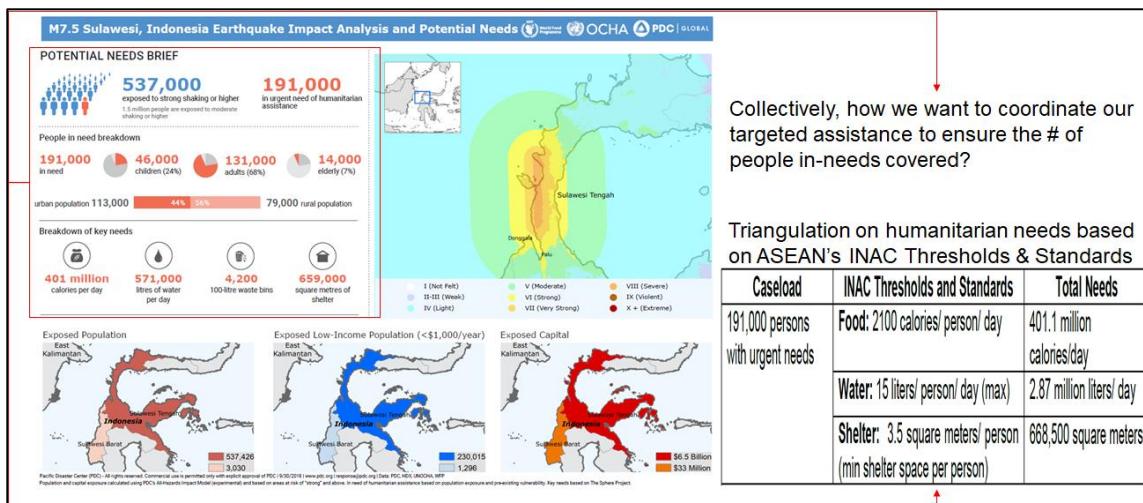
**Figure 5** Earthquake and Tsunami Damage Observation of Palu City as of 30 September (Copernicus EMS)

- c. Till date, Joint-Needs Assessment (JNA) is ongoing undertaken by members of Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) and ASEAN-ERAT. To date, data from villages



have been received and data collection process is ongoing. Out of the 486 villages affected, 69 villages have been affected using the JNA methodology.

- d. The AHA Centre highly considers the initial analysis on earthquake impact and potential needs, which suggests that out of the initial 1.5 million people affected (exposed to moderate and strong shaking), around 537,000 people were exposed to strong shaking as well as potentially directly affected by the following tsunami and liquefaction. Around 191,000 people in urgent needs of humanitarian assistance due to their pre-disaster vulnerability. Accordingly, initial breakdown key needs can be seen below.



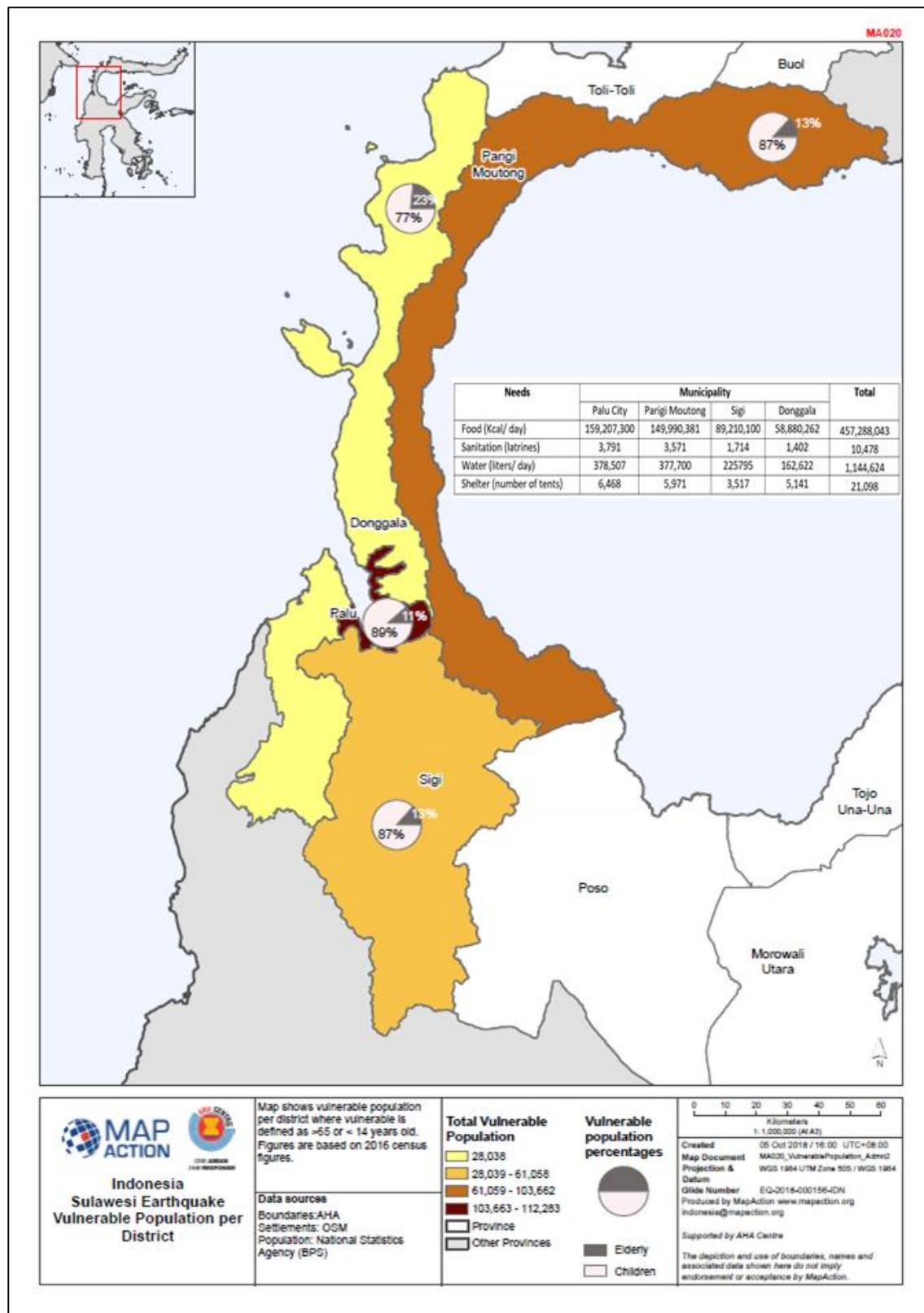
**Figure 6** Initial Earthquake Impact Analysis and Potential Needs calculated with Sphere Standard (left) and ASEAN's INAC (right)

For the severely affected municipalities such as Palu City, Donggola, Sigi and Parigi Moutong, food, shelter, water and sanitation requirements for approximate number of vulnerable groups needing immediate assistance were estimated based on the National Statistical Agency (BPS) 2016 Population Data disaggregated by Age per Municipality. For the total number of vulnerable groups, comprised of elderly (65+ y/o) and children (0-14 y/o) per municipality, were computed based on *2016 Population Baseline Data*. For the Municipality of Donggola, since age disaggregated data was not available, number of elderly and children were computed based on the percentage of children and elderly in the Initial Impact Analysis and Potential Needs as proxy. The Initial Needs Assessment (INAC) Thresholds and Standards of ASEAN used to estimate the food, shelter, water and sanitation requirements. These threshold and standards include the following:

Food	2,100 Kcal/ person/ day
Water	15 liters/ person/ day
Drinking water	3 liters/person/day
Shelter	Minimum shelter space per person = 3.5 square meters
Tents	Recommended ASEAN Tent space = 16 square meters

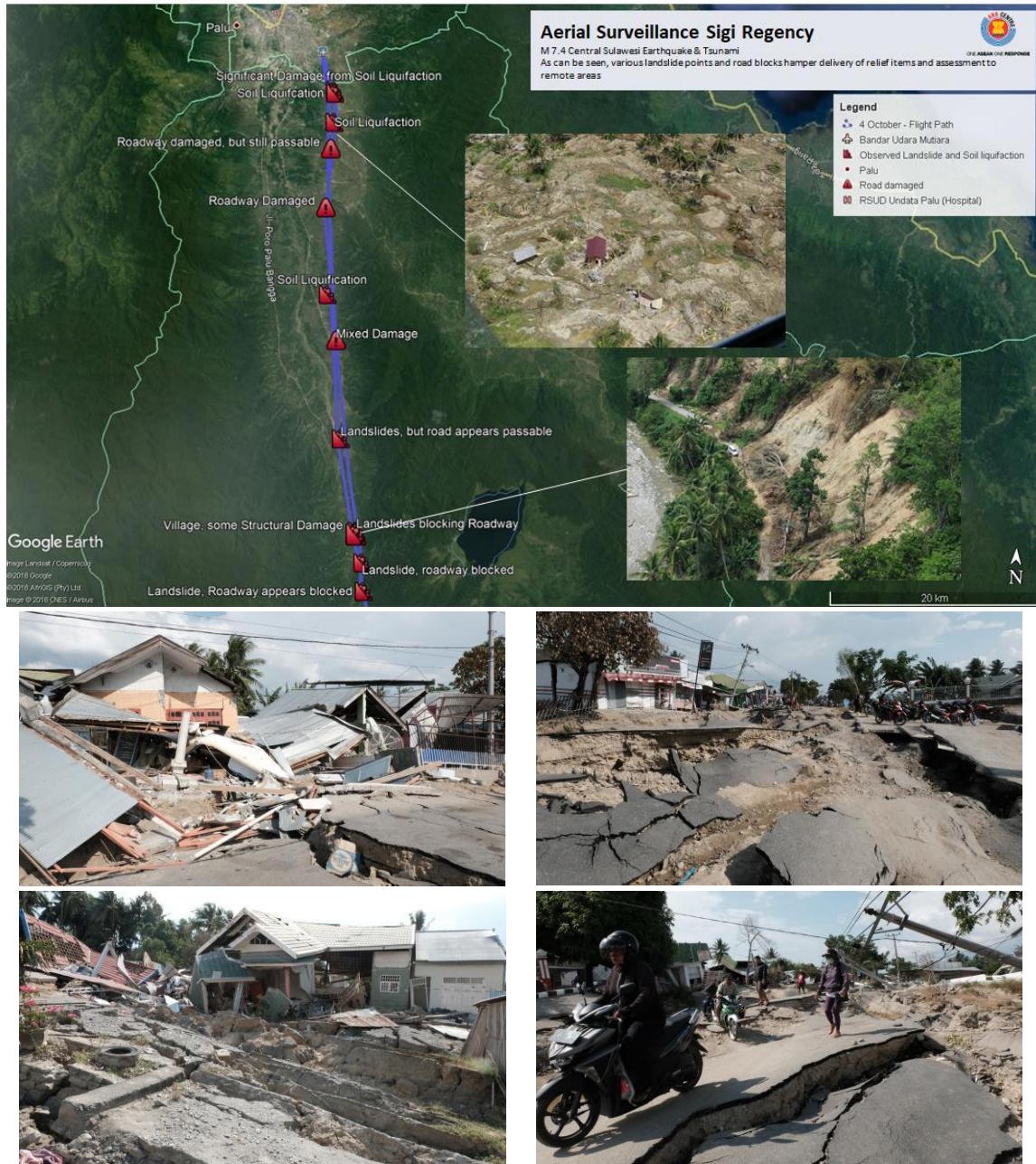
The result and distribution of this humanitarian needs estimation is available in the figure below.





- e. On 5 October 2018, a result of aerial surveillance in Sigi Regency was made available to the AHA Centre. As can be seen from the map and images below, in Sigi Regency the challenges are humanitarian access due to landslides.





**Figure 8** Assessed Situations in Sigi Regency

#### 4. ACTIONS TAKEN AND RESOURCES MOBILISED

##### Response by Government of Indonesia

- President Joko Widodo had visited the affected areas on 30 September 2018 and subsequently provided clearance to Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make statement regarding international assistance. Government of Indonesia, through BNPB and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have welcomed offer of international assistance as of 1 October 2018.
- A task-force has been established for reviewing offers of international assistance, which include Coordinating Ministry for Political, Law, and Security Affairs (Kemenkopolhukam), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and BNPB. As at 3 October 2018, Government of Indonesia has received offers of assistance from 29 countries, of



which 17 countries offered a concrete type of assistance and match the prioritised support. BNPB has also received the consolidated offers of assistance from 55 international NGOs from the AHA Centre.

- c. A letter from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the AHA Centre indicating the acceptance of selected assistance can be seen in point 1-B.
- d. Governor of Central Sulawesi has announced an initial 14 days of emergency response period dated 28 September to 11 October 2018. In addition, the governor elected Commander of Military Resort 132/Tadulako as Incident Commander with the Incident Command Post located at Makorem 132/Tadulako (-0.897464°, 119.877599°), Palu city.
- e. National Search and Rescue Agency (Basarnas) until to date has mobilised SAR team from Palu, Banjarmasin, Gorontalo, national office, and Makassar with SAR Palu team as the lead agency for the on-site operations. Including coordinating the movement of personnel from police, volunteers, etc. The SAR operations managed to rescue 86 people and retrieve 422 people as of 3 Oct 2018. According to Basarnas, the challenges are the wide coverage of the affected areas, roadblocks due to landslides and infrastructure damages, electricity is still limited. Basarnas assured that the survival chance for earthquake victims is up to 7 days. Thus, evacuation and search ops will remain a priority.
- f. On 5 October 2018, Vice President Jusuf Kalla visited affected area in Palu city. During his visit, he outlined the following priorities for emergency response:
  - i. Quick reactivation of market in Palu city with security support from the police
  - ii. Balikpapan International Airport as staging area and logistic hub is operating 24 hours
  - iii. Continue efforts on evacuation, search, rescue, and victims retrieval
  - iv. Continue medical services, strengthen field hospitals, and mass burial
  - v. Accelerate distribution of foods and relief items to IDPs
  - vi. Infrastructure rehabilitation: roads, electricity, seaport, airport, telecommunication and fuel supplies
- g. BNPB has setup National Assisting Post (*Pospenas*) at the vicinity of Central Sulawesi Governor Office (-0.890633, 119.871074).
- h. A [web portal on BNPB's page](#) has been prepared for sharing maps, providing updates and information to public and media.
  - i. Indonesian Space and Aeronautical Agency (LAPAN) provided high resolution pre earthquake and tsunami images, accessible here:  
[http://pusfatja.lapan.go.id/simba/gr/earthquake/Layout\\_Gempa\\_Palu\\_Donggala/](http://pusfatja.lapan.go.id/simba/gr/earthquake/Layout_Gempa_Palu_Donggala/)
  - j. Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) provided relevant layers for mapping and operations planning purposes at the following address:  
<https://cloud.big.go.id/index.php/s/sxb9TEStoDYT276>

### **Response by the AHA Centre and ASEAN-ERAT**

- a. AHA Centre has expressed condolence to Indonesia through BNPB Indonesia and offered support from regional resources, including mobilising ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT), providing relief items from the Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN (DELSA) regional stockpile, and facilitating the deployment of capacities available in the region, such as from the ASEAN Standby Arrangements.



- b. As part of operationalisation of One ASEAN One Response and to fulfill the requested services by BNPB, AHA Centre has setup an online form for 'offer of assistance' accessible at <http://bit.ly/SASOP4Sulawesi>. In Jakarta, AHA Centre also conducted various strategic coordination activities, ensuring official BNPB's data are reflected in and communicated to international stakeholder as well as continue the deliberation for determining the acceptance to offer of assistance. A summary of coordination meeting took place on 5 October is available in Section 1.
- c. The AHA Centre has also updated delegation of 6<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM) and the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (COP to AADMER) on the situation and emergency response operations in Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami.
- d. To further strengthen coordination among organisations, the AHA Centre Emergency Operations Centre is currently housing the joint-efforts for assessment and information management. Humanitarian partners including OCHA, MapAction, International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC), and others are co-locate at the AHA Centre EOC.
- e. The AHA Centre has mobilised staffs and ASEAN-ERAT to Balikpapan Airport on 4 November, to support BNPB and related authorities in facilitating incoming international assistance.



**Figure 9** Ambassador of the UK with BNPB and AHA Centre at the Balikpapan Airport staging area (left) and air traffic controller in Palu Airport (right)

- f. ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) is in the most affected area of Palu City. ASEAN-ERAT has supported BNPB and Ministry of Foreign Affairs to setup the Joint Operations and Coordination Center for International Assistance (JOCCIA) co-locate with BNPB's National Assisting Post (Pospenas) at Rumah Jabatan Gubernur. The location of JOCCIA is at -0.903385, 119.888468. Telecom Sans Frontier supporting ERAT at the JOCCIA.
- g. On-site coordination assessment meeting was held on 2 Oct 2018, 2100hrs led by BNPB and supported by ASEAN ERAT, with the participation of Save the Children, WFP, Plan International, CRS, MDMC and WVI. Initial assessment has been agreed with the Joint-Needs Assessment (JNA) methodology, with data collection scheduled for 3-7 October and will be followed with joint analysis meeting on 8 October 2018.
- h. The agreed initial data from JNA will be linked with the assessment methodology agreed by BNPB and Ministry of Social Affairs, a similar one with Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which will be consolidated by the Information Management Working Group comprises of representatives AHA Centre, OCHA, IOM, MapAction, and Humanitarian Forum Indonesia.



**Figure 10** Field Level Coordination Activities at Joint Operations and Coordination Center for International Assistance (JOCCIA)

### **Response by ASEAN Member States Philippines**

Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) will dispatch one of its C-130 aircraft to support the humanitarian assistance and disaster response activity.

### **Response by ASEAN Dialogue Partners Republic of Korea**

The Embassy of Republic of Korea (ROK) informed during the Coordination Meeting that they are mobilising aircraft capabilities, family tents, and other equipment, scheduled to be arrived on 8 October. Embassy of ROK will also mobilised some equipment from Jakarta.

### **United Kingdom**

Relief items from the Government of United Kingdom has reached the staging area at Balikpapan Sepinggan International Airport.

### **Response by the United Nations and Humanitarian Country Team**

United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team has arrived in Palu on 5 October 2018. UNDAC will support the ASEAN-ERAT on the coordination and facilitation of international assistance.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) launched a Response Plan, seeking \$50.5 million for immediate relief activities. The Response Plan was developed in consultation with the Government of Indonesia counterparts, and articulates how the humanitarian community working in the country will provide targeted, technical assistance in support of the Government-led response.

### **Response by Other Humanitarian Partners and others**

- Direct Relief is in close contact with the AHA Centre with regards to their prepositioned relief items in Southeast Asia made available for people in need following the earthquake and tsunami in Sulawesi. Supplies from Direct Relief are currently staged at and ready for deployment from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Subang, Malaysia. In addition to the stockpile, Direct Relief has offered the government of Indonesia \$30 million USD of medicine and health supplies from its available inventory, as well as 50 medical grade tents and 2000 body bags. Direct Relief also has funds available and stands ready to support the government, the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC), and other local NGOs however it can.
- Yayasan Plan International Indonesia (YPII) shared that they have complete it rapid need assessment in Sigi, Palu and Parigi Moutong and the result will be shared with



the JNA team especially on the findings on protection and gender aspect. During the assessment YPII have distribute drinking water, biscuits and 4 unit tarpaulin 9x15 meter in 3 IDP camps (Universitas Muhamadiyah, Masjid Raya, Besusu Timur to be used as recreational activity/community centre and protection of bathing space where girls ans women will feel secure and safe when doing their sanitation activity. In additionm shipment of 10,000 Shelter kits and Hygiene kits is in process in from Jakarta. YPII have decide to focus the response in 4 sectors: Child Protection, Education, Shelter, WASH and emphasizing the component of gender and accountability at least for the coming 6 months.

- c. Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) are currently focusing their assessment activities in Palu city, Sigi Regency, and Donggala Regency.
- d. According to Ministry of Health (MoH) and World Health Organization (WHO) Indonesia Office, 480 medical personnel are on the ground and rapid health assessments are being conducted. MoH stated that national capacity for medical personnel and health logistics are sufficient to cope with the demands in the sector. Current deployment to Palu and other areas was only 20% of national capacity.
- e. Open Street Map data for Palu City and Donggala Regency are available at Humanitarian Data Exchange and updated on daily basis at 2300 hrs UTC+7. The datasets include buildings, road, point of interest, waterways. OSM tasking managers are available here,
  - OSM Tasking Managers for Donggala Regency available here:  
<http://tasks.openstreetmap.id/project/45>
  - OSM Tasking Managers for Palu city available here:  
<http://tasks.openstreetmap.id/project/78>
- f. ICRC released a link <https://familylinks.icrc.org/indonesia> dedicated for people to track their lost family members.
- g. DHL already has two personnel in Balikpapan and a local team currently on the way from Mamuju to Palu. As Balikpapan has been appointed as the entry point for international assistance, DHL team in Sulawesi would be mobilised to Balikpapan to assist the ground handling of the incoming relief items.
- h. Thirteen (13) national non-government organization belong to the Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) are on the ground conducting Joint-Need Assessment (JNA) and assistance. In total, 315 personnel from those national NGOs are currently on the ground and conducted the following activities such as JNA, medical services, delivery of initial relief items, and limited market assessment.

## 6. UPDATE ON HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- a. **CIQP facilities and process for international assistance can only be done at Balikpapan International Airport.** Other point of entry at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport (Jakarta) and Makassar Airport are only designated for domestic / in-country relief items.
- b. On 5 October 2018, BNPB informed humanitarian partners that ground handling capabilities in Palu Airport is limited. DHL will provide support, meanwhile BNPB will increase trucks and manpower to speed-up relief items mobilisation. In addition, PT Pos Indonesia (Indonesian Post Company) will also support the process.
- c. Pantoloan Port in Palu is operated by PELINDO (Indonesian Port Service). Road access to the port is passable but restricted by debris. The dock is able to provide limited operations. Ships that can be accommodated are roll-on/roll-off, ferry or general cargo ships with an onboard crane. Travel time by sea from Balikpapan is estimated at around 24-30 hours. There appear to be 3 forklifts at the port that are not currently operational due to lack of fuel.



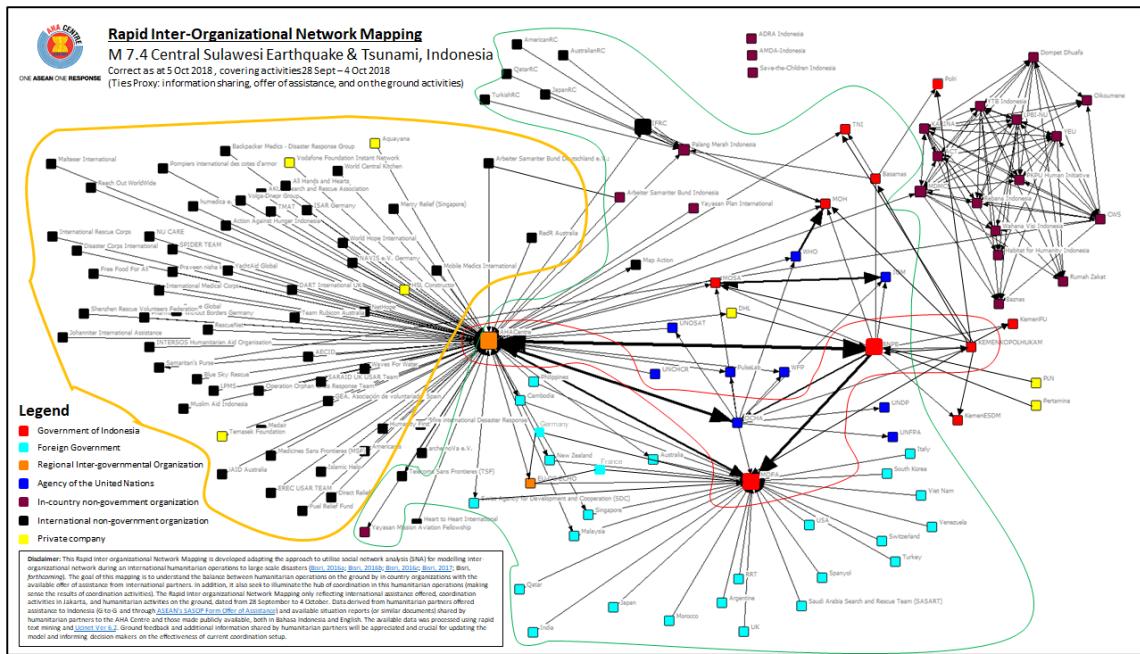
- d. The road from Poso to Palu is relatively accessible but does have a high risk of landslides in some areas, especially around Kebon Kopi, due to its topography. It currently takes approximately 3 hours from central Palu to Parigi.
- e. Fuel supply remain limited hampering emergency response activities. According to HFI (5 Oct) 10 fuel stations have operated, i.e. 6 out of 17 fuel stations in Palu city, 3 out 4 fuel stations in Donggala Regency, and 1 out of 2 fuel stations in Sigi Regency.
- f. On power and electricity, it is slowly being restored but many areas continue to be without supply.

## 7. FIRST WEEK POST-EVENT ANALYSIS ON HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS COORDINATION

Three days after the M 7.4 Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami (28 September, Government of Indonesia (GoI) has decided to received selected international assistance to complement government and in-country organisations efforts. Immediately the concern from international stakeholder increased significantly and a need of proper coordination mechanism was urgent. One of the modality is through to bilateral government-to-government offer of assistance addressed to MoFA. In addition, on 1 October, GoI through BNPB stated that SASOP Form 'Offer of Assistance' is recognised as one of the modality.

This Rapid Inter-organizational Network Mapping is developed adapting approach to utilise social network analysis (SNA) for modelling inter-organizational network during an international humanitarian operations to large-scale disasters ([Bisri, 2016a](#); [Bisri, 2016b](#); [Bisri, 2016c](#); [Bisri, 2017](#); Bisri, *forthcoming*). The goal of this mapping is to understand the balance between humanitarian operations on the ground by in-country organizations with the available offer of assistance from international partners. In addition, it also seek to illuminate the hub of coordination in this humanitarian operations. The Rapid Inter-organizational Network Mapping only reflecting international assistance offered, coordination activities in Jakarta, and humanitarian activities on the ground, dated from 28 September to 4 October. Data derived from humanitarian partners offered assistance to Indonesia (G-to-G and through [ASEAN's SASOP Form Offer of Assistance](#)) and available situation reports (or similar documents) shared by humanitarian partners to the AHA Centre and those made publicly available, including from OCHA, Humanitarian Forum Indonesia as well as those captured in [ReliefWeb](#). The available data was processed using rapid text mining and [Ucinet](#). Rapid text mining used to filter and exclude news / report that not related offer of international assistance or humanitarian activities (e.g. an international NGOs making appeal without having ground presence). Ground feedback and additional information shared by humanitarian partners will be appreciated and crucial for updating the model and informing decision-makers on the effectiveness of current coordination setup. The result can be seen in the figure below.





**Figure 11** Rapid Inter-organizational Network Mapping Covering period of 28 September to 4 October (see disclaimer carefully)

From the figure above, there are several sub-networks identified; i.e. first, on the left hand side (within orange polygon) are those organisations outside of Indonesia offering assistance; second, right hand side is sub-network of offer of assistance from diplomatic channel in Indonesia, government agencies, Humanitarian Country Team, and in-country organisations (within green polygon). As can be seen, AHA Centre's coordination role at this stage within the first week of emergency response as a one of the gate-keepers to the incoming offer of international assistance (orange node at the central of the network), including filter to assistance. This is as reflected through the facilitation and setup of coordination space at strategic level (in Jakarta) and on the operation site (Palu and Balikpapan). The coordination hubs within red polygon include Kemenkopolhukam, MOFA, BNPB, AHA Centre, and OCHA. It is clear that communication intensity between national ministries are in place. MoFA is also clearly serve as the hub for facilitation of offer of assistance from foreign governments (nodes in light blue), i.e. G-to-G. In addition, coordination within HCT and with the activation of CERF, a sub-network of UN agencies are shaping up. At this stage, the key nodes within coordination hubs have enabled a coherence of mission and ensure that international assistance offered and processed match the selected ones from Gol.

Another important note from this assessment is the existence of national / in-country non-government organisations (NGOs), i.e. nodes in dark-red. At minimum, there are 25 in-country NGOs present on the ground and having a knitted information sharing, e.g. a sub-network in top-right in Figure 11 above. This number is even potentially under-estimated, and ground feedback required to update the number of in-country organizations on the ground. Potentially with the preference of Gol on selecting international assistance, one of the key recommendations would be to channel resources through government, international organizations, and national NGOs already having field presence. Subject to availability of data, an updated inter-organizational network mapping may be provided for validating coverage of humanitarian assistance delivery to the affected population in the



second week of emergency response period (6-11 October 2018), in accordance to the declaration of emergency response operations of Central Sulawesi Governor.

## 8. PLAN OF ACTIONS

### AHA Centre's plans

- a. As per guidance from BNPB, for the time being AHA Centre will not hold a coordination meeting, hence humanitarian partners are requested to wait for the letter of acceptance made by BNPB as basis for their operations. For follow up on the offer of assistance, humanitarian partners are requested to link up with the AHA Centre to reduce the coordination burden to the BNPB. Humanitarian partners are advised to address their inquiries to :
  - Janggam Adhityawarma, EOC Team Leader,  
[janggam.adhityawarma@ahacentre.org](mailto:janggam.adhityawarma@ahacentre.org)
  - Grace Endina, Mutual Aid Unit, [grace.endina@ahacentre.org](mailto:grace.endina@ahacentre.org)
- b. AHA Centre continue to support dissemination of BNPB's information for regional and international stakeholder through inclusion to its Situation Update.
- c. AHA Centre will issue only one situation update between Saturday and Sunday (6 and 7 October 2018), once information becomes available and adjusting to the dynamic on the ground.

### Prepared by:

AHA Centre - Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in cooperation with National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB; Data & Information Centre, National Assisting Post)

### 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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