



2018 INDONESIA TSUNAMI APPEAL FINAL REPORT



TOGETHER
WE'RE
STRONGER



act:onaid

ageInternational



THE IMPACT

28 September 2018: a series of earthquakes strike Sulawesi, the strongest of which is magnitude 7.4

22 December 2018: eruption of Anak Krakatoa volcano triggers second tsunami in Sunda Strait

SUNDA STRAIT

Jakarta





“The situation... is nightmarish. The city of Palu has been devastated and first reports out of Donggala indicate that it has also been hit extremely hard by the double disaster.”

Jan Gelfand, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Jakarta

4,340
people killed



170,000
people made
homeless



100,000
houses damaged



1,000's
of buildings – shops, schools,
hospitals, mosques, hotels –
damaged or destroyed



THE DEC RESPONSE

£6 MILLION RAISED WITHIN 24 HOURS | **APPEAL TOTAL £29.6 MILLION**

including £2 MILLION from the UK Government's Aid Match scheme¹

13 DEC member charities and their 17 Indonesian partners responded

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Phase 1

October 2018 to March 2019

59,000



people were provided with **emergency shelter**; and 38,700 people were trained in disaster risk reduction and **how to build back safer**

44,800



people had access to **safe drinking water** from water purification tablets, filters and long-lasting water treatment stations

13,300



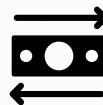
people received agricultural seeds and tools, fishing equipment and other support to restore their **livelihoods**

5,600



families received **household items or vouchers** to purchase them (cooking utensils, clothing and blankets)

10,400



families received **cash** to meet their immediate needs

3,200

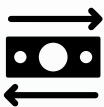


families received **cash for food or food packages**, including rice, oil, spices, instant noodles, sardines, eggs, salt, tea, coffee, sugar

Phase 2

April 2019 to September 2020

6,500



families received **cash** to meet their immediate needs

484



transitional shelters and 82 **permanent shelters** constructed

22,500



people benefited from **cash grants** to start or restart small businesses

678



toilets constructed or repaired

1,800



people **sensitised on protection issues** such as gender-based violence or sexual exploitation and abuse

20



schools rehabilitated

DEC member charities also responded to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in Sulawesi – see page 19 for key achievements.

A note on figures: Each sector of activity presented in this report includes net figures for the number of people reached with DEC funds. Double-counting in the net number of people reached per sector has been eliminated, however some double-counting may persist across sectors; also, when two or more charities reach the same people with different types of assistance. All figures reported have been rounded down.

¹ Through UK Aid Match, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) gives the British public the opportunity to decide how the UK aid budget is spent and support people in desperate need by matching their donations pound-for-pound up to £2 million.

BACKGROUND

On 28 September 2018, a series of earthquakes struck the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, the strongest of which was magnitude 7.4. The results were devastating: in some places the earthquake led to liquefaction, a phenomenon where soil behaves like liquid, and entire villages were buried under deep mud.

The earthquake also triggered a tsunami which reached up to three metres, striking the regional capital Palu and nearby coastal settlements of Donggala and Mamuju and leaving a trail of destruction in its wake. Hundreds attending the Nomoni Festival on Talise Beach in Palu were swept away. At least 4,340 people were killed; communities saw their homes, schools and hospitals reduced to rubble.

Immediately after the earthquake and tsunami, local communities and responders on the ground began efforts to rescue people trapped under collapsed buildings and provide urgent assistance to survivors. With thousands made homeless and many

people’s livelihoods destroyed through damage to businesses and agricultural land, it quickly became clear that a major humanitarian response was required to provide emergency relief and help the recovery and reconstruction effort.

On 1 October 2018, the Government of Indonesia said it would welcome contributions from the international humanitarian community. In response, the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) launched an emergency appeal for funds to the UK public on 4 October 2018. The DEC-funded response was in two parts: an emergency phase (October 2018 to March 2019), and a recovery phase (April 2019 to September 2020).

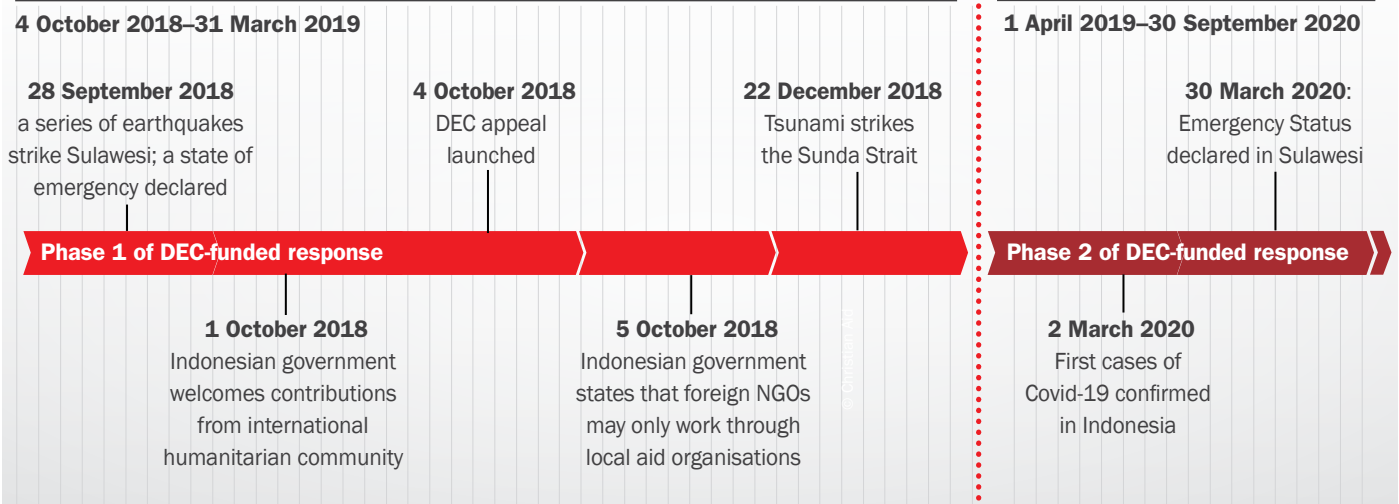
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Due to its location on the Pacific Ring of Fire, Indonesia has a high exposure to a range of natural hazards. The country reported the greatest number of deaths following the 2004 Boxing Day earthquake and tsunami and since then, on average, at least one major natural disaster has occurred every month. In response to the devastation and loss of life in 2004, there was a major push in the region to improve disaster preparedness. However, despite significant investment by the Indonesian government, there remains evidence of insufficient warning sirens, evacuation routes and shelters, and some of the measures taken since 2004, such as a network of tsunami detection buoys, have been neglected or vandalised.

In the case of the 2018 earthquake and tsunami, a tsunami warning was triggered five minutes after the quake but less than 10 minutes before the tsunami reached Palu, allowing little time for people to reach a safe location. In addition, power lines and communication masts were brought down by the earthquake, so tsunami warnings sent to residents via text message were not received.

“Most people are building makeshift shelters in the hills away from the water because they are terrified of another tsunami. We continue to feel aftershocks that make people panic.”

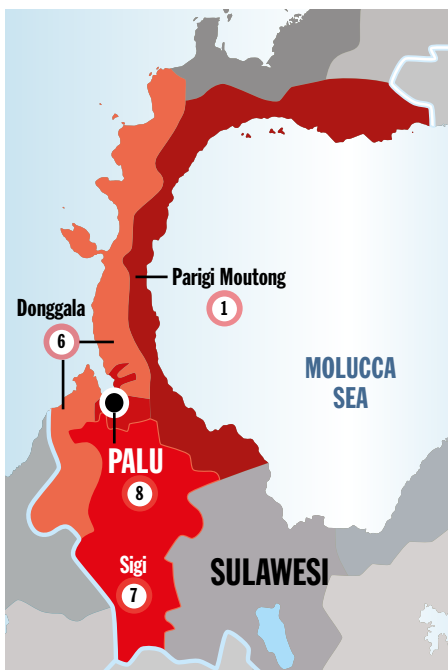
Radika Pinto, World Vision



HOW WE HELPED

DEC INDONESIA TSUNAMI APPEAL RAISED **£29.6 MILLION**

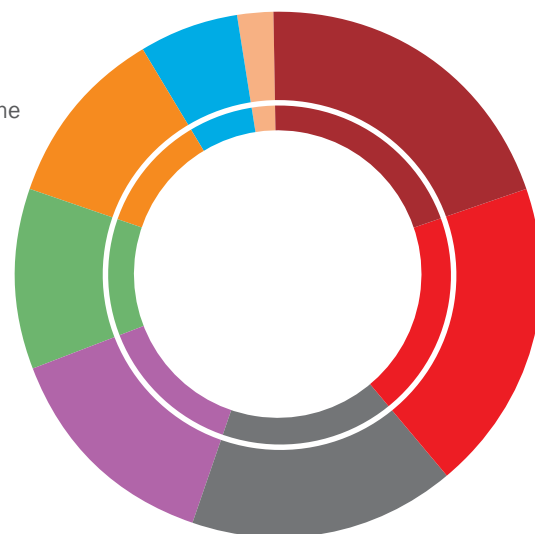
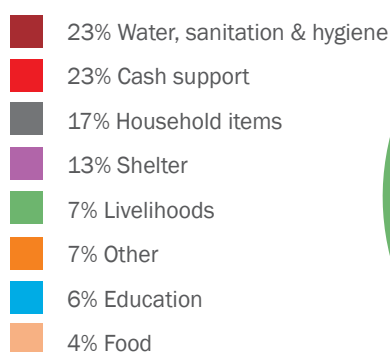
including **£2 MILLION** from the UK Government's Aid Match scheme



Number of DEC member charities working in each location

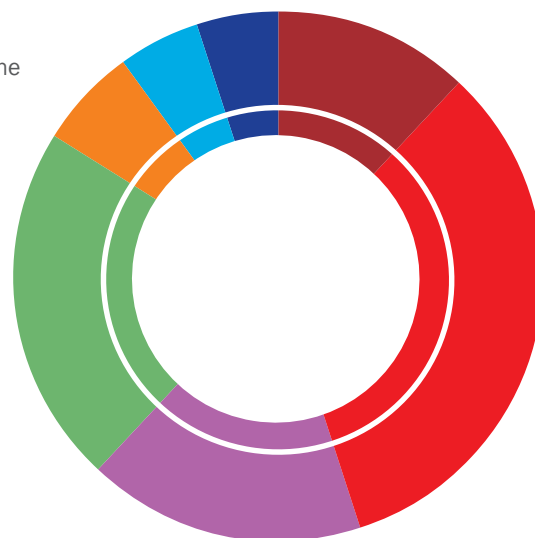
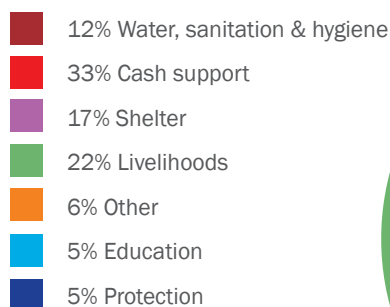
Phase 1 expenditure by sector

October 2018 to March 2019



Phase 2 expenditure by sector

April 2019 to September 2020



The following sources were used in this report: IFRC, 'Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update: Indonesia, Earthquakes and Tsunami - Sulawesi', https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/MDRID013eu17_sul.pdf; IFRC, 'Indonesia: First reports of earthquake and tsunami damage speak of "nightmarish" scene', 1 October 2018, <https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/press-release/indonesia-first-reports-earthquake-tsunami-damage-speak-nightmarish-scene/>; World Vision, 'Indonesia earthquake and tsunami: World Vision response teams arrive in Palu', 30 September 2018, <https://www.worldvision.org.uk/news-and-views/latest-news/2018/september/indonesia-earthquake-and-tsunami-world-vision-response-teams/>; Final evaluation of CAFOD Indonesia tsunami response 2018-2020; Final Evaluation of YAPPIKA-ActionAid Tsunami Emergency Response and Recovery Programme in Central Sulawesi Indonesia, 31 December 2020, <https://www.alnap.org/help-library/final-evaluation-of-yappika-actionaid-tsunami-emergency-response-and-recovery-programme>; Pujiono Centre and Humanitarian Advisory Group, Charting the New Norm: Humanitarian Leadership in the First 100 Days of the Sulawesi Earthquake Response, March 2019, https://humanitarianadvisorygroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/HH_Sulawesi-Practice-Paper-4_FINAL_electronic_200319_v1.pdf; DEC Real-Time Response Review of the 2018 Indonesia Tsunami Appeal, 1 March 2019, <https://www.dec.org.uk/article/real-time-response-review-of-the-2018-indonesia-tsunami-appeal>

Making a living

The earthquake and subsequent tsunami resulted in widespread devastation of the fishing, farming and manufacturing industries in Sulawesi. Some individuals experienced a total loss of assets, such as fisherfolk whose boats, motors and fishing equipment were swept away, or farmers whose land was inundated with salt water and is now permanently unproductive. The government's Master Plan for Recovery and Reconstruction estimated a 4.5% decrease in provincial economic growth because of the disaster, while the number of people

living below the poverty line was projected to increase to 15.8%. It was estimated that full economic recovery would take four years. Livelihoods interventions were therefore a priority in this response and accounted for 22% of total DEC expenditure.

During the first phase, cash-for-work was an effective way to provide affected people with the money they needed to replace the things they had lost, as well as speeding up the recovery process. Work included clearing roads to provide access to homes and schools, unblocking gullies to prevent flooding and building temporary toilets.

During the second phase of the response, DEC member charities invested funds in helping people to restart their businesses or find alternative ways to make a living. Assessments showed there was a need for tools and equipment, as well as training in areas such as product development and marketing. Cash grants were provided for a range of businesses, from mushroom growing and hydroponic farming to food processing, as well as assets such as agricultural tools, kitchen scales and pans. Training was arranged on topics such as business plan development, book-keeping, and marketing.

CAREERS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

According to an assessment conducted by the partner of a DEC member charity in 2019, approximately 20–25% of young people in Sigi and Donggala districts were out of education and unemployed. Increasing economic pressures tend to push girls into early marriages, higher-risk livelihoods, child labour and school drop-out, making them particularly vulnerable. A DEC-funded project in Palu City, Sigi and Donggala districts helped girls aged 16 to 24 to acquire the skills they need to open the door to employment and economic opportunity. As well as presentations from keynote speakers, such as local government representatives and young entrepreneurs, they received training to prepare them for careers such as motorbike maintenance, make-up artistry, hairdressing, food processing, catering, computing, sewing and animal husbandry. This was followed by start-up support and job placements.

Ivandri, Siane and Elsa are all taking part in the project. They live in Winatu village, which suffered extensive damage to its houses, mosque and water supply.

Ivandri, 23, wants to become a motorbike mechanic. "Initially, we didn't know what to do," he says. "That's why it's been like a turning point in life, especially for me. I'm really glad there was an aid agency who looked after us and came here, even though we're living in a remote place. We hope by attending this kind of training we can open our own businesses in this village. This is really helpful."

Siane, aged 20 and Elsa, aged 18, both want to work in the beauty industry. "I also had no idea what to do before, I was so confused," says Siane. "Now, I'm glad that I have something to expect from the future." Elsa agrees. "We'd never have this kind of activity before, so it's a new thing for us," she says. "We felt very excited."



DEC member charities targeted the most vulnerable in the community for livelihoods interventions. One project in three districts of Central Sulawesi targeted women, setting up 17 collective economic groups that focused on agriculture, fishing and micro-enterprises such as producing and selling coconut oil, snacks and patchwork. Each group received support to prepare community action plans and to lobby village heads to include these plans in the village's development agenda and budget. They also received help to obtain necessary approvals, such as Home Industry Product Licensing permits, and were put in touch with relevant government agencies, such as the Office of Fisheries and the Office of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The involvement of women in these groups has increased their bargaining position in the family, fostered self-confidence and provided opportunities for women to voice their concerns in the public sphere.

Group activities also opened up opportunities for women to assume jobs that are

traditionally undertaken by men, such as small-scale fishing. In one project, a group of women fishmongers who used to sell the remnants they picked up from the men's nets are now successfully operating their own fishing boat, bringing in sizeable catches to sell.

Older people are often the primary breadwinners in their families, yet some livelihoods recovery programmes exclude them in favour of younger people. In five villages near Palu, a DEC-funded project supported 445 older people to rebuild or start small businesses through cash grants, capacity building and linkages. Five business groups were set up to provide support in the areas of agriculture, animal husbandry, petty trading and crafts. Training was provided on production and distribution processes such as supply chains, packaging and promotion, as well as book-keeping. These groups were also linked with relevant government departments to ensure that members

received technical and financial support, and connections were made with the business sector. Monitoring showed that 70% had made a profit from their businesses and were able to contribute to their family's income.

HIGHLIGHTS



- **3,320** families received inputs such as agricultural tools or fishing gear
- **22,500** people benefited from cash grants to start or restart small businesses
- **1,700** people received vocational or business-related training
- **7,700** people employed in cash-for-work schemes

SETTING UP SMALL BUSINESSES

"I was sewing when the earthquake happened," says Winartin, aged 45. She, her husband and two children live in Langeleso village, which was badly impacted by liquefaction after the earthquake. "There was a little quake at 3pm but we didn't panic then. When the big quake happened, we started to panic. I ran back and forth. When I was running forwards, the building collapsed so I turned around and ran to look for my children outside. But people shouted that there was water coming from the higher ground. So we ran out of my village to Binangga [about 4 miles away]."

Further mudslides forced the family to keep running. "We slept in another village and got back home in the morning. My kitchen was destroyed, and the front side of the house was also destroyed." Four people in Langeleso were killed.

As well as packages of supplies to meet families' daily needs, the partner of a DEC member charity also provided cash grants to affected families like Winartin's. "They opened a bank account for each of us and we got the money in two weeks," she says.

"I used the money to buy food and other things we needed, such as rice, a stove and things for the baby. None of us was working then, so the money was really helpful, and we were able to start a business. I have a small canteen in the school, so the money I received was used to buy things for the canteen." Winartin has also set up a sewing business along with a few neighbours. "The money was enough for me and I feel very grateful," she says.





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RAISING CHICKENS

Sofiyan, aged 42, lives with his family in Sibalaya village, about 20 miles south of Palu city. Soon after the earthquake struck, the earth began to liquefy. His house slid several hundred metres downhill and the road was submerged in mud. Sofiyan and his family were trapped for six hours. Their home, like those of around 80 families in the village, was destroyed. The partner of a DEC member charity arrived in the village four or five days later. “There was a lot of aid, like blankets, tents and instant food,” he says.

As well as losing his home, Sofiyan also lost his business. He used to be a rice trader, travelling from market to market, but after damage to his stock and local roads and markets, this was no longer possible. Like other targeted families in the village, Sofiyan received a cash grant to cover immediate expenses, such as food, and was also able to use some to start a new business. “The cash given was very helpful,” he says. “I met my friend and started my business with him raising chickens. That is the only job I’m able to do for now. I cannot continue my old job because it needs a lot of funds. But I’m still thankful. Economically, I’m thankful to have a job to meet our daily needs. Mentally, it was also helpful, very, very helpful.

“Right now, there are many people who have started farming because they received this cash. They were able to buy seeds and plough rice fields. They are harvesting now. The economy of the village has begun to stabilise because 75% of people have started to come back to work.”

Providing shelter

An estimated 100,000 houses were damaged by the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction, of which 30,000 were badly damaged. Around 170,000 people lost their homes and were forced to set up makeshift shelters nearby or to seek refuge with other families in neighbouring towns and villages.

During the emergency phase of the response, DEC member charities worked with local partners to provide 16,000 emergency shelter kits, containing tarpaulins, ropes and sleeping mats. DEC funds helped include a plywood room separator in 1,200 shelter kits in order to allow for some privacy within the household. DEC funds were also used to provide materials for transitional shelters. Known as the *rumah tumbuh* – growing or expandable house – they were designed

with a longer-term perspective, so people are able to expand the shelter and make it more permanent over time.

During the second phase of the response, many DEC member charities and their partners concentrated on ‘owner-driven’ shelter construction, providing cash grants, building materials, and training and technical support for artisans and householders in ‘building back safer’. This approach enabled families to take the lead in how to design and build their homes. Member charities and their partners provided guidance on the core structure and monitored quality, but decisions on the materials to use, the size of the house and the number rooms to include were left to each family, as long as this did not affect the quality of the construction and adhered

Government guidelines on shelters

Initially, government policy allowed humanitarian organisations to provide assistance with emergency shelter only. Progress in the early days was hampered by a lack of clear guidance from the government on engineering standards, which affected cost and roll-out. Eventually, humanitarian organisations were encouraged to provide support to build temporary shelters, for example by supplying construction materials, providing cash grants for building and repairs, and training for construction workers.

to the minimum standards agreed at the outset. In some areas, a temporary shelter prototype was built so that people could see the design for themselves.

Many who had lost their homes were able to self-build and were keen to participate in the process. For those who were not able to do so, such as older people or women or child-headed families, DEC member charities engaged labourers to work with them. Construction workers were recruited from among villagers, including women and young people, who were trained on building back safer and supplied with tools. This capacity building of women and youth will have a lasting impact, from individual self-efficacy and dignity to wider community benefits of resilience. It also means the community is better able to absorb shocks in the event of future disasters and better equipped with coping mechanisms. One DEC member charity partnered with the local university, which provided construction training. Families either built their own homes or communities worked on shelters together,

with assistance from professional builders. Flyers and posters with information on safer building techniques were also distributed to communities.

An independent evaluation of this cash-based approach found that it fostered agency and dignity across disaster-affected communities, actively involving community members in the process of construction, and strengthening social cohesion through collaboration between households. The government also felt this approach had been successful, requesting that the partner of a DEC member charity lead the Shelter sub-cluster and share its cash assistance methodology with other humanitarian agencies.

Some partners who were unfamiliar with this approach were initially reluctant to use cash grants because of perceived risks. DEC member charities invested time and resources to encourage partner buy-in, and some partners continued to use cash-based shelter approaches as a result of their experience.

There were a few problems. Some households struggled to manage the funds distributed because of a lack of financial management experience and a small number of homes were not completed. Learning from this, DEC member charities and their partners have identified that additional assistance to households may be needed in future responses to support them to manage resources more efficiently.

HIGHLIGHTS



- **590** families received cash grants to build or repair their shelter
- **240** people trained in safer shelters or earthquake-resistant construction techniques
- **484** transitional shelters constructed
- **82** permanent houses constructed

BUILDING A HOME

Labean village on the coast in Donggala District was badly affected by the earthquake and tsunami and like many of his fellow villagers, Ibrahim, 51, lost his house. With DEC funds, he and more than 300 families were provided with temporary shelters and cash grants, which Ibrahim used to buy daily essentials, pay off debts and build a new house.

“Living in the temporary shelter has been really miserable,” he says. “In the rainy season, we were flooded by about 20 cm of rain. My children got sick and needed to be hospitalised. The doctor said that since the water was stagnant, we couldn’t keep living there. But we didn’t have anywhere else to go. Thank God, help has come.

“We started to build this house a month ago. My wife runs a stall, and I am a fisherman. The money we get from the jobs we save to add to funds for the house. I’m very grateful to be given something like this, I’ve been wishing for a house for a long time. I don’t care if we don’t have enough to eat as long as we can have a nice house, a house that is big enough for all of my family.”

His son, Taufik,* aged 11, agrees. “I really can’t stand the hot temperature in the temporary shelter. And there are a lot of flies which is disturbing. When the rainy season came, the rain made it flood up to my ankles so I couldn’t go out to play with my friends. My school is near to my new home, so I can get there on foot.”

“I’m very happy that we are moving out of the temporary shelter,” says Ibrahim. “It will be forgotten as soon as we move to the house.”

* Name changed to protect identity



Providing clean water, sanitation and hygiene

Water supplies were severely affected by the earthquake and tsunami as reservoirs, irrigation channels and water distribution lines were damaged or contaminated. Without access to clean water, many people resorted to using rivers and boreholes for drinking water, as well as for washing, cooking and cleaning. Limited availability of water meant that maintaining good hygiene practices such as handwashing and keeping toilets clean was challenging, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks.

In the early days of the response, DEC member charities and their partners trucked water to communities that did not have an accessible source of water. However, high and recurrent costs meant this was not a viable long-term option, so member charities looked for more permanent solutions. They constructed and repaired water points, connecting water sources to tap stands installed in villages, and rehabilitated gravity water systems. They also supplied families with aqua tabs or chlorine to treat drinking water. In one project, survey results showed that communities were satisfied with the water quality. More than 90% of those who responded said that it was generally odourless, tasteless and colourless, and almost all boiled it before drinking, making it safe to consume. To ensure water points did not become contaminated, water management committees were set up in targeted villages and trained on how to maintain them and keep them clean.

Before the earthquake and tsunami, very few households in Central Sulawesi had toilets. DEC-funded activities increased access to adequate sanitation systems, as well as increasing local knowledge of the benefits of good sanitation and hygiene. During the first few months of the response, emergency toilets were installed along with cleaning kits. Damaged toilets were then repaired, and new ones installed, including 20 accessible toilets in 10 villages as part of advocacy for barrier-free facilities for all in some public places. An evaluation of DEC-funded activities found that, as a result of training and technical assistance



provided by member charities and their partners, toilets were well maintained by communities. In a new approach, some DEC member charities provided households with cash to construct their own toilets, providing training and on-site technical assistance to ensure proper construction and wastewater treatment.

Promoting and reinforcing good hygiene practices, such as frequent handwashing, is essential in preventing the spread of diseases such as cholera and acute watery diarrhoea. DEC-funded community hygiene promotion campaigns explained the dangers of open defecation – a common practice in some villages – and the importance of handwashing with soap, the safe storage of food and drinking water, and the disposal of household waste. These campaigns were often run by trained volunteers and conducted through group meetings or door-to-door. Hygiene kits containing items such as buckets, laundry soap, body soap, small towels and disinfectant were also distributed to affected families.

DEC member charities and their partners also targeted schools. Handwashing facilities were installed and toilets repaired or constructed. Separate toilet blocks were built for boys and girls, as well as ramps for those

with disabilities and handwashing facilities constructed at an appropriate height.

Hygiene promotion activities were also conducted in schools and child-friendly spaces, to reach children directly and through them their families, to reinforce messages on good hygiene practices. Children received personal hygiene kits, and schools were supplied with recycle bins and cleaning materials.

HIGHLIGHTS



- **3,200** people had access to a functioning water point
- **81** waterpoints constructed/rehabilitated
- **540** women and girls received kits to help them manage their periods, containing items such as pads and soap
- **37,829** hygiene kits distributed, containing items such as buckets, bath soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, hand sanitiser and towels
- **22,100** people reached with campaigns encouraging good hygiene practices

KEEPING WATER FLOWING

As a result of the earthquake, water supplies to many villages were disrupted, and wells polluted with sea water and mud. In Donggala District, Central Sulawesi, the partner of a DEC member charity rehabilitated and constructed 32 water systems, connecting springs, boreholes and shallow wells to pipes and water tap stands, bringing water straight into affected villages. More than 400 emergency toilets were also constructed, as well as 20 accessible toilets for people with disabilities. To make sure this infrastructure was kept in good, hygienic working order, water and sanitation committees were set up. Committee members, including Mesar, aged 43, from Labean village in Donggala District, were trained to carry out maintenance and repairs.

“At first, we didn’t know anything about water pipelines because we are from a rural area,” he explains. “But we were taught how to set things up. There are so many families, 87 families, in this village that were helped by this water supply. We are very grateful . . . because in the early days we had difficulty getting water. The quality of the water is good enough to be used to shower or wash clothes but we suggest that people don’t consume it. The water is chalky. Though some people do consume it after they’ve filtered it manually.”



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Education

Although schools officially opened a few weeks after the disaster, many children in affected parts of Sulawesi returned to find their classrooms reduced to rubble. Others were too afraid to go back because of ongoing risks from landslids. More than 1,000 schools were damaged, affecting around 142,000 children. In the first six months of the DEC-funded response, 30 temporary learning centres were set up, enabling more than 2,000 children to continue their education.



HYGIENE EDUCATION

© Harjandi Harif/DEC

During the second phase of the response, 20 schools were rehabilitated in accordance with relevant building codes. Safety in classrooms was improved through retrofitting, using building codes as guidance and earthquake-resilient procedures. This included strengthening the structure of classrooms, protecting window glass, introducing reverse-opening doors, and improving water and sanitation facilities. Channels were built in school grounds to divert water to avoid flooding and concrete supports were erected to prevent landslides. As many schools had lost everything, new furniture was provided along with teaching and learning materials, and back-to-school kits for children. In 10 schools in Sigi and Palu, one DEC member charity’s partner set up reading corners stocked with books on a variety of subjects, from basic English and Indonesian folk stories to famous scientists and astronomy, as well as atlases and Indonesian map collections.

A DEC-funded ‘listening to children project’ in 10 primary schools uncovered an urgent need for school supplies, as almost all children’s school books, stationery and bags, along with school uniforms and

shoes were lost because of the tsunami and liquefaction. Older girls also said they needed hijabs and sanitary supplies. The project provided vouchers to affected families, which they could exchange for educational supplies as well as basic groceries. However, reaching local markets was not safe because of the ongoing risk of landslides and flooding, so three or four vendors were invited to each school to set up an impromptu market. Vendors were screened for safeguarding issues and chosen on the basis of their stock range, and familiarity with their target market and local area. Children and parents were given plenty of time to browse the stalls selling a variety of goods and to bargain with vendors. Direct feedback from children in one school about the range of goods on offer was used to provide a more tailored offer in the next school. Early feedback uncovered a few issues, such as prices that were higher than local markets – which was quickly resolved with vendors – and when parents and children commented that it was uncomfortably hot, canopies were erected over the improvised market area. Monitoring afterwards revealed that 100% of children interviewed said they were able to buy the goods they needed, and it was also noted

that the products were of a higher standard than those available in the village market.

DEC member charities worked with the Department of Education and other humanitarian agencies to urge the Governor of Central Sulawesi to develop provincial safety policies for schools and in July 2020, a regulation was signed relating to the safe school programme. To ensure schools are better prepared for any future disasters, DEC member charities and their partners provided school staff and local authorities with training on education in emergencies and psychosocial support for children. For example, teachers and children were trained on basic first aid, and schools supported to develop preparedness plans and conduct mock drills. With DEC funds, some schools also held child-led events for school committees and children on school safety, first aid and household preparedness.

HIGHLIGHTS



- **9,500** children benefited from retrofitted and refurbished schools and classrooms
- **1,200** children benefited from reading corners in schools
- **50** school committees received grants for classroom repairs

“One of the most notable achievements ... is the emergence of many women leaders among the communities. The programme was able to successfully build the capacity of local women to become more confident and self-reliant, by providing spaces where they can express their concerns and opinions freely.”

Evaluation of YAPPIKA–ActionAid Tsunami Emergency Response and Recovery Programme



Protecting vulnerable people

With DEC funds, eight women-only safe spaces were set up in three districts in Central Sulawesi, providing a refuge where women could relax and share their experiences, and where their children could play. Safe spaces like these played a major role in building the resilience of women, as well as girls and children, through the services they provided such as psychosocial support and counselling, a variety of recreational activities, and training on issues such as women’s rights, gender-based violence, reproductive health and leadership. Women were encouraged to lead some of the DEC-funded activities, such as waste management, food processing and distribution, and the design of dignity kits that were distributed by the project, as well as organizing child psychosocial services and trauma healing. Forty women were also trained as ‘focal points’ and supported to lead and contribute to decision-making in their communities. In Dampal village, women focal points were involved in the village chief elections, encouraging residents to vote for candidates campaigning for women’s protection. Others led disaster risk reduction activities, held talks with local government and raised awareness on women’s rights and gender-based violence.

In some parts of Central Sulawesi there was a low uptake of screening services for cervical and breast cancer, because women first had to obtain their husbands’

permission but were reluctant to raise the issue. To increase understanding of the importance of these screenings, the partner of a DEC member charity ran awareness-raising sessions for men, village authorities, religious leaders and other influencers in six villages, as part of training on sexual and reproductive health and rights. Village leaders along with trained health cadres then spread the word among communities when screenings were due to take place and as a result, uptake of services tripled in some areas. Sexual and reproductive health is a sensitive issue and considered taboo among some communities, and is rarely discussed publicly. However, during training sessions, men acknowledged the importance of screening and that their lack of knowledge had prevented them from encouraging their wives to attend in the past.

DEC member charities and their partners used disaggregated data and assessments to establish protection needs in communities. One partner’s in-depth gender assessment conducted at the beginning of the response was shared as a good example of gender analysis in an emergency context and promoted across the region.

DEC member charities and their partners also worked in schools to raise awareness of child protection issues, such as sexual and gender-based violence and managing menstruation. Training sessions involved students and teachers as well as parents and the wider school neighbourhood, in order to engage as many in the community

as possible in ensuring the safety of girls and boys. These sessions were delivered in collaboration with local authorities, village governments and health centres, who supported events with resource persons or facilitators.

To build awareness of the effects of bullying, the affiliate of a DEC member charity ran a competition for young people aged 15–24 on creating anti-bullying vlogs. The winner then acted as an anti-bullying champion in campaigns held in 10 schools.

The needs of older people are sometimes overlooked in humanitarian responses. In a DEC-funded project, Older People's Associations (OPAs) were set up in five villages to provide a platform for older women and men to raise their concerns and advocate for their rights. All five have been registered as local community organisations and as such are eligible for funding from local authorities. Training was provided to improve members' skills in organisational management, such as book-keeping, taking minutes, conducting elections and business planning. Board committees that represent each of these associations were also invited to join workshops linking OPAs with government and the business sector, as well as training with business group representatives on topics such as supply chains, packaging and marketing strategy. Supporting the community is a key feature of the OPAs, with members donating money in order to help those who are sick, provide rice for poorer older people, and even to procure a loudspeaker for community activities.



Mitigating the risk from future disasters

Indonesia is very vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions, but when these events occur, people often don't know what to do or how to find a place of safety. DEC member charities and their partners supported local communities to become better prepared to meet future emergencies. Villagers in two communities in Sigi were supported to set up an early warning system for floods and landslides, using *kentongans* – bamboo split drums that are struck to sound an alarm. One village also developed a disaster management plan that included a village profile, mapping of disaster risks, safe evacuation routes and an early warning system. Banners were set up around villages with information on what to do in case of another earthquake or natural disaster, and trained volunteers and staff from a DEC member charity's partner visited 400 families door-to-door to pass on information about risks and how to mitigate them. House visits were chosen rather than village meetings because of the risk of spreading Covid-19. An evaluation of the project showed that 88% of respondents were aware of evacuation routes and assembly points, while 87% reported having ready a 'disaster preparedness

bag' containing important documents, clothing, torches, money and dry food.

In a further five villages in Sigi, communities worked together on mapping risks to their villages and developing action plans to mitigate these risks, funded by the DEC. They included planning evacuation routes, putting up signage and information boards, planting durian trees and bamboo to reinforce the ground and prevent landslides, and clearing out drainage systems. Disaster risk reduction forums were set up and members supplied with torches, rubber boats, coats and megaphones.

DEC member charities also trained homeowners and artisans across Central Sulawesi in earthquake-resistant construction techniques (see **Providing shelter**, page 7).

HIGHLIGHTS



- **630** women and children benefited from safe spaces
- **1,100** women benefited from psychosocial support or gender-based violence services
- **1,800** people sensitised on protection issues such as gender-based violence and/or sexual exploitation and abuse
- **540** older people attended OPAs

HIGHLIGHTS



- **340** women have capacity strengthened in managing the risk of future disasters
- **2,600** people received training on preparing for future disasters
- **4,000** people received disaster-ready packs

PLANNING ESCAPE ROUTES

The coastal village of Lende Tovea, about 50 miles from the city of Palu, was at the epicentre of the earthquake. Although most villagers escaped with their lives, the homes of many were flattened and the village was cut off for a week by landslides. As well as providing clean water and sanitation in affected villages like Lende Tovea, a DEC member charity and its local partner helped to set up women’s groups as a way of making sure that women also have a say in the recovery programme and in making plans to mitigate the effects of any future disasters.

Forty-three-year-old Tasma chairs the Lende Tovea women’s group. With support from a DEC member charity, the group produced a map of the village showing the safest places to go in the event of an earthquake, worked out the best way to get there, and set up evacuation signs.

“If it’s safe then we can evacuate there if anything ever happens again,” explains Tasma. “It is particularly beneficial for the kids and the elderly. Because in the past, many of us didn’t know what to do in case of emergency, we were just randomly running back and forth.”



© Harlanadi Haridi/DEC

Food and nutrition

Food distribution during the early stages of the emergency was critical to ensure that those who had lost everything had enough to eat. It was provided in a number of ways, including cash to buy food as well as parcels containing items such as rice, oil, eggs, sardines and noodles.

Following consultations with local families, several community kitchens were set up with DEC funds. They were designed and managed by women, who chose the location as well as identifying how to meet people’s nutritional needs. Working in this way not only improved families’ nutritional status, but also provided a much-needed focus for the women involved, helping them recover from their mental trauma.

Where nutritional needs were more acute, particularly among children, DEC funds were used to run supplementary feeding programmes, such as the House of Nutrition. This pilot project combined a feeding programme for malnourished

children under the age of five with information for their caregivers on how to prepare nutritious food. Over 14 days, health workers and caregivers cooked lunch together, while for breakfast and dinner, caregivers were given fresh food packages to cook by themselves at home. Educational sessions for parents covered topics such as the importance of good hygiene and how to prevent illnesses in malnourished children. A series of training sessions was also conducted with community health volunteers, using songs, games, pictures and group discussions to help prepare volunteers on how to respond to children’s health and nutritional needs in emergencies.

HIGHLIGHTS



- **3,200** families received food assistance or cash for food
- **26,800** people received nutrition support

Household essentials

As well as supplying basic toiletries and materials to build shelters, DEC funds were also used to replace other household items that had been lost or damaged, particularly for families whose entire house had been destroyed, submerged or swept away by the earthquake, tsunami or liquefaction. These included pots and pans, clothing and blankets. To help prevent the spread of malaria, DEC funds were also used to purchase and distribute 23,500 mosquito nets.

HIGHLIGHTS



- **5,600** families received household items or vouchers to purchase them, such as pots and pans, clothing and blankets
- **23,500** mosquito nets were distributed

IMPROVING HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME DELIVERY

Supporting a locally led response

The Indonesian government was clear from the start that the response to the disaster would be locally led. Subject to frequent earthquakes and other natural disasters, Indonesia is very experienced in disaster management and has built up considerable national and local expertise. While the government welcomed contributions from the international humanitarian community, particularly air transportation, materials to build shelters and water treatment equipment, it announced that international organisations would not be able to operate without a local partner.

This forced some international humanitarian organisations to quickly rethink their ways of operating and to step aside to encourage national and local organisations to assume greater leadership roles. Strategic and operational decisions were taken by in-country partners, such as project location and sector focus, encouraging greater local ownership. Partners also took part in coordination forums, increasing national and local participation in decision-making. With their knowledge of grassroots culture and ways of working, Indonesian partners quickly gained acceptance for DEC-funded activities from communities and local authorities.

For some DEC member charities this was a new way of working. Instead of directly implementing projects in the field, they concentrated on providing their Indonesian partners with technical guidance in specialised sectors and bolstering partners' organisational capacity in humanitarian programmatic content as well as management. This included practical tools for project management, and training on topics such as gender, safeguarding and child-friendly feedback mechanisms. They also supported partners to develop the types of financial management and reporting systems that are required by international humanitarian organisations, making it easier for them to partner with other donors in the future. As some projects included areas of work that were new to partners, such as education in emergencies and cash programming, local organisations also received on-the-job experience that will be invaluable for future humanitarian work. The government accepted that in order to lead the response effectively, local organisations needed additional preparation and training, and the presence of international NGOs was accepted as a back-up for the local NGO operation in the field.

For other DEC member charities, a locally led response meant building on the

partnerships that had already been in place for many years. One member charity had a longstanding relationship with a network of 22 civil society organisations, and had been working to strengthen the network's capacity as a local implementer in disaster risk management over the last decade. During the first six months the emergency operation was led by the DEC member charity and staffed by members of the network and volunteers. The network was also supported to develop key operational manuals on human resources, logistics and finance. In the next months, the network had a significant role in managing the response and was able to test its operational procedures while the DEC member charity was still accountable for programmatic quality assurance through a seconded technical team.

The third phase was a fully locally led response and recovery programme, in which the network managed up to £2 million.

Having tried and tested this new model of delivery during the response in Central Sulawesi, some DEC member charities who do not normally operate in this way are planning to replicate this approach in future humanitarian crises to support the development of quality locally led responses.



External review of DEC-funded work

In January 2019, the DEC commissioned an external review of its member charities' response in Sulawesi, which made some recommendations for ongoing activities. DEC member charities gave due consideration to these findings and are reflecting these learning points into their continuing response. For example, following a recommendation to prioritise livelihoods-support projects to increase the household income of people affected by the disaster, the Phase 2 livelihoods budget became the highest across the portfolio. Member charities were also guided by advice to move away from short-term emergency interventions, such as water trucking and mobile toilet units, to focus on medium- and long-solutions that included the provision of safe drinking water through rehabilitating surface and ground water sources and related infrastructure.

“Overwhelmingly . . . [localisation] was a welcome shift, overcoming many of the cultural and language barriers and the side-lining of national staff.”

Pujiono Centre, *Charting the New Norm*

Being accountable to communities

All DEC member charities sought to involve affected communities in the decisions that would affect their lives. As a result, many were involved in the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of DEC-funded projects. At the outset, staff consulted with village leaders on the nature of interventions and with other groups on how best to deliver them. For example, staff met with women's groups to determine how best to provide nutritious food for children, and with people who

had lost their homes to agree on the composition of shelter kits. Community leaders were consulted to determine beneficiary lists and committees were set up to oversee project progress. Several external reviews of DEC-funded activities showed that affected communities were broadly happy with their degree of involvement, though some said they would prefer to have been consulted at an earlier stage. Generally, community consultation increased over time, and particularly during the later recovery phase.

Projects were often monitored by local committees. Near Palu, six Older People's Associations were set up and helped to improve the selection criteria for those who would benefit from a DEC-funded livelihoods project. They also became the eyes and ears of the project, monitoring results and feeding back suggestions for improvements. For example, during a monitoring visit it became clear that hydration and nutrition was a problem for people who were housebound or had mobility challenges. As a result, specific training and monitoring mechanisms were developed to provide support through homecare volunteers.

When field staff were unable to travel to project locations due to Covid-19 restrictions, community members played a valuable role in monitoring results. Communication trees were used to cascade information between field staff and those community members who had mobile phones, who then became focal points to relay messages to and from their neighbours.

DEC member charities and their partners set up complaints and feedback channels so that the community could share comments or ask for information. These ranged from complaints boxes, telephone hotlines and email addresses advertised on banners at distribution sites, to social media and community forums, as well as the opportunity to talk to project staff in person. Observing and gaining an understanding of the local feedback culture helped DEC member charities to tailor their approaches to fit communities' needs. At one DEC-funded shelter project, for example, staff

met with homeowners every Thursday evening to discuss the construction process, involving village leaders as necessary. In some areas, where it was challenging to get individuals to open up and submit complaints or suggestions, personal approaches and informal meetings proved successful. Sometimes complaints were received when initial beneficiary distribution lists were publicly announced in villages. In these cases, staff reinforced the agreed selection criteria with the community, and reassessed claims to make sure individuals were not being unfairly excluded.

Community feedback helped to shape interventions, from the schedule of activities to construction worker salaries and the coordination methods of group leaders. Designs for new shelters and toilets were customised based on suggestions from the community – for example, people with visual impairments were provided with guiding blocks to use on the floor of their homes. DEC member charities tried to be as flexible as possible, adapting interventions to suit local conditions. One community did not feel safe building on their existing properties because of the extent of damage, and requested that the individual cash grants they had been allocated were pooled so that they could collectively buy land. This was agreed, along with building materials and training on construction. Consultations were also held with children, for example on the types of school equipment and uniforms that they needed, and the design of school toilets, particularly for girls managing their periods.



Safeguarding

DEC member charities have robust safeguarding policies, procedures and mechanisms in place to protect the people with whom they work. These outline unacceptable behaviour, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and the actions that will be taken to investigate allegations, support victims and discipline perpetrators, including referring them to the relevant authorities. Training is provided on safeguarding issues, such as conducting child safeguarding risk assessments.

Duty of care

The earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia and subsequent loss of life, injury, and destruction of homes and livelihoods, provided a difficult context for staff and volunteers to work in. Providing sound management and a good level of support to staff and volunteers was even more challenging during this response, because international staff from DEC member charities were not allowed into the immediate area of the disaster, and the movement of Indonesian nationals was hampered by severe damage to roads and other infrastructure. With the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020, travel

and face-to-face meetings were restricted even further.

DEC member charities provided direction and mentoring for staff and volunteers through face-to-face meetings where possible, as well as via mobile phone, WhatsApp groups and email. Training was provided to induct staff and volunteers into new areas of work. Some member charities set up country offices in Jakarta, the capital, where specialists in a variety of fields, such as water and sanitation or monitoring and evaluation, were able to provide advice and support to staff in the field via mobile phone and email. Because the response was locally led, communication chains were lengthy, sometimes including a DEC member charity, a national Indonesian partner organisation, a local partner organisation who was implementing the project in the field, and volunteers recruited by the project. This meant that despite best efforts, some staff and volunteers felt they did not receive clear communication from DEC member charities, and some local partners were excluded from important forums such as cluster groups meetings.

DEC member charities quickly adapted their ways of working to ensure the safety of staff and volunteers while delivering aid in a timely and effective manner (see **Adaptive programming**, page 18).

Coordination

The Government of Indonesia took the lead in coordinating the emergency response from the outset, setting up eight 'clusters' in early October 2018 to discuss and agree on common approaches and avoid duplication, in areas such as health, education, logistics and infrastructure. DEC member charities and their partners played an active part in these groups, with some providing co-leadership. Member charities and partners worked closely with government bodies, such as the Department of Public Infrastructure and Housing on the design and materials for temporary shelters and with the Ministry of Education on the design and specification of temporary learning centres. One DEC member charity was asked to run the data management system for the Donggala

District Disaster Management Agency, developing among other things a daily Covid-19 update dashboard.

There are some good examples of cooperation among humanitarian organisations on the ground, which helped to prevent overlaps and duplication. At the beginning of the response, a Joint Needs Assessment was conducted in Sulawesi by the Humanitarian Forum Indonesia, whose membership included DEC member charities and their partners. Disaster-affected communities were consulted to establish priorities for the response and the results were widely used. This coordinated approach saved time and money and avoided overburdening communities with individual assessments. In Sigi, Palu and Donggala, an event to commemorate National Mothers' Day in December 2019, known as *Ibu Pelopor Rekonstruksi*, brought together almost a hundred women and more than 20 NGOs, including a DEC member charity's partner, where skills and experience in safer shelter and house reconstruction were shared. Member charities and their partners also invited other NGOs to attend events they organized, such as mason training to demonstrate earthquake-resistant building techniques, and training on planting cacao to support the restoration of livelihoods.

DEC member charities shared learning and best practice with each other through monthly meetings in Palu, email exchanges and WhatsApp groups. There were also opportunities to learn from each other, which was particularly valuable for members who were less familiar with the context in Sulawesi. One local partner with many years' experience of cash programming provided insights in this area, while a DEC member charity shared all its disaggregated data collected within 33 villages to inform projects focusing on the provision of assistive devices such as mobility aids and rehabilitation needs. However, these coordination meetings were not always well communicated with local partners, missing opportunities for better integration in the field.



There were other coordination challenges. In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, there was a lack of clear communication between district and provincial government, and gaps and duplication were reported in the provision of aid in some areas. In the short term, aid agencies including DEC member charities filled the gap, providing technical support for coordination at provincial and district levels. Some organisations felt they lacked the necessary information from clusters and the government to make prompt and well-informed decisions, such as the location and type of interventions needed. Although an external review noted that on the whole, DEC member charities did well in ensuring that they were not competing or duplicating services in a particular area, this was occasionally an issue. There were reports of agencies working in the same location and with the same affected communities without consulting each other, and of village governments that received humanitarian assistance not having a clear mechanism to coordinate the activities of agencies in their communities. An external review also noted the lack of an NGO forum to bring together a wide range of local NGOs to share information and support each other.

Using cash to support recovery

Providing cash and vouchers rather than goods in-kind is one of the most well-researched and effective way of delivering humanitarian assistance. It is fast and flexible, and as well as providing people with choice and control over their lives, it reduces the cost of delivering aid and supports local markets, jobs and producers. DEC member charities made considerable use of cash grants in this response, which accounted for a third of DEC expenditure.

Cash was used extensively in the DEC-funded shelter construction programme (see page 7) and also provided so that families could install their own toilets (see page 9). Cash was also used to meet needs in a number of other ways. One DEC-funded project reached more than 10,000 households in Central Sulawesi with cash grants in three tranches. Monitoring revealed that 82% of respondents bought food and other basic goods, and that the cash grants were also used to repair damaged shelters. Elsewhere, families used cash grants to help their children get back to school, buying school bags, books, stationery and uniforms.

GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CASH

In the first months following the disaster, the Indonesian government would only allow cash to be provided as part of cash-for-work schemes, such as debris clearance and cleaning. Although these activities were valuable in themselves, they excluded people who were not able to take part, such as older people and people with disabilities. In December 2018, the government issued guidance on the amounts of cash that could be provided to people with severe, partial or minor damage to their houses. At the end of January 2019, a decree on multi-purpose cash transfers was signed by the Governor of Sulawesi, removing the main barrier to cash-based assistance. The government approved electronic disbursements and asked that 'cash-in-hand' grants should no longer be used in the response.



Adaptive programming

DEC-funded programmes in Sulawesi were designed to be as flexible as possible to respond to the constantly changing environment. Just three months after the devastating earthquake and tsunami that struck Central Sulawesi, a second tsunami hit the coastline of the Sunda Strait, which separates the Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra. More than 400 people were killed, at least 14,000 injured and 33,000 left homeless. Many coastal communities who were dependent on tourism lost

their livelihoods at a stroke, as hotels, restaurants and other tourist infrastructure was destroyed. Since rebuilding the tourism industry will take time, communities needed an immediate, alternative source of income to support their families. One DEC member charity already had an office in the area and was therefore in a good position to respond. It directed a small proportion of its funds allocated from the DEC Indonesia Tsunami Appeal to assist the response in the worst-affected areas of the Sunda Strait. These funds were used to help affected families

with a cash-for-work scheme, as well as grants to start new businesses and meet essential needs.

Interventions were also shaped by learning as well as feedback from communities. One DEC member charity was allowed to harmonise its DEC-funded toilet design standards with those of UNICEF as it was discovered that the UNICEF model is more suitable in terms of gender and disability sensitivity. As a consequence, the target number of toilets was reduced from 97 to 45 as the new design is more expensive.

“We are very grateful that [the] DEC, through Christian Aid, provided quick feedback and understanding of the conditions we are facing. [The] DEC opened an opportunity for YEU to add and reallocate the budget in response to [the] pandemic for people living with HIV and AIDS. . . YEU became the first organisation to conduct Covid-19 response for the vulnerable groups in Central Sulawesi. Based on coordination within existing Clusters, many agencies were still designing the response plans whilst YEU [started] providing a response to vulnerable groups. [The] DEC’s flexibility of supporting partners in understanding the conditions in the field helped YEU [meet] the CHS [Core Humanitarian Standard].”

YEU, local partner of Christian Aid receiving DEC funds



THE IMPACT OF COVID-19



The first cases of Covid-19 were confirmed in Indonesia on 2 March 2020 and an Emergency Status was declared in Sulawesi on 30 March. Central Sulawesi has reported comparatively lower rates of infection than the rest of the country, with 1,514 confirmed positive cases (less than 0.3% of the national total) and 53 confirmed deaths as of November 2020. However, true figures may be higher. Several hospitals have been appointed by the Provincial Health Office as Covid-19 referral hospitals, although testing capacity in the province remains low. Travel restrictions have been introduced and physical distancing regulations are in place, including the wearing of face masks at all times in public places. Livelihoods and businesses have been badly affected and access to health, education and social services has become more difficult. As a result of social distancing and self-isolation measures, women and girls are at greater risk of gender-based violence. Families who were already affected by the 2018 earthquake and tsunami are now facing additional vulnerabilities and challenges to their recovery.

A total of £1.3 million was repurposed to adapt existing DEC-funded programmes in order to respond to Covid-19, with DEC member charities among the first to support the response to the outbreak. For example, when restrictions meant that older people were not able to leave their homes to get food and medicine, activities to help restart their livelihoods were paused and £24,000 reallocated to directly providing food and outreach homecare for them.

Covid-19 presented additional challenges to delivering humanitarian assistance in a timely and effective manner while also keeping DEC member charities' staff, partners and volunteers safe from infection. Staff and volunteers had to quickly adapt their workplans as well as their ways of working. Electronic communication was used extensively. Field visits were replaced by remote monitoring via mobile phone, WhatsApp and email and in some cases, post-distribution surveys of cash programmes were conducted by phone, using mobile data collection software to register responses. Volunteers were also provided with mobile phone SIM cards and credits so that they could keep in touch with DEC member charities and their partners. Face-to-face meetings, for example for cash distributions, were kept to a minimum and conducted in the open air as much as possible, while wearing masks and observing social distancing measures. Registration to receive cash grants switched to mobile phone rather than in person, and ATM cards were distributed according to a strict timetable so that there were never queues of people waiting. Staff sometimes brought portable handwashing stations with them, as well as hand sanitisers and masks. Some activities had to be cancelled or postponed, for example where face-to-face training was needed. Unavoidable delays to DEC-funded activities meant that some member charities were allowed to extend their programmes by three months.

Staff were asked to work from home where possible, but unreliable internet connections in some areas made this challenging. A lack of office equipment at home, such as scanners, had an impact on financial management support when paperwork that could not be scanned.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC



65,300

people reached with information on good hygiene



1,109

handwashing stations installed



2,650

families provided with hygiene kits (e.g. soap, masks and hand sanitisers)



7,800

health workers provided with PPE (e.g. masks, gowns, gloves, aprons)



19,500

families provided with cash to meet their immediate needs



1,000

families provided with food assistance



1,400

older people received food assistance

FUNDRAISING FOR THE INDONESIA TSUNAMI APPEAL

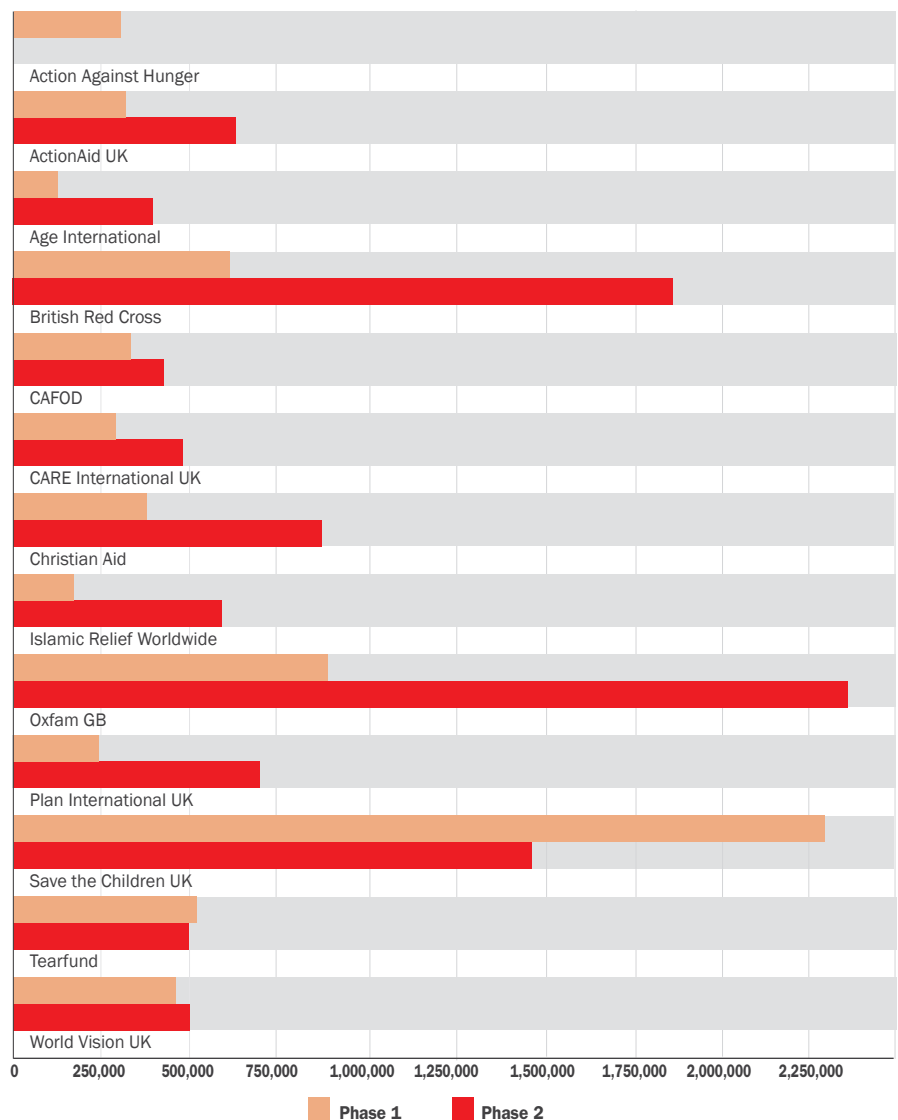
The DEC is once again thankful for the incredible generosity of the UK public and its corporate partners towards the Indonesia Tsunami Appeal. The appeal raised £29,596,024, of which £20,308,382 was raised directly by DEC Secretariat national advertising, while a further £9,287,642 was raised by DEC member charities appealing directly to their existing supporters. The Department for International Development (now FCDO) provided £2 million of UK Aid Match funding, matching the first £2 million given by the UK public towards the appeal.

The DEC Secretariat’s national fundraising and marketing campaign ran across TV, radio, national press, outdoor and digital advertising for a 14-day period from the launch of the appeal. The Secretariat also engaged with supporters of previous DEC appeals and gained the generous pro bono support of corporate and media partners within its Rapid Response Network. The DEC is particularly grateful to the BBC, ITV, Channel 4, Channel 5, Sky, Radio Centre and PayPal for their significant and generous support of the Indonesia Tsunami Appeal.

Of the £20,308,382 raised directly through DEC Secretariat fundraising activity, £17,896,851 was allocated to DEC member charities for their emergency response to the tsunami in Indonesia, as outlined in this report (88.1%), and £2,411,531 was retained by the DEC Secretariat against both direct appeal costs and indirect overhead recovery (totalling 11.9%).

Total expenditure of DEC funds (£)

Thirteen DEC member charities responded



THE TASK AHEAD

Since April 2019, when the government announced the start of the recovery phase, there has been significant progress on multiple sectors across Palu, Sigi and Donggala districts in Sulawesi. Increasingly, public services have become operational, including healthcare services, schools, financial institutions and the hospitality sector. However, more than 10,000 people who were affected by the earthquake are still living in tents or makeshift shelters. Only 80% of an estimated 33,000 required temporary shelters are either complete (21,363), under construction (1,890), or in the pipeline (2,634). National and international NGOs have committed to building 3,845 houses; by the end of February 2020, 3,310 houses were in the pipeline; 1,134 were under construction; and 419 were completed.

According to local and national government representatives in Palu, there are plans to build 80,000 homes over the next five years. Apart from the enormous task of identifying available safe land to permanently resettle thousands of families, there are reportedly long delays in dispersing building funds that have been formally committed. Furthermore, these families have little promise of permanent or transitional housing with sanitation in the near-term; they have few dignified livelihood prospects, and they are anxious for support to build resilience against future disasters considering the vulnerability of Central Sulawesi.

The current situation is compounded by the Covid-19 pandemic, which has seen humanitarian response activities slowed down, adapted or postponed. This has particularly impacted the most vulnerable who are living in tents and makeshift shelters with no clarity on relocation.

Several humanitarian agencies have adapted their responses to Covid-19 prevention and are assisting these vulnerable families.

On 15 January 2021, a 6.2 magnitude earthquake struck West Sulawesi Province, reportedly killing 46 people and injuring 826 in the districts of Mamuju and Majene. More than 15,000 people were resettled temporarily in 15 evacuation sites. Heavy damage was reported in both districts, including to the Governor's office, two hospitals, 25 schools, two hotels, a minimarket, a community health centre, Mamuju Seaport, a bridge, a TNI office and more than 300 houses. A consortium of DEC member charities and their partners were successful in securing a grant from Start Fund, which provides rapid financing to underfunded small and medium-scale crises, to respond to the needs of communities in Mamuju and Majene.

HOW THE DEC WORKS

The DEC brings together 14 of the UK's leading aid charities to raise funds at times of significant humanitarian need overseas. It allocates appeal funds to its members and ensures that the generous donations of the UK public are spent where the need is greatest. This means providing immediate emergency aid for communities devastated by humanitarian crises as well as providing long-term support to help these communities rebuild their lives and strengthen their resilience. Donating through the DEC is simple and effective. It removes unnecessary competition for funding between aid charities, reduces administration costs and improves coordination, collaboration and efficiency. Over the past five years, the DEC has provided support to affected communities in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen and Zimbabwe.



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MEMBER
CHARITIES**



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DISASTERS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

1-6 Tavistock Square
London WC1H 9NA

Tel: 020 7387 0200
www.dec.org.uk

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