

Emergency Situation Report

Earthquake in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province, Indonesia

28 December 2004, Number 3

This report is prepared in cooperation with the center for Health Emergency Preparedness and Response, Ministry of Health and Emergency and Humanitarian Action Section, WHO, Indonesia.

Reference: Earthquake – Nanggroe Aceh Province – 28 November 2004 – Number 3

Reporting date and time

28 December 2004 (Tuesday) – 08.40 Hrs local time

Type of Emergency

Earthquake followed by tsunami.

Date of emergency incidence

26 December 2004 (Sunday), 07:58 hrs and 08:48 hrs local time. (Indonesia, Western Zone: + 7 GMT), 00:58:50 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

Nature of the earth quake and place

Local Meteorology and Geophysics Agency (BMG), Indonesia

- According to BMG, at 07:58 hrs, local time, a great earthquake measuring 6.8 on the Richter scale, epicenter at Hindia Sea, 150 kilometers south of Meulaboh, the West coast of Aceh regency, 2,09° North Latitude and 95,6° East Longitude, depth 20 kilometers under the sea, was measured. The magnitude of intensity was 8 MMI in Meulaboh, 3 MMI in Medan, 2 MMI in Bukit Tinggi, Payakumbuh and Prapat. The earthquake was followed by tsunami in North Coast of Aceh, Sigli, Lhokseumawe, Banda Aceh and Nias districts. The height of the wave was up to 5 meters high
- The second earthquake, at 08:08 hrs local time, measuring 5.9 on the Richter scale at We Island, in West of Sabang Island, was followed by tsunami hit the Sabang Islands and other parts of costal villages in Aceh province. Sabang island is located, one-hour boat ride form capital city of Banda Aceh
- So far, 9 aftershocks have followed the main quake.
- It was noted as the most powerful earthquake so far in Indonesia.
- BMG had warn the possibility of another earthquake and tsunami within the next two three weeks. It is expected that the people around the hazard area to move to safer place.
- BMG also warn the possibility of earthquake (and tsunami) in West Java area for the next 2-3 weeks

USGS

- According to USGS, the earthquake was first reported with the magnitude of 8.5, then up-dated to 8.9 and the newest report stated that the quake is now recorded at 9 on the Richter Scale. Location 3.298° North, 95.778° East, Depth 10 Km (6.2 miles) set by location programme. Region; off the west coast of northern Sumatra. Distance; 250 km (155 miles) SSE of Banda Aceh, Sumatra, Indonesia, 320 (200 miles) W of Medan, Simatra, Indonesia, 1,260 km (780 miles) SSW of Bangkok, Thailand and 1,605 km (1000 miles) of Jakarta, Java, Indonesia.
- The fifth largest earthquake measured in the century in the world. Most powerful earthquake in 40 years.
- Indian ocean floor shift more than 1,000 Kms, which has surprised scientists.

Map

Map showing the Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province in Indonesia.



Background and related history

- A massive earthquake with a magnitude up to 7.5 rocked parts of Indonesia's Sumatra Island on 2 November 2002 at 07:00 hrs, injuring 35 people and damaging buildings. The strongest earthquake felt in the area as recorded. Tremors lasting several seconds were felt up to 300 miles away at the provincial capital, Banda Aceh.
- Residents of Banda Aceh have experienced 4 minor tremors during the past few months.
- Sabang Island felt earthquake in November 2004 but no casualties were reported.
- The present earthquake, 26 December 2004, is the third major earthquake to hit Indonesia following Alor in East Nusa Tenggara and Nabire in Papua in the same year.

Meteorology and Geophysics Agency (BMG) office location

- It is located in Banda Aceh, capital of the Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam province.

Area affected

Aceh Province in Indonesia

- The earthquake was also felt in neighboring cities such as Bukit Tinggi and Paya Kumbuh in West Sumatra and Parapat in North Sumatra.
- The shock was also felt in Singapore, Myanmar and Malaysian states of Selangor and Perak.
- The quake has also generated 5-meter high tsunami in Sabang Island, Banda Aceh city, Aceh Northern coast and Lhokseumawe.
- Sirompu and Inako islands in Nias were flooded by seawater for 2 meters due to the tidal waves and floods.
- West Takengon streets forwarding to Bireun and North Aceh were blocked by landslides due to the earthquake.
- Up to Monday, Meulaboh area was not able to be assessed. It was predicted that this area will be the most affected area
- Tuesday, estimated that more than 10,000 death in Meulaboh, which mean that only 15% of population remained
- Sabang island, Simeulue, Meulaboh and Nias districts has no complete reports as yet

Sri Lanka

- Eastern and northern costal line were noted as worst hit areas. 10, 897 people reported killed due to tsunami. Sri Lanka has declared National Disaster and appealed for International assistance.
- Military has been deployed to help rescue efforts.
- The country is facing problems with the land mines emerged due to flood in the conflict areas.

India

- Agarpara in West Bengal state and Southern state of Tamala was hit badly. 6,597 people reported killed, 3,000 expected killed due to tsunami. More than 400 fishermen are still missing.
- Nuclear reactor has been turned down.

Thailand

- Phi Phi island, Phuket and many holiday resort islands in Thailand were hit badly. Around 310 killed, 5,000 injured and many missing. Most of them are tourist. The airport in Phuket was closed temporarily but now reopened for public transport.

Maldives

- 43 killed and two thirds of the city was flooded. The government has declared national disaster and requested for international assistance. Low-lying Maldives islands are 2,500 km (1,500 miles) away from the quake’s epicenter. International airport was closed.

Malaysia

- 51 killed.

Bangladesh

- 2 killed.

Somalia

- 100 fisherman killed.

Myanmar

- 56 killed, but toll may still raised

Population at risk in Aceh Province, Indonesia.

- Aceh province has a population of around 4 million.

Affected population

- Most of the people living in the costal areas of Aceh province are at risk. Most affected were possibly in Meulaboh due to the close distance with the epicenter and in West coast of Aceh such as Pusong, Blang Cut, Jambo and Panti villages. Tidal waves also hit Kuala Simpang in East of Aceh.

Casualties

MOH information

Aceh province

No	Place	Death	Missing
1	Banda Aceh city	3,000 (data was not been reconfirmed)	
2	East Aceh	40	11
3	Lhokseumawe city	157	89

4	Bireun District	191	-
5	Pidie district	167	-
6	North Aceh district	1202	367
7	Nagan Raya	168	700
8	Krueng Mane	117	-
	Total	5042	1167

North Sumatra province

No	Place	Death	Missing
1	Nias District (Sirombu villahge, Larasatonga Village, Cibarisi village)	122	
2	Pantai Cermin (Cermin Beach)- Serdang Bedagai District	6	3
3	Tapanuli Tengah District (Sibolga)	1	-
4	Adam Malik Hospital	3	-
	Total	132	3

Media information

- International Red Cross estimated that death toll may reach 23,719.

Injuries

- Dr. Fauziah General Hospital in Bireun and Indonesian Red Cross Hospital in Lhokseumawe Aceh are providing services as referral hospitals.
- The following table shows number of injured cases attended at different referral hospitals.

No	Place	Out Patient	In patients	Referral
1	Cut Meutia Hospital, Lhokseumawe	88	108	-
2	Melati Perbaungan Hospital	-	2	-
3	Langsa Hospital	521	1	-
4	Bireun hospital	190	46	60
5	PMI hospital Lhoksemawe	-	157	-
6	Aceh Timur Hospital	108	23	-
7	Simuelue Hospital	42	12	-
	Total	949	349	60

Internally Displaced Person (IDP)

- 15,000 people (173 HH) in Bireun District, in Kuala Penaga District, Aceh Tamiang in 35 Points of camps
- 2,573 people (487 HH) in Kuala Langsa Village
- 49,600 in Aceh Utara District with 11 points of camps
- Around 100 people arrived in Polonia airport in Medan from Banda Aceh. They were placed in the canteen area, and seems not been coordinated.

The Impact on Health Service and Health related facilities.

- General hospital is collapsed/ damaged, and only military hospital is running with three nurses

No	Item	Damage
1	Telecommunication	Telephone poles were downed and communication is

		partially disconnected in many parts of Aceh Province including Banda Aceh.
2	Airport	Closed temporarily but reopened on 27 December 2004.
3	Hotels	The roof of one hotel in Banda Aceh collapsed killing 8 persons. One in Nias district was washed away by tidal waves.
4	Buildings and houses	At least 300 ?? houses were damaged. Many buildings and warship places were damaged.
5	Roads and bridges	Many were damaged and cut off.
6	Jail	One jail in Pide district damaged and 200 inmates reported ran away or missing.
7	Electricity	Many areas were cut off. Electricity was started on several places such as hospital and government office

Follow up activities encountered as part of the emergency preparedness and response.

Government

- The President has declared National Disaster. Vice president will visit the province on 27 December 2004. Government has formed a special disaster coordination committee to manage the situation.
- The Vice President had brought IDR 50 Billion cash to Aceh

MOH

- Center for Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (CHEPR) (PPMK) department of MOH is closely monitoring the situation and coordinating with other departments and ministries for immediate response.
- Health Office in North Sumatera province and Adam Malik Hospital from Medan North Sumatra are ready to move in order to support health services needed.
- Center for Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (CHEPR) (PPMK), MOH has sent 4 tons of medical supplies, 6,3 tons of supplementary food for children and 519 body bags, vest 120 pieces, banner 10 unit to Aceh along with the special mission lead by the Vice president on 27 December 2004.
- Emergency team from MOH ready to visit Aceh to provide necessary support.
- MOH will send the Brigade Emergency Team to Aceh to provide emergency medical support
- Jakarta Provincial office had sent 40 personnel (15 person from 7 government hospital, to be in rotation), and Ministry of Health had sent 103 nurses to Banda Aceh,
- 83 person were sent to Aceh province from Palembang (South Sumatra Province)
- Ministry of Health also coordinating the distribution of health service support from other hospital such as Hasan Sadikin Hopsital (West Java), Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya (East Java), Dr. sardjito Hospital, Semarang (Central Java), and South Sulawesi Hospital to avoid the overflow of health staffs.
- Some logistic supply will be sent again on 29 December 2004 as medicine 10 tons, body bags 100 units, sanitation kits 15 itmes.
- From Medan North Sumatra had sent 75 kilograms of Chlorin, 300 bednets, and PAC 3 boxes.

WHO Indonesia

- WHO Indonesia has a field office located in Banda Aceh. Due to break in communication, the country office has not been able to communicate with 3 national staff. A UN special team will immediately visit Aceh to allocate UN staffs.
- WHO, EHA Section in cooperation with the MOH is also closely monitoring the situation.
- Urgent meeting has been called and preparations made for immediate needs and support.

- Provincial Health Office has been able to use radio communication to communicate with the Center for Health Emergency Preparedness and Response, in MOH and WHO.
- WHO team planned to meet and coordinate with other UN, INGO partners and MOH to provide necessary support on 27 December 2004.
- WHO Indonesia has been in close consultation with WHO SEARO for technical, material and financial support for the immediate emergency relief and response.
- WHO is also coordinating with the UN Disaster Response team and with donor communities in Jakarta. WHO team will facilitate the Aceh Provincial Health Office to coordinate and manage the health sector support needed for the disaster.
- WHO team will visit Aceh to do rapid assessment and support immediate needs. Two national consultants will leave on 28 December afternoon, and the two International staff will leave together with UN chartered flight on the next day, to bring some logistic supply.
- WHO will bring 400 kilograms of medical supplies on 29 December 2004

Constraints

- Due to the end of financial period in Indonesia, emergency funds and supplies in MOH are very limited and the last batch of supplies has now been sent to Aceh. MoH has been somewhat exhausted as it has been supporting Alor and Nabire earthquake plus many other emergencies and disease outbreaks during last six months.
- Telecommunication and electricity is totally cutout in most of the affected areas. The line just started to be on again by Monday evening in several part of the city such as hospital and government offices
- Roads and bridges due to tsunami, flood and landslides were cut off.
- Aceh province itself has been suffering from malaria, DHF and scabies outbreak even before the disaster.
- Many affected areas are not reachable due to lack of transportation.
- The fuel was run out of stock

Emergency needs and constraints identified

The following emergency needs has been identified and requested by the MOH. The assessment teams will do further detail analysis of needs.

1. Operation cost for the emergency teams to provide services.
2. Mobile tents
3. Minor surgical sets.
4. First aid kits.
5. Essential medical supplies and drugs.
6. Water purification tabs.
7. Temporary shelters for people.
8. Satellite phone for communication. And the battery
9. Food, water and hygiene kits including bed nets. (the most necessary things)

Follow-up action

- WHO in-house team has met at 07:30 hrs and is in consultation with SEARO to mobilize resources for immediate response on 27 December 2004.
- UN security country team met at 08:30 hrs on 27 December 2004 to formulate UN disaster response team and to coordinate the immediate needs.
- WHO and MOH planned to meet at 14:00 hrs on 27 December 2004 to coordinate immediate responses.
- WHO will attend donor coordination meeting at 15:00 hrs for resource mobilization.

- MoH and WHO team planned to visit the site for rapid assessment and to provide immediate response. Other UN partners and INGOs are also planning to visit the site.
- 2 Key WHO professional staffs have already obtained blue books, special entry permits to enter the restricted province.

International Assistance

Although national disaster has been declared, the government has made no official international appeal. Funds and support were provided through ministries concern by the international agencies and communities.

1. Malaysian and Indian Government had sent letters, pledging to provide the emergency disaster support.
2. EU, US, and Russian governments also had stated that they would provide aids to affected areas.

Contact persons in Indonesia

The following persons can be contacted if more information is needed.

No	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact phone	Fax	E-mail
1	Dr. Doti Indrasanto	Head of Department	Center for Health Emergency preparedness and Response (PPMK), MOH	0811173712	62-21-5271111	Ppmk02@yahoo.com
2	Dr. Kyaw Win (Vijay Nath)	Medical Officer	EHA, WHO	0811 933 821	62-21-5201164	wink@who.or.id

Source of Information from Indonesia

Information is gathered from the following sources and is not subjected for quotation, as it might not reflect the actual true facts at the field level but can be used as references.

1. PPMK, MOH
2. EHA, WHO
3. UN and INGO Network
4. Local and international news media