Earthquake and Tsunami of 26 December 2005: Devastating Impacts in Aceh and North Sumatra

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Indonesia
EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI
OF 26 DECEMBER 2005
DEVASTATING IMPACTS IN ACEH AND
NORTH SUMATRA

NATIONAL COORDINATING BOARD FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND IDPs’ (BAKORNAS PBP)

Total victims

Victims
- Dead : 126,602
- Missing : 93,638
- Displaced : 514,150 in 21 Kabupaten.
DISASTER IMPACT

- 350,000 houses and public facilities were destroyed or damaged
- Most of the main road were damaged
- Electric-power facilities were disrupted
- Thousand of kilometer of telecommunication badly damaged or destroyed
- 5 seaports and 2 airports were severely damaged

12 Directives of immediate response

1. Immediate and intensive evacuation
2. Comprehensive IDPs’ management
3. Continuous search rescue to the survivors and dead victims
4. Open, reconnect and re-supply of logistical lines
5. Open and rehabilitate inter-areas communication
6. Clean up the devastated towns and cities
7. Proper management of domestic and international aid
8. Proper use of emergency government funds and domestic and international donation
9. Proper safety and security measures during concentrated humanitarian rescue and rehabilitation program
10. Strengthening of armed forces and police for security program
11. Welcome and involve the civil society, including the Indonesian Red Cross, ICRC and NGOs
12. Proper control of rescue and recovery operation in Jakarta, Medan, Banda Aceh and Meulaboh (daily report to the President and the Vice President)
Emergency Relief Challenges

- Initially the severity was underestimated due to magnitude of problem, loss of government structures and communications
- Relief efforts were slowed by the loss of facilities and personnel
- Access to Aceh is limited creating bottleneck
- The magnitude of response has added to coordination problem

Emergency Response

**Domestic**
- Evacuation
- Temporary shelter
- Emergency relief of basic needs (food, etc.)
- Clean water and sanitation
- Medical help and medicines
- Accessibility of basic infrastructures
- Public utilities (electricity, telecommunication, etc.)

**International**
- Search and rescue teams
- Medical teams
- Food, water and medical supplies
- Shelters (tents)
- Clean water and sanitation
- Mobile hospital
- Sorties of logistic supplies
Organizational aspect of Disaster Management

- Presidential Degree No.3/2001 entrusted BAKORNAS PBP for coordinating emergency relief
- Vice President as Chairman of BAKORNAS and Coordinating Minister for Social Welfare as Vice Chairman
- Operational efforts of emergency relief lies with the line ministries/agencies.
- Rehabilitation and construction has been assigned to the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS).
Depiction of Disaster and Estimated Impact

- 16 (sixteen) *kabupaten*/*kota* were devastated
- 654 villages (11.4 percent) were affected
- 63,977 underprivileged families (about 15.16 percent of the entire underprivileged families)
- A loss of about 2.7% of the National GDP or more than 97% of the Aceh Province’s GRDP.

Social Aspect

- 735 Primary Schools
- 201 Junior High Schools
- 109 Senior High Schools/Vocational Secondary Schools
- 18 Universities/ Religious Universities
- The total damage and loss in the education sector is estimated at Rp.1.0 Trillion.
- 1,069 mosques
- 8 churches, 2 shrines/Buddhist monasteries

Health

- 6 hospitals were damaged
- 41 community health center units, 59 sub-community health center units
- 390 village polyclinic units.
- The total damage is estimated to be worth Rp.765.9 billion, while the loss is Rp.87 billion
Economic Aspect

- 25 units (17.61 percent) Commercial Banks and 4 units Rural Banks (8.89 percent) were affected
- An average of 65% Small and Medium Industry (IKM) and 60% large industry
- Damaged asset of medium scale industry is estimated at Rp. 84 billion
- 92,000 small/home industries in Aceh and around 12,500 small home industries in Nias
- Total value of damage to small industry is estimated at Rp. 3.1 trillion
- 65 shopping complex groups, 54 permanent markets, 69 non-permanent markets, 69 supermarkets, 1 animal market, 19 fish markets.

Agriculture and Fisheries Aspect

- 23,330 ha of rice field and 22,785 ha of cultivated land dependent on rainfall were damaged.
- Plantation covered an area of 43,500 ha
- 19 units (0.37 percent) of TPI (fish auction) damaged
- 32 out of 72 units of Fish Landing Base (PPI) scattered
- 9,563 of 16,070 units of catching fishery fleet

Manpower

- 25% of 2,254,155 labor force in Aceh, lost their work
- Estimated that 60,000 job opportunities lost because of the worker’s death,
- 130,000 fishermen lost their work temporarily
- Unemployment rate is estimated to have reached 30%
### DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

#### Recovery

**Immediate term: 0-3 months**
- **Objective:** Humanitarian relief
  - Emergency Rescue
  - Emergency food supply facilities
  - Emergency infrastructure
  - Burying the dead
  - Treating the survivors

**Short term: 0.5 – 2 years**
- **Objective:**
  - Restore services to minimum level:
    - Public services
    - Economic facilities
    - Banking and financial institutions
    - Trauma treatments
    - Secure land rights
    - Law and order

**Long term: 5 years**
- **Objective:** Rebuilding the region:
  - Economy (production, trade, banking)
  - Transportation system
  - Telecommunication system
  - Social and cultural system
  - Institutional capacity

### REHABILITATION

**Policy:**
- Restore services to minimum standard
- Restore physical facilities
- Restore social institutions
- Secure land right
- Restore law and order

**Strategy:**
- Undertake comprehensive damage and need assessment
- Develop the recovery and reconstruction strategy
- Establish priority rehabilitation programs

### RECONSTRUCTION

**Policy:**
- Restore the entire affected areas
- Integrating the development programs within area development approach

**Strategy:**
- Rebuild economy (production, trade, banking)
- Reconfigure transportation system
- Restore telecommunication system
- Empower social and culture institutions
- Strengthen institutional capacity

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**Priority Development Programs**
Future Prevention and Preparedness

- Early warning system on natural disasters, notably earthquakes and related tsunamis
- Mitigation of natural disasters and related calamities
- Mainstreaming of disaster management into development processes
- Education and public awareness
- Institutional building of disaster awareness into regulation and governance
- Capacities building of SATKORLAK and SATLAK