

Emergency Situation Report
Number 11
Earthquake in North Sumatra Province and NAD Province, Indonesia
14 April 2005

This report is prepared by WHO, Indonesia.

Reporting date

14 April 2005 (Thursday)

Type of Emergency

Earthquakes, volcano eruption.

Date and time of emergency incidence

28 March 2005 (Monday), 23:09:06 hrs.

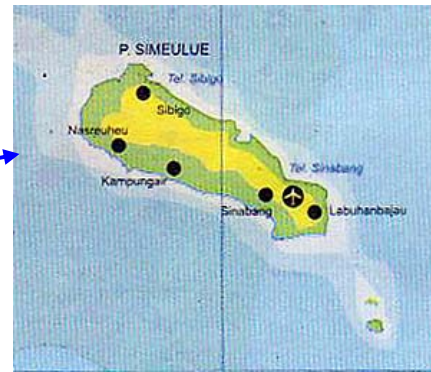
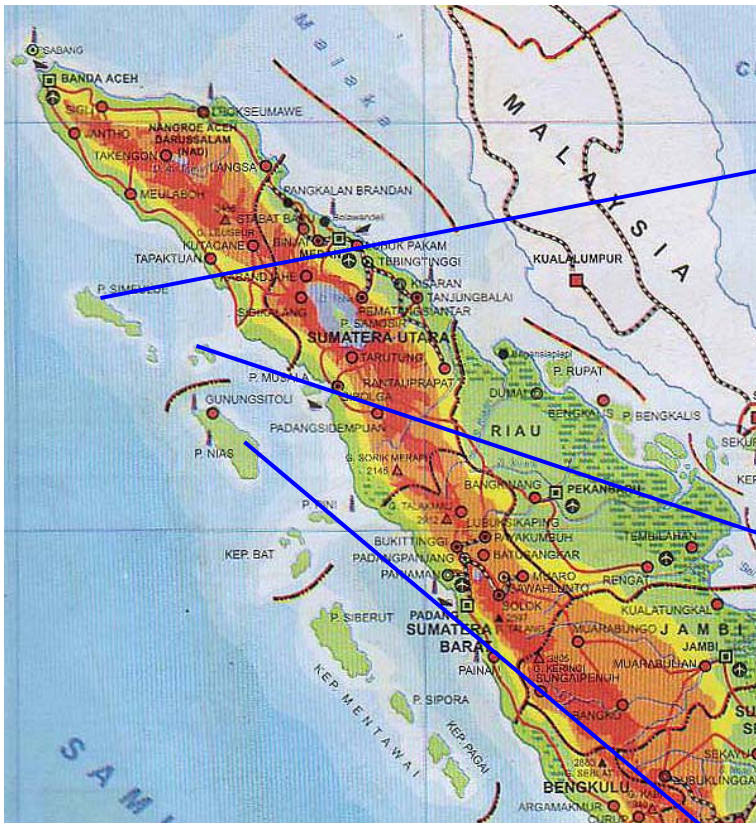
History of the earth quake and place

- A great earthquake was noted at 23:09:36 hrs, local time at epicenter, on Monday, March 28, 2005. The magnitude was 8.7 on the Richter scale and located in NORTHERN SUMATRA, INDONESIA. The epicenter was located 90 km south of Sinabang with 30 Km Depth 2.065 N 97.010 E
- The earthquake was also felt in Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Cocos Island, Australia
- More than 700 aftershocks recorded on island of Nias, 48 aftershocks following the initial earthquake, a further 628 over the following two days and 51 in the first eight hours on 31 March.
- On Sunday, 10 April 2005, 10:29 (UTC) or local time at 5: 29 PM an earthquake of the magnitude 6.8 on the Richter Scale (data from USGS) occurred with the epicenter located in the Siberut island, one of several island in the Mentawai islands close to Padang
- Three hours after the first shock, there were more than 110 aftershock, one of them with magnitude of 6.5 Richter Scale
- On Tuesday, 12 April 2005 at 3:42 am local time (20:42 GMT Monday) the volcano Mount Talang erupted and spewed volcanic ash about one kilometer around its peak
- It is a stratovolcano with 8 confirmed eruptions between 1833 and 1968 and is located around 40 km East of Padang City, Capital of West Sumatera Province

Area affected

Major affected areas are the following:

1. Nias Island, North Sumatra Province, Capital Gunung Sitoli, Gido, Gomo and Teluk Dalam (District Capital of South Nias)
2. Simeulue Island, NAD Province
3. Pulau Banyak, NAD Province
4. Singkil, NAD Province
5. Padang, North Sumatra Province
6. Mount Talang, North Sumatra Province



Population at risk

There are no definite estimates of the affected population hit by the earthquake. It is estimated that over 12,000 are affected in Simeulue and approximately 152,320 affected in Nias

Affected population

North Sumatra Province

Nias

- SATKORLAK has reported that 633 people are confirmed dead as of 12 April 2005
- Early warning/alert notification is in place now in Nias. This was instituted by WHO and is being handed over to the PHO surveillance officer

- Alerts thus far in Nias district include three reports of clusters of suspected measles, all of which were clinically determined not to be measles
- WHO is coordinating a plan with the MOH, PHO, and DHO for a measles vaccination campaign to begin in the coming weeks
- In the Nias capital of Gunung Sitoli, a coordination committee on malaria prevention has been formed with WHO's active support
- Malaria is a major public health problem in Nias island where it is endemic. Every month there are nearly 300 cases with clinical symptoms of malaria
- The main problems on malaria control include: diagnosis based on clinical symptoms; the District Health Offices and Health Centres do not have microscopes and laboratory technicians; laboratory confirmation is done only in cases of tuberculosis; the DHO does not have insecticides for malaria control and insecticide treated bednets are not available; resistance to anti-malarials such as chloroquine and fansidar (sulphadoxin and pyrimethamine) has been found on the island
- WHO is contributing personnel, Rapid Diagnostic Tests, anti-malarial drugs, and bednets
- Ten cases of bloody diarrhea were reported earlier but turned out to be routine diarrhea cases. There has been no case of bloody diarrhoea as per available reports
- Hospital services in Nias district are being conducted in Gunung Sitoli District Hospital and USS Mercy ship hospital
- The USS Mercy is operational and has a contingent of medical staff. The Mercy ship hospital has 50 Medical doctors and 200 nurses. It also has 50 beds and 10 ICU beds
- SurfAid teams are being dropped into the isolated regions of central Nias by helicopter and they are reportedly trekking into villages which have limited access. SurfAid reports that the search and rescue teams are finding that up to 80% of dwellings are now uninhabitable while 90% - 100% of the populations are displaced while food supplies are low
- Electricity remains a problematic issue affecting cold chain for vaccines. Vaccines which were in stock before the earthquake are spoilt and new vaccines are needed and cold chain needs to be operationalized
- 392 cases of medical evacuation have been reported
- The first phase of disaster response (Emergency Rescue and Response) in Nias island finished on Sunday, 10 April 2005
- Health authorities in Nias island have decided as a policy measure to reduce the number of patients who will be evacuated outside the Nias island, because the government is improving the health services in Gunung Sitoli hospital with an increase in the number of general and specialist medical doctors, nurses and equipments. It is also supported by USNS Mercy ship hospital
- Health Sector coordination meeting supported by WHO has been conducted 3 times a week and attended by other UN bodies and international and national NGOs in Nias
- Health coordination between the Emergency Response Unit, MOH, the Epidemiology Team for MoH, the North Sumatra PHO, and Nias District Health Office and WHO has been progressing well

- Health facilities and human resources assessment in 15 Puskesmas in Nias and 10 Puskesmas in Nias Selatan has been conducted by both DHOs and the results are currently being tabulated
- Reports from UNDAC in Nias indicate that the medical needs are still present in remoter areas of the island. Even in Teluk Dalam which is the largest town in the south of Nias, there is an urgent need for a medical team, report the NGO's
- The SurfAid team in Sirombu-Mandrehe, west Nias found 80% of buildings uninhabitable and 90% of the village populations living in IDP camps
- The SurfAid medical teams have reported an increasing incidence of diarrhea since the earthquake, particularly amongst displaced children
- SurfAid reports that its teams visited the *Tuwuna*, *Lologolou*, *Bolodano* and *Lolozirugi* villages. In all villages 100% of the populations are displaced. In villages assessed, 30-40% of houses have been destroyed
- Concerns have been raised by AusAID/Red R engineers about the large quantities of asbestos being found in damaged and destroyed non-traditional houses

Needs

- WHO has highlighted the needs for post-trauma medical assistance
- There is a need for early diagnosis and prompt treatment for malaria. Health facilities need more anti-malarials and IDP camps need insecticide treated bednets
- There is a need to provide Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) in the IDP camps and surrounding areas

Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province

Simeulue

- The Bupati of Nias has reported that between 28 March and 10 April, a total of 33 deaths took place. Of the recorded illness cases, trauma cases accounted for 1491 and non-trauma cases were 10,398 (total : 11,889)
- Village Heads are reporting that in a number of sub-districts up to 30 % of the inhabitants have gone back to their homes
- There are eight medical teams now working in various sub-districts in Simeulue
- To improve sanitary conditions, latrines are being installed in IDP camps around Sinabang by IRD, CARE, and Save the Children
- Every health facility in 8 Puskemas and 42 Pustus/Polindes got damaged. Health officials used emergency tents but report that 90% of health service is still active
- Between 29 March-8 April, the following cases were reported: Malaria- 24, diarrhoea- 101, Acute Respiratory-Tract infection (non-pneumonia) - 162, Fever- 28 and Skin disease- 124 cases from the hospital in Sinabang

- People are using water from wells, tanks and rain-water but the water quality is not good
- The first water purification system has started operations with a capacity of about 6,000 L/h and is located in Kuta Batu, Sinabang
- Many IDP's are using toilet facilities in their houses but many are also defecating in open ground/bushes
- Vectors – flies and mosquitoes - are currently not a serious problem but need to be monitored in the coming 30 days

Needs

- There is an urgent need for mobile clinics for the Health Centres in Teupah Barat and Teluk Dalam

Singkil District

No additional information available on Singkil district including the Banyak islands

Padang

- No casualties reported but 6 people died during the exodus (3 in Padang city, 2 in South area, 1 in Padang Pariaman)
- 100 buildings collapsed in the Selat Mentawai area
- Surfaid explains that people are staying at shelters outdoor during the nighttime and back home during the daytime, because fear of collapsing building

Talang eruption

- No death or casualties reported

Contact persons in Indonesia

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

N o	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact phone	Fax	E-mail Satellite Phone
1	Dr. Mulya A. Hasjmi Sp. B.	Head of Department	Center for Emergency preparedness and response (PPMK) MOH	081533764161	021-5271111	Crisis@Depkes.go.id
2	Dr. Kyaw Win (Vijay Nath)	Medical Officer	EHA, WHO	021-5204349 0811933821	021-5201164	wink@who.or.id 086811020053
3	Dr Anshu Banerjee	Field Operations Manager (Banda Aceh)	WHO	08121064878	+47-241- 37387	banerjee@aceh.who.int
4	Sanjay Kumar	Information Manager (Banda Aceh)	WHO	081585310692	+47-241- 37387	kumars@aceh.who.int

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. WHO teams in Nias Island, Medan, Banda Aceh and Jakarta.
2. Bakornas bulletin
3. PPMK, MOH
4. Partners in relief efforts
5. International and local news media