

**Alert note**

*Indonesia Central Sulawesi Earthquake*

**Completed by:** ACT Indonesia Forum

**Date completed:** 17 June 2026

**Forum:** ACT Indonesia Forum

**Type of emergency:** Earthquake

**Date of emergency (if rapid onset):** 16 June 2026

<b>1. The nature of the emergency</b>
<p>On 16 June 2026, a magnitude 6.7 earthquake struck Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesia, at 11:27 AM local time. The earthquake occurred at a depth of approximately 10 km, with the epicentre located around 42 km southeast of Palu City. The earthquake was strongly felt in Palu City, Sigi District, Parigi Moutong District, and Poso District. No tsunami warning was issued.</p> <p>The earthquake was followed by continued aftershocks, causing fear and anxiety among affected communities and delaying the return of families to damaged homes.</p>
<b>2. The impact and scale of the emergency</b>
<p>Based on the Forum’s initial review of available information, this is considered a <b>medium-scale emergency</b> with significant humanitarian impacts, particularly in Sigi District. The earthquake affected several areas in Central Sulawesi Province, including Palu City, Sigi District, Parigi Moutong District, and Poso District. The most severe impacts have been reported in Sigi District, especially in Nokilalaki and Palolo sub-districts.</p> <p>As of 17 June 2026, initial information from BMKG, BPBD Sigi, local authorities, and PMI (Indonesian Red Cross) indicates that 5,744 people, or 1,813 households, have been affected. One person has reportedly died and 74 people have been injured, including several people requiring medical treatment. Figures remain preliminary and may change as assessments and verification continue.</p> <p>Initial assessments <a href="#">National Disaster Management Agency</a> recorded damage to at least 1,360 houses and public infrastructure. Reported housing damage includes houses that were destroyed, moderately damaged, and slightly damaged. Damage has also been reported to schools, places of worship, government buildings, water supply systems, roads, bridges, and health facilities. These damages have disrupted access to basic services and increased the vulnerability of affected communities.</p> <p>Many affected families are staying in temporary shelters, open spaces, or with relatives due to ongoing aftershocks and concerns about the safety of damaged homes.</p>
<b>3. Local and national capacity</b>
<p>The Government, through BPBD Sigi and local authorities, has activated emergency response mechanisms following the earthquake. Sigi District has established an emergency response period from 16 to 30 June 2026. Coordination is being led by BPBD through the emergency command post, with support from local government authorities, PMI, volunteers, community structures, and other relevant stakeholders.</p>

Affected families are currently coping by staying in temporary shelters, open spaces, or with relatives due to ongoing aftershocks and concerns about the safety of damaged homes. Community members and local responders have begun supporting immediate needs where possible, while assessments continue to verify the scale of damage, displacement, priority needs, and response gaps.

Preliminary assessments indicate priority needs in emergency shelter, clean water, food assistance, essential household items, health services, support for pregnant and lactating women, infant and young child needs, and psychosocial support. Vulnerable groups, including children, older people, pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities, injured people, and households with damaged homes, may require targeted assistance.

The ACT Indonesia Forum is monitoring the situation closely and coordinating with relevant stakeholders to assess whether additional humanitarian support is required. Any ACT Forum response will be coordinated with BPBD and other relevant coordination mechanisms to avoid duplication and ensure assistance reaches the most affected and underserved communities.

#### **4. Key needs and gaps**

Based on preliminary assessments by BPBD Sigi, local authorities, and PMI, significant humanitarian needs have been identified in shelter and NFIs, WASH, food security, health, and mental health and psychosocial support. The most urgent needs are reported in the most affected areas of Sigi District, particularly communities with damaged houses, disrupted access to basic services, and limited road access.

##### **a. Shelter and NFIs**

Many affected families are unable or unwilling to return to their homes due to damaged structures, fear of aftershocks, and uncertainty about the safety of buildings. Families staying in temporary shelters, open spaces, or with relatives require emergency shelter materials and essential household items. Priority support may include tarpaulins, sleeping mats, blankets, family kits, lighting, and other basic items, especially for households whose homes were heavily or moderately damaged.

##### **b. WASH**

Damage to water supply systems has disrupted access to safe drinking water in affected communities. Additional support is needed for emergency water supply, hygiene kits, water containers, and hygiene promotion. WASH support is particularly important for families staying in temporary shelters or open spaces, where access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities may be limited.

##### **c. Food security and basic needs**

Affected households require short-term food assistance and basic household supplies while assessments and initial recovery efforts continue. Families whose homes were damaged, who are displaced, or who have limited access to markets and services may need immediate support to meet basic needs. Further verification is required to determine which villages have received assistance and where food and basic needs gaps remain.

##### **d. Health**

The earthquake caused injuries requiring medical care. Continued access to health services remains a priority, particularly for injured people, children, older people, pregnant and lactating

women, persons with disabilities, and people with pre-existing medical conditions. Health facilities and referral pathways should be monitored to ensure affected communities can access timely treatment and essential health services.

**e. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support**

Repeated aftershocks have increased fear, stress, and anxiety among affected communities. Psychosocial support is needed, particularly for children, older people, injured individuals, families staying in temporary shelters, and communities that continue to experience trauma linked to the 2018 Central Sulawesi earthquake. MHPSS support should be community-based, culturally appropriate, and integrated with protection and referral mechanisms where needed.

**f. Protection, access, and information gaps**

Vulnerable groups may face heightened protection risks due to displacement, inadequate shelter, disrupted services, and limited access to assistance. Particular attention should be given to children, older people, pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, and households with damaged homes.

Access to some affected communities remains constrained by landslides, damaged bridges, and disrupted road networks. These constraints are slowing assessments and may delay the delivery of assistance to hard-to-reach communities.

Please indicate whether you are considering:

	Indicate your intention with an <b>X</b> below
Rapid Response Fund ( <i>intended for small and medium scale emergencies</i> )	The ACT Indonesia Forum is monitoring the situation closely and is considering a RRF.
Appeal ( <i>intended for large scale emergencies</i> )	

*If you indicate an intention to launch an appeal, the secretariat will activate an Emergency Steering Committee meeting within two working days on receipt of this alert.*

**5. Forum Capacity and members intention to respond**

The ACT Indonesia Forum is monitoring the situation closely and coordinating with relevant stakeholders to assess emerging humanitarian needs, response gaps, and potential areas of support. The Forum is considering submission of a Rapid Response Fund request based on the outcome of ongoing assessments, confirmed unmet needs, and the capacity of ACT members and local partners to respond.

At this stage, Forum members are in the process of confirming their operational presence, partner networks, geographical access, technical capacity, and potential sectoral contributions. Initial areas of possible ACT Forum support may include emergency shelter and NFIs, WASH, food and basic needs assistance, health support, MHPSS, protection mainstreaming, accountability to affected populations, and coordination support.

ACT Member	Geographical focus	Sectors of expertise and experience

YCWS	To be confirmed through ACT Indonesia Forum coordination; potential support to Sigi District depending on identified gaps, partner access, and Forum response strategy	WASH, emergency shelter and NFIs, MHPSS, protection mainstreaming, GEDSI/PGI, community-based response, partner coordination, rapid assessment support, accountability to affected populations, safeguarding, referral mapping, and learning/documentation
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**6. Potential responses**

Based on the initial needs assessment and the medium-scale classification of the emergency, the ACT Indonesia Forum may consider a Rapid Response Fund request to support life-saving and early recovery assistance for the most affected and underserved communities, particularly in Sigi District. Final geographic targeting and sector prioritization will be confirmed through BPBD-led coordination, ongoing rapid assessments, and ACT Forum member capacity mapping.

Potential response options may include:

**a. Emergency shelter and NFIs**

Provide emergency shelter materials and essential non-food items to households whose homes were heavily or moderately damaged, and to families staying in temporary shelters, open spaces, or with relatives. Possible support may include tarpaulins, sleeping mats, blankets, family kits, lighting, and other essential household items.

**b. WASH support**

Support access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for affected communities, particularly where water supply systems have been damaged or disrupted. Possible support may include emergency water supply, water containers, hygiene kits, cleaning materials, and hygiene promotion.

**c. Food and basic needs assistance**

Provide short-term food assistance and basic household support for affected families while assessments and initial recovery efforts continue. This may include food packages, basic needs assistance, or other context-appropriate support depending on coordination with BPBD and identified gaps.

**d. Health and referral support**

Support access to essential health services for injured people and vulnerable groups, including children, older people, pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities, and people with pre-existing medical conditions.

**e. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support and protection mainstreaming**

Provide community-based MHPSS to reduce fear, stress, and anxiety caused by the earthquake and continued aftershocks. Support should prioritize children, older people, injured individuals, families staying in temporary shelters, and communities with previous trauma linked to the 2018 Central Sulawesi earthquake.