



WEST SUMATRA EARTHQUAKE, INDONESIA, SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT (BNPB)



INCIDENT

Disaster Type : EARTHQUAKE
Magnitude : 7.6 RICHTER SCALE
Date : 30 SEPTEMBER 2009
Time : 05.15 pm
Depth : 71 Km
Epicenter : 0.84 LS – 99.65 BT
Location : 57.5 km South West
of Pariaman City



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AFFECTED AREAS

1. PADANG CITY
2. PADANG PARIAMAN DIST
3. AGAM DISTRICT
4. PARIAMAN CITY
5. SOUTH PESISIR DISTRICT
6. WEST PASAMAN BARAT
7. SOLOK CITY
8. SOLOK DISTRICT
9. BUKIT TINGGI CITY



PROVINSI SUMATERA BARAT

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VICTIMS

NO	LOCATION	VICTIMS (people)				
		Death	Missing	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Displaced
1	Padang City	383	2	431	771	-
2	Pariaman City	48	-	74	278	-
3	Padang Panjang City	-	-	6	14	-
4	Solok City	3	-	-	-	-
5	Padang Pariaman District	666	-	6	19	-
6	Agam District	81	-	90	47	6,554
7	Solok District	-	-	-	5	-
8	West Pasaman District	5	-	5	25	-
9	South Pesisir District	9	-	7	20	-
TOTAL		1,195	2	619	1,179	-

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DAMAGES



Houses	:	119.005 +	73.733 +	78.802 =	271.540 unit
School	:	2.114 +	1.364 +	1.147 =	4.625 unit
Health Facilities	:	235 +	94 +	66 =	395 unit
Govt. Facilities	:	246 +	103 +	74 =	423 unit
Religious Facilities	:	1.331 +	693 +	464 =	2.488 unit
Road	:	170 +	82 +	33 =	285 km
Bridge	:	15 +	41 +	5 =	61 unit
Irrigation	:	144 +	153 +	29 =	326 unit
Market etc.	:	55 +	43 +	59 =	157 unit

Note: Red = Badly Damage, Blue = Medium Damage, Black = Lightly Damage

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DISASTER RESPONSE (1)

❑ Search and Rescue:

- Search and Rescue was conducted timely and rapidly by Armed Forces, Police, BASARNAS, National and Local Rescue Teams, and Public SAR, supported by International SAR teams.
- SAR operation was finished 7 (seven) days after disaster occurred.
- There are some concentrated areas of victims, 2 (two) location affected by landslides, in Padang Pariaman and Agam Districts. After 14 days, by consensus of the people leaders and local government, SAR operation was terminated and the location has been stated as mass cemetery.

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DISASTER RESPONSE (2)

- ❑ *Medical Services:*
 - *Served by 11 hospitals (total 1,478 patients)*
 - *by end Nov. ,179 still in the hospital*
- ❑ *Disaster Relief:*
 - *Distribution of food and ration for 114,797 families (~ 58,985 peoples) during a month.*
- ❑ *National Supports:*
 - *Aircrafts: 5 units C-130, 1 unit CN, 1 unit B-737*
 - *Helicopter: 10 units, Fleets: 16 units*
- ❑ *Duration:*
 - *1 October 2009 until 30 October 2009 (1 month)*

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INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

196 international organizations (total 1,061 persons) were involved in humanitarian response for the September 30, 2009 Sumatra Earthquake

(based on OCHA Situation Report # 11), which included:



- 21 int'l SAR teams from 13 different countries
- Military assistance from 8 countries
- 9 teams from Red Cross/ Red Crescent societies
- 12 donor agencies
- 10 UN agencies
- The rest were NGOs



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INTERNATIONAL SAR TEAMS				
NO	COUNTRY	TEAM NAME	PERSONIL	RESCUE DOG
1	Hungary	USAR	12	2
2	Hungary	Rescue 24	12	2
3	Germany	ISAR	30	4
4	Inter	IRO K-9 Unit	22	18
5	Swiss	FIMA Medical Team	5	-
6	Swiss	Swiss Rescue	108	18
7	Rusia	Emercom	43	6
8	United Kingdom	IRC	10	-
9	United Kingdom	SAR AID	10	-
10	United Kingdom	UK RAPID	16	-
11	United Kingdom	ISAR	65	2
12	Canada	Canadian International Rescue	2	-
13	France	Pompiers de L'Urgence International	12	-
14	France	Civil Security	72	6
15	Malaysia	SMART	25	-
16	Turkey	GEA SAR	8	-
17	Singapore	Ops Lionheart	42	4
18	Japan	Japan Disaster Relief	65	3
19	UAE	Abu Dhabi	50	-
20	Australia	USAR	38	-
21	Korea	GII	41	2
TOTAL			688	67



LESSON LEARNT (1)

- Lack of information on the impact of the EQ led to pending for decision making on the level of the disaster.
- Lack of information on the impact, triggered massive international humanitarian response (based on OCHA's Sitrep # 11, 196 international organizations were listed in West Sumatra).
- Unclear division of authorities, between national and the affected local government in emergency response led to confusion for humanitarian agencies/workers, gaps and overlaps, as well as lack of proper control and monitoring

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LESSON LEARNT (2)

- Collapsed structures indicated poor reinforcement of building code for earthquake resistance, primarily in earthquake prone area such as West Sumatra.
- Local assets (local communities, local knowledge, etc.) were minimally utilized for sources of information and mobilization of resources.
- Coordination between government and private sector is critical, as private sector may have the resources to support the emergency response while the local government is significantly affected.

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LESSON LEARNT (3)

- Language barrier and cultural differences may contribute to the ineffectiveness of the humanitarian workers' action in providing the humanitarian relief
- Ineffective rapid needs assessment led to weak operational plan and delay of proper and timely humanitarian response to the affected population
- Required further assessment on the impact of assistance provided by various actors – would it strengthen or weaken their resilience against future disaster
- Inefficient media handling led to miss-leading information which may eventually affected the response planning

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LESSON LEARNT (4)

- Easy access for international, national and local assistance and volunteers had not been followed by proper control or monitoring.
- Challenges faced in convincing the media about positive achievements in managing the emergency situation.

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SUMMARY (1)

- Preliminary information during the very early stage of emergency phase is critical to be obtained – revival of telecommunication network/system is a must
- Develop and sufficiently introduce SOP for international assistance
- Clarity of division of roles and responsibilities between national and local government; local agency for disaster management must be established.
- International organization must be sufficiently oriented to the local culture and also self-sufficient

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SUMMARY (2)

- Proper and timely humanitarian response to the affected population must be undertaken by trained workers and utilize the integrated approach to ensure effective operational planning for response
- Good relationship with the media must be developed prior to the emergency situation which may lead to more constructive news released by them
- Recovery phase should be conducted rapidly.

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THANK YOU

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