



Highlights

A camp in Kecamatan Pemenang, Lombok Utara
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- On 23 August 2018, as the impact of the series of the earthquake, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) recorded there were 563 people dead, 1.116 injured, and 417.529 displaced
- On 12—16 September 2018, the MoSA and Dinsos of Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) province (in collaboration with the University and technically supported by IOM) conducted survey in 6 Districts & 1 City affected by EQ in NTB.
- 432,015 people (53% women and 47% men), 130,491 Households, are recorded as IDPs in the first round of DTM site assessment where they spread out in 2,700 camps with various type of shelter.

Situation Overview

More than 1000 Earthquakes rocked the Nusa Tenggara Barat province since July 2018, in which 4 of them are 6 magnitude quakes. On 23 August 2018, a record provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs stipulated that the EQ killed 563, whereby 12 of the dead were in Mataram City, 45 in Lombok Barat, 471 Lombok Utara, 2 in Lombok Tengah, 26 in Lombok Timur, 2 Sumbawa Barat Daya, dan 5 in Sumbawa Besar. Until 23 August, 1116 people were injured and 417.529 displaced, while about 71.937 houses were severely damaged. A series of powerful earthquakes have caused traumatic impact for population in Nusa Tenggara Barat especially those who resides in Lombok island and part of its neighboring island, Sumbawa. It is evident that many people choose to live in tents outside their houses even though their houses are still decent to be occupied.

Regardless of various reasons of displacement, the Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) deserve an equal service in fulfilling the needs. It is in this spirit, the [DTM](#) was implemented in Nusa Tenggara Barat province to acquire a comprehensive description of IDPs, the sites and their needs. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is designed as a system to track and monitor the displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.

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Shelter & Camp Management

Almost a month after the last earthquake with more than 6 magnitude tremor in 19 August 2018, **majority of IDPs still occupy their tents** utilizing open space to set the tents. The open space could be owned by individual or private sector aside from state space/public. In terms of materials used for shelter, the tents generally **made of tarpaulin** and installed privately by the IDPs. Further, there are shelters that made of **polyester** (ready used tent) and **combination** between **tarpaulin** with **construction materials** and **timber/bamboo** that are wreckage of their buildings/houses.

In regards to daily management of the camps and IDP's activities, **several camps established camp committee structure** to manage the distribution of relief and service that commonly led by government officials such as the head of neighborhood (RT/RW) or the head of sub-village, head of village, and there are only few of camps that led by religious leaders or community/ethnic leaders. Nevertheless, the total numbers of IDPs camps that **has no committee structures** have almost reached the same number as camps **with committee structures** which is **46.6% to 52.2%** but when it goes to number of population living in a camp with no committee structure and living in a camp with committee structure the number is completely different with ratio 1 : 2 or **139,5707 : 289,801** people displaced.



Food and Nutrition

During data collection period, there were camps **without communal cooking facilities** to be access and used to cook food by IDPs, unlike during emergency phase. This condition led to a situation where IDPs have to provide their own meals independently. However, not all of IDP camps have access to cooking facilities to fulfil their needs. Out of 2,700 recorded camps, there are people in **861 camps (inhabitant by 145,922 IDPs) who have no direct access to cooking facilities**. Apart from this situation, most of IDPs purchase their groceries with their own money and merely IDPs in **51 camps** (total



One of the IDPs' cooking facilities in Lombok Tengah
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number of population for those camps are **7,458 IDPs**) have returned to their rice fields and plantation as the main resources in getting their food.

Regardless the fact that the IDPs have access to cook and have capacity to buy their food, the **food availability** for infant (younger than 1 year old) is **very limited** (not available in **2,031** IDPs camps with total infants **8,433**). **1,796** camps have no supplement for kids (total **kids without supplement** is **22,342**), **1,948** camps have no supplement for woman in pregnancy or breastfeeding (total **2,584** woman) and **breastfeeding counselor** is **not accessible** for **10,526** breastfeeding mothers in **1,929** camps.

Out of recorded IDPs camps, there are **251 camps that have not received Non Food Items** relief during their displacement. The total of IDPs in those 251 camps is **30,400** people.



Non Food Items

In general, several NFIs such as **blanket, cooking fuel, cloths, cooking utensils, carpentry equipments and mattress/mats** have been received by IDPs. Aforementioned aids came from various service providers that can be classified as follows: **government** (primary provider in **32%** or **1,634** camps), **private sectors** (primary provider in **24%** or **1,235** camps), **local,**



Due to lack of equipment, it takes time for IDPs to clean the wreckages of buildings/houses© IOM 2018 (Photo: Badri Maulana - P2KP UNRAM)

national (primary provider in **27%** or **1,369** camps), **religious institutions** (primary provider in **5%** or **268** camps) and the rest came from other institutions outside 4 above-mentioned institutions that included individual donors.

During data collection period, **233 camps have not received NFI** within the last 3 weeks where **17,925** IDPs live in. IDPs **still need cooking fuel to cook, blankets, and cooking utensils** as the main basic needs aside from shelter kits such as tarpaulin or tents that later on will be utilized to complement temporary shelter build by IDPs.

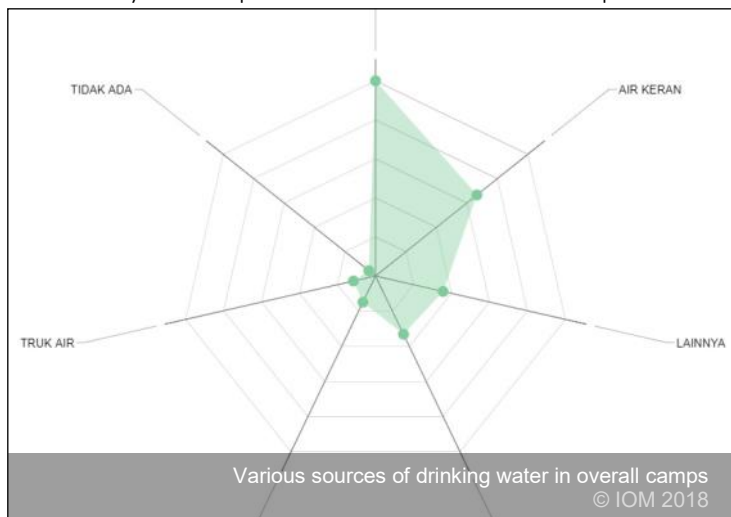
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Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

With the exception of displacement camps located in **Lombok Tengah** District in which the majority of the drinking water comes from **PDAM**, the main source of drinking water in each displacement site in other districts comes from **ground wells** using both manual and automatic water pump. Nevertheless, it is important to know that there are **47 camps do not have permanent access** to drinking water with total population living on those camps is **14,120 IDPs**. The **main water source** used by the **303,207 IDPs** living in **1,941 camps** is **located nearby the displacement site** (with distance less than 20 minutes from the site by using any transportation mode that they usually use). There are also **119,287 IDPs in 717 camps** who use water sources outside the displacement site/camps.

Most of the camps have no proper **disability-friendly toilets** while there are **5,534 IDPs** with different ability in need of those toilet. In the and there are no segregation between male and female toilets. **1,073** displacement sites have no proper WC which likely cause open defecation to be common practice for



IDPs. Without availability of the WC in those 1,026 sites/camp, it is discover that there **896 camps** with 147,265 IDPs living in it are **potentially practicing open defecation**.



Health

Prior the field survey, health problems had become discussion for humanitarian actors involved in responding Lombok earthquake. This is supported by the field findings which recorded that **673 camps** did not have direct **access to health facilities** (the nearest facilities are located outside camp within more than 30 minutes of transport). 1,309

IDPs camps does not have direct access towards pregnancy care, and a week after the >6SR earthquake (19 August 2018).



1,941 displacement camps do not have access to psychological support.

Due to the lack of access to health facilities and minimum hygiene promotion, IDPs are reported to start experiencing diseases. **The main health problems** are **diarrhea** in **1,143** displacement sites with **total 211,711 IDPs**, **respiratory-problem** in **380** camps with **total 52,261 IDPs**, and **skin diseases** in **215** camps with total population. The outbreak of **Malaria** in **263** camps with **55,637 IDPs** living in there are the issues raise from displaced population. Despite of various problems, Government and Non-Governmental Organizations have played crucial role in providing health services to IDPs. This is supported by **statements at displacement sites which point out that health support had reached their camp**. Only **55 camps** have not received health services and **17 are not aware** of any accessible health facilities. Other camps excluding in the previous 72 have received health support from multiple source including the government, non-governmental organizations, local health practitioners and other health providers.



Education and Livelihood

The formal studying process for IDPs and other affected communities has been carried out in emergency schools located nearby the damaged school buildings. However, there are **390 camps with 98,051 IDPs** do not have access to formal education as IDPs live in camp outside their origin place. Access to **early childhood education** is also non-existent for IDPs living in **688 camps**. Additionally, **919 camps** have

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no access to **informal education support**.

In livelihood sector, the majority of the IDPs work in agriculture, livestock and plantation. Other livelihoods are daily freelancer and merchant. There are also **hard labor jobs** have been offered in **125** displacement camps either by government, job agent, friends, family, or any other sources.

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Protection

During the survey, respondents in **673 camps** stated that there are **no security system** take place which will be a problem when security issues is raised. **45 camps** stated that there are reports of **discrimination against minorities** and **99 camps reported multiple security issues** such as theft, tension among IDPs, tension with local resident/host community and violence caused by alcohol. At this point, male IDPs feel secure and safe within most of displacement camps except in **83 camps** due to fear of losing their property. The majority of females also feel safe in camps but it is also important to know that women in **145 camps** feel unsafe for various reasons.

Referral mechanism for GBV chases is not available in the camps when it goes to person in charge/CP at camp level but at

broader level 2,399 camp mentioned that there is reporting



mechanism for any kind of violence including GBV.

There are thing need to notice regarding protection is the offer to move to better place for the displaced population. It even need a thematic survey to find out detail information specifically when the offer to move to better place is received in 44 camps.

For more information of DTM Product, please follow this link: <http://bit.ly/DtmNTBRound1>



Data collection and processing is a **result of collaboration** between :

