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 Displacement Tracking Matrix (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.
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 fulfill 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 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, 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.
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.

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