

#PaluBangkit
#DonggalaBangkit
#SigiBangkit

INTRODUCTION

In line with the Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM) approach, as well as for impact sustainability on affected populations, prolonged recovery support and preparedness initiatives are necessary to help increase the social, health and physical resilience of the community. This include medium to long-term recovery development assistance. MERCY Malaysia has been working on ground since October 2018, and is still continuing its humanitarian and development efforts in Palu, Donggala and Sigi.



Card system for camp management



**Central Sulawesi Earthquake
Tsunami and Liquefaction**
2019 Recovery, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Updates

205 shelter units
828 populations
432 male
396 female
128 children

HUNIAN ANTARA LERE

Tipo 1 Tipo 2

Palu City

Jl. Rano

Balaroa

Palu

Jl. Poro Palu-Bangga

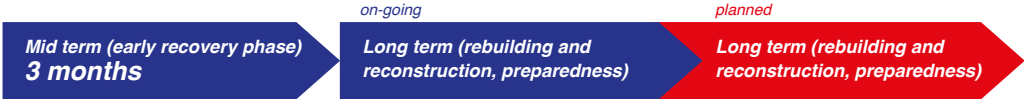


Petobo

Biromaru

Masjid Jono Oge
Jono

MERCY Malaysia's operational overview and pipeline



MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

- Integration of MHPSS into primary health care (PHC) service
- Child Friendly Space (CFS)
- Train-the-trainer programme for 80 university students from Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palu (IAIN)

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

- Building two sets of communal 3-in-1 toilets (with shower, washing and latrine facilities)

TRANSIT SHELTER

- Shelter kits comprising tarpaulins, mats, blankets, mosquito repellent, nails, and structures distributed to 100 families

AMENITIES AND FACILITIES

- Construction of a temporary musholla at Jono Oge
- Construction of a temporary musholla at Hunian Antara Lere
- Construction of a temporary school at Hunian Antara Lere
- Construction of a child friendly space at Hunian Antara Lere
- Construction of a TV room, gazebos, toilet and washing facilities, camp office, camp storage, and a livelihood activity and training space at Hunian Antara Lere

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

- Four units equipped with septic drums and water storage tanks built in Tipu and Jono Oge

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TEAM (EMT)

- Established a Type 1 Field Hospital at Sibalaya Utara at Sigi district

HEALTH & WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

- Deployment of technical team/ WASH specialist

on-going

Long term (rebuilding and reconstruction, preparedness)

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

- Building of at least 55 sets of communal 3-in-1 toilets (with shower, washing and latrine facilities)

TRANSIT SHELTER

- Building of 205 units of transit shelters to provide a comfortable living space for the next 6 months

CAMP COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

- Coordinating services (delivered by NGOs and other service providers)
- Establish governance and community participation/mobilisation mechanisms
- Ensuring the maintenance of camp infrastructure and amenities
- Information and data management

planned

Long term (rebuilding and reconstruction, preparedness)

TEMPORARY SHELTER

- Upgrading of 205 units of transit shelters into temporary shelters
- Upgrading works include improvement of building materials, ventilation system, and enhancement of structural system for better safety.

SCHOOL RECONSTRUCTION

- Reconstruction of Sekolah Dasar Al-Khairat - 7 classrooms; and
- Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri 10 - 21 classrooms
- Accelerates social recovery in Palu affected districts and villages
- Critical education services resumed with disaster-resilient infrastructure

BUILD BACK BETTER (BBB) AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

- Capacity building and disaster preparedness programs to build communities' resilience
- Technical capacity development program to disseminate knowledge and understanding on safe practices in construction and community planning
- Develop guidance and provide training and outreach to increase awareness of and familiarity with the BBB and DRR recovery framework

LIVELIHOOD AND SOCIAL RESILIENCE DEVELOPMENT

- Construction of a livelihood activity and training space
- Livelihood improvement programs
- Self-initiated local assistance programs
- Support capacity building of IDPs to run self-initiated local assistance and livelihood support programs

CHALLENGES

- There are more than 211,000 displaced people (60,400 families) staying in a total of 980 sites in 254 villages across the three districts of Palu, Donggala and Sigi, according to the final results of the first round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), shared through the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA).
- Insufficient funds to support the planned programs for the affected communities.
- Increased risk of communicable diseases among displaced people living in IDP camps.
- Increased numbers of diarrhea cases and acute respiratory infection cases have been observed.
- Minimal emphasize given by government and other aid agencies to reconstruction of schools and other education facilities.



1. Transit shelter (completed)



Series of earthquakes and tsunami struck off the city of Palu, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia on Friday, 28 September 2018. MERCY Malaysia steps up its response with a three-pronged approach to provide shelter, food and medical services.

An internally displaced persons (IDP) camp of 205 transit shelters was completed in Lere, Palu within two-months, serving up to 828 survivors of the tsunami. The concept of self-help and community building were central in the planning, design and construction of these transit shelters.



As a safe and comfortable shelter and a sense of community are basic human needs, the project looked beyond ad-hoc shelter construction or architectural beauty, but demonstrated an attempt, which is hoped to rebuild the community.

The self-help and community building concept is extremely appealing and strategic in this situation of post-disaster recovery, where the factor of time and cost in delivering the shelters are so crucial in ensuring the positive state of physical and mental health of the disaster survivors are maintained.



205 transit shelters housing 828 internally displaced persons (IDPs)



The project recognizes that in addition to the immediate needs of the community, which pushes their willingness to participate in building their own shelters, the IDPs possess a much more important attribute – they are a community of people who have strong ties to one another, who share the same aspiration to rebuild the life and place for living, and who are willing to make significant sacrifices to bring back their life to normalcy.



The project also recognizes that the most valuable resource available is the people themselves. After all, these are strong survivors of a disaster that choose to look forward and rebuild their lives after losing so much. While funding and materials are scarce, the community themselves are resilient and creative in working with these limited resources.



MERCY Malaysia's team assisted in creating a framework within which these people build their own houses and community. Clearly, if there is any hope for the IDPs it is not only through individual self-help, but rather through an organized, well orchestrated community self-help rebuilding program. The *Hunian Antara Lere* (Lere Transit Shelters) program is a constantly evolving community space and program.



2. Camp coordination and management (on-going)



There are a total of 205 transit shelters at *Hunian Antara Lere*, with a total population of 828 (432 male and 396 female). These shelters were built of tarpaulin, timber and plywood. These transit shelters were designed and built as a more comfortable and durable solution as compared to the makeshift tents where families were first living in after the disaster. The IDP camp is also built with amenities such as communal toilets and wash area, complete with water filtering machine to supply clean water.



Due to the number of families of IDPs, other amenities such as a temporary musholla, TV viewing area, child friendly space for children activities, a temporary school, gazebos and women's area for cooking and livelihood training activities were also built. The IDP camp also have an office for camp coordination and management activities, as well as a warehouse in place for distributions of aid. Ample lighting were also provided for safety and security.



Hunian Antara Lere at night



MERCY Malaysia created a systematic camp coordination and management structure to ensure that standards in the camp are upheld so as to allow the displaced population to enjoy their basic human rights whilst striving for durable solutions. This program is a vital form of humanitarian assistance because it coordinates protection and assistance programming and takes a holistic approach to upholding basic human rights and meeting the needs of the *Hunian Antara Lere* population.

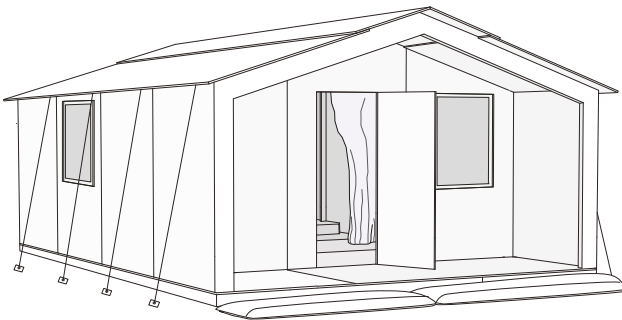


MERCY Malaysia and the community of the IDP work in close coordination with a variety of other actors or stakeholders, all of whom have interest in the improvement of the life of the IDP camp, which include national and international NGOs, Palang Merah Indonesia, local authorities and other aid agencies.



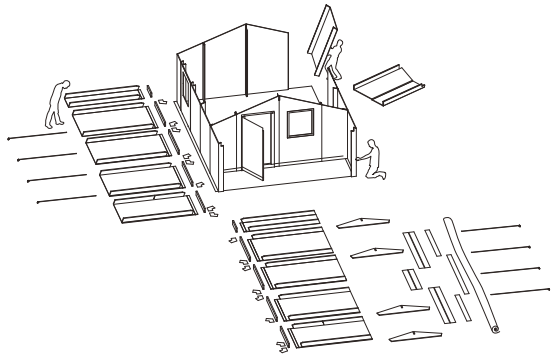


3. Temporary shelter



The construction of the temporary shelter units will make full use of the current transit shelter units - new layer of wall panel made of 9mm thick plywood will be added, while maintaining the tarpaulin sheet, creating cavity wall space to improve ventilation and level of comfort for dwellers.

A new roof cover made of light weight metal deck will be added on top of the existing roof sheeting, protecting the unit from heat and rain. This quick and dry construction method will allow upgrading works to be completed at a very fast pace. The life span of the temporary shelter is designed to be at 2-years, and the design allows for flexibility in maintainance and expansion. Upgrading cost is estimated at RM 2,500 per unit.





Proposed school reconstruction for SD Al-Khairat and SMPN 10 Palu

4. School reconstruction



Over 2,700 schools were severely damaged or destroyed in the disaster, which affected more than 600,000 people, including at least 180,000 children. MERCY Malaysia has conducted detail assessments and engagement with affected schools' administrators, together with coordination with the Head of the Education Office in Palu.

The assessment has identified two schools in need for rebuilding - Sekolah Dasar Al-Khairat (Al-Khairat Elementary School); and Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri 10 (State Junior High School 10).



The project will ensure critical education services to resume, with disaster-resilient infrastructure. The buildings will cater for learning and boarding requirement of all pupils and students, plus the core and extra curricular requirements of the students, teachers and other school staff.

This project requires funding of RM 5million and will help accelerates social recovery in Palu affected districts and villages significantly.



Gotong royong and community-based efforts on disaster preparedness

5. Build back better (BBB) and disaster risk reduction (DRR)



Building Back Better (BBB) as a holistic concept using post-disaster reconstruction and recovery as an opportunity to improve a community's physical, social, environmental and economic conditions to create a more resilient community in an effective and efficient way. MERCY Malaysia use the Build Back Better Framework and BBB Indicators as a practical, holistic tool to support pre- and post-disaster planning and implementation of mitigation, recovery and reconstruction activities.



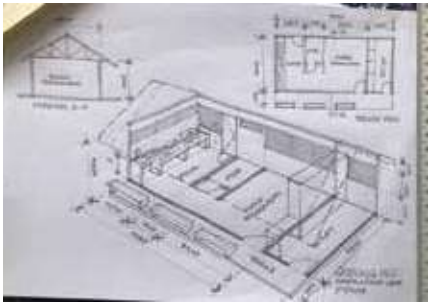
The BBB and DRR programs designed and planned for Palu will be implemented in parallel with other recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation works, complimenting these efforts in ensuring things are planned, built and delivered with better quality that is able to manage and reduce future disaster risk.

Series of trainings such as Building a Safer Sulawesi Tengah Seminar, School Preparedness Programs and other DRR-related activities are in the delivery pipeline.



Livelihood support activities for IDPs

6. Livelihood and social resilience development



In supporting community's self-reliance and sufficiency, livelihood support and social resilience development program will be offered to the IDPs. The objectives of this program are to instigate coping capacities, which are short-term responses to a specific shock, and adaptive capacities and strategies, which are a long-term change in behaviour patterns as a result of a shock or stress, into the community.

It also aims to reduce gaps of inequality and access to the multi-dimensional factors of poverty to break the vicious cycle of poverty within the community of the disaster survivors. Activities include:

1. Provision of sustainable livelihood awareness, and
2. Provision of sustainable livelihood trainings for small businesses and enterprises.

Few community members have started their livelihood activities, and MERCY Malaysia shall support this program in a structured and systematic way.





Support this initiative
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Unit 19-8, 19th Floor
Menara Oval Damansara
60000 Damansara
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

T: +6 03 7733 5920
F: +6 03 7733 4920
E: info@mercy.org.my
W: www.mercy.org.my

