Situation Report # 01  
Date of issue: 30 September 2018  
Location: District Donggala Central Sulawesi, Indonesia  
Emergency type: Natural Disaster, Earthquake, Tsunami  
Date of onset: 28 September 2018

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- At this point the government has signaled acceptance of international assistance but is no further information on the Government’s mechanism for this to be implemented.
- A 7.7 magnitude earthquake hit Donggala district and also affected Palu city and Parigi Mountong regency. A tsunami wave hit Palu City, Central Sulawesia.
- Estimated affected population is than 310,000 in Donggala regency, near the epicenter. Palu city, located close to Donggala, has an affected population of more than 350,000 people. So far, 832 persons have died, 580 people were injured and 29 people missing, 16,732 displaced people in 24 sites.
- One hospital is damaged and other health facilities are being assessed.
- Provincial and District Health Officers are conducting Rapid Health Assessment.
- The Governor of Central Sulawesi Province has appointed the Commander of the Military Resort Command as the Commander of the Emergency Response.
- According to BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency), key needs are: fuel, generators and lighting equipment; clean water and water tanks; medical personnel, medicines, body bags and field hospitals; tents, tarpaulin and blankets; and food and public kitchens.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

- A 7.7 magnitude earthquake hit Donggala District Central Sulawesi, Indonesia on 28th September 2018, followed by aftershocks. The epicenter at 8 KM northwest Donggala with the depth of 10 Km. A tsunami wave hit Palu City, province capital of Central Sulawesi, around fifteen minutes after the quake.
- Based on update information from BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) of Palu City and Donggala District, 832 person died, 580 people were injured and dozens of houses were damaged. Evacuation is still being carried out by Officers. Estimated exposed population is more than 310,000 in Donggala regency, near the epicenter. The nearest major city, Palu, has the most number of exposed population, more than 350,000 people.
- There are currently 16,732 displaced people in 24 sites. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is expected to continue to rise as Government of Indonesia assessments are ongoing, and many areas remain inaccessible due to landslides and the destruction of infrastructure including roads and bridges.
- One hospital has been damaged whereas damage to other health facilities is being assessed.
- Electricity and telecommunication network is temporarily cut off.
- Road access to the affected area from North side (Manado and Gorontalo Province) is inaccessible due to the damage but from the South (from Makassar-South Sulawesi and Poso-South East Sulawesi) they have started to be cleared. Mutiara Sis al-Jufri Palu Airport was opened on Sunday 30 September 2018.
- As of 30 September, 71 foreign nationals are reported to have been affected by the earthquake; the majority are safe and well, although five individuals from four countries are still missing. Assistance for foreign nationals is being managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Damaged Anutapura Public Hospital Palu due to the earthquake
PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

- So far, 832 persons have died, 580 people were injured and 29 people are missing, 16,732 displaced people in 24 sites. Additional deaths and causalities are expected, since the evacuation is still ongoing.
- Additional injuries are expected as a major health problem.
- Lack of shelter and broken water sanitation facilities could lead to diarrhea outbreaks and other communicable diseases. Pre-disaster EWARS data from Donggala and Palu indicate ongoing activity of acute diarrheal diseases and acute respiratory infections.
- Interruption of general medical services, including child and maternal health, and non-communicable diseases, will need to be supported as the situation evolves.
- The disaster has impacted the mental health of affected population and led to huge need for psycho-social support.

RESPONSE

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL UPDATE

- Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) is coordinating with related ministries/agencies and NGO; conducting rapid impact assessment and quick emergency response. Provincial and District Health Officers are conducting Rapid Health Assessment.
- ASEAN-ERAT is currently being mobilised to gather information on the impact of the earthquake and assess the needs, in support of BNPB and BPBD’s ground assessment efforts.

HEALTH OPERATIONS AND LOGISTICS

- The emergency response is being led and managed by the Government of Indonesia using its disaster management mechanisms and resources across sectors. The following measures have been put in place and/or are planned:
- MOH has deployed two personnel to the affected areas, while PHO and DHO are continuing to conduct Rapid Health Assessment.
- DHO is coordinating with crosssectors and primary healthcare centers within the affected areas.
- Regional Crisis Centres from Makasar are deployed to initiate the rapid health assessment and will assist open national/sub-national health cluster coordination post.
- Three TNI (national army) EMTs and two ships (equals to type-2 EMTs) from Surabaya and Alor joining eight NGO medical team equals to EMT type-1 mobile to the field. WHO Indonesia in coordination with Crisis Center Ministry of Health are monitoring thirteen international EMT and thirty-four USAR teams registered in the relief teams tab in virtual OSOCC.

COORDINATION

- The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) was convened on 30 September in Jakarta to discuss on the need to have a coherent, structured, coordinated assessment covering various sectors (logistics, health and displacement).
- WHO and UNFPA is working closely with Ministry of Health (Pusat Krisis Kesehatan) to support requests from sub-clusters.
- WFP is currently working through their national offices to support the operations.
• IOM and UNICEF is working closely with Ministry of Social Welfare to support the displacement tracking, social welfare and psycho-social needs.

**GAPS AND CHALLENGES**

• Damage and impact listed below are constraining emergency response operations carried out by the relevant agencies and actors (BNPB): no electricity, unstable communication, limited heavy equipment and manpower, road access to mobilise additional items, size of the affected areas.

• The potential basic needs identified at this stage are: food (ready-to-eat meals) which are halal certified; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Primary healthcare including first aid and psycho-social support; nutrition needs; medicines; feminine hygiene kits and non-food items.

**WHO Response**

• WHO is monitoring the situation closely with the Crisis Center of MoH.
• As part of the HCT team, WHO INO is meeting to prepare for coordinated international support especially on situation assessment and response support planning.
• WHO in coordination with Crisis Center Ministry of Health is also exploring to offer deployment of international EMTs that are classified and certified by WHO.

**CONTACTS**

Key contacts at WHO Country Office for Indonesia are:

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**Reference:**

• EWARS MoH Website : [http://skdr.surveilans.org/](http://skdr.surveilans.org/)
• OCHA information update [https://vosocc.unocha.org/VODiscussions.aspx#t5682](https://vosocc.unocha.org/VODiscussions.aspx#t5682)