



## Yogyakarta, Central and West Java Earthquake and Tsunami

### Summary

- The Ministry of Health (MOH) preliminary report said that approximately 201 people died, 209 are missing and 362 are injured because of the disaster.
- The IDPs need permanent shelter, food, blankets, medicines, tents, thermoses, generators and medical services.
- Health posts have been established by the government and emergency hubs are standing by in Bali
- The UN rapid assessment team, including a WHO national consultant, has completed its assessment in Central Java and will now conduct an assessment in West Java.

### Background

An earthquake and tsunami occurred on Monday 17 July 2006. It is the fourth major earthquake and third tsunami in less than 20 months since the earthquake and tsunami that struck NAD and North Sumatra in December 2004.

### Event

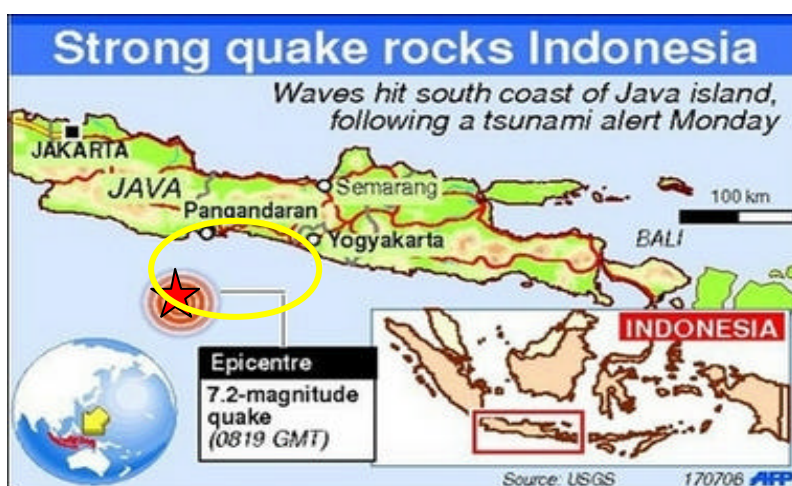
**Magnitude:** 7.7 (Source USGS) / 5.9 (Source Indonesian Meteorology and Geophysics Agency)

**Category:** Strong

**Depth:** 20 to 48.6 miles under sea level, 100 Miles south of Java Island

**MMI:** IV to V

**Location:** West Java Province (Ciamis and Tasikmalaya), Central Java Province (Cilacap and Kebumen District) and Yogyakarta Province (Gunung Kidul District), Indonesia.



Note: The red star shows the epicentre of the earthquake and the yellow curve shows the affected areas.

On Monday, 17 July 2006, the Metrology and Geophysics Agency (BMG) of Indonesia recorded sequential earthquakes 6.8, 5.5, 5.7, 5.7, and 7.7 RC between 15:19 and 16:13 local time. USGS reported sequential earthquakes of 7.7, 5.7, 6.2, 6.0, 5.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 6.3, 5.8, 5.4, 5.7, 5.2 and



5.6 RC. The epicentre was 92:95 – 94:86 latitude and between 107 347 to 107 732 longitudes. Waves 2 to 7 metres high and a tsunami as far as 2 km inland followed the earthquakes.

The earthquake was felt in Jakarta city, Bandung city, Ciamis, Cianjur and Tasikmalaya districts in West Java, and Surabaya city in East Java. Houses and cars along the beach were swept away by waves up to five meters high. Several hotels along the beach of Pangandaran were inundated. The traffic was dense as people, some panicking, blocked the road while trying to move to safe areas. People tried to evacuate to hills in Rawa.



### Current Situation

The Ministry of Health (MOH) preliminary report said that approximately 201 people died, 209 are missing and 362 are injured because of the disaster. Local media reported at least 306 people killed, with another 160 or more missing. The tsunami affected 3 provinces and 6 districts in West and Central Java and Yogyakarta. Pangandaran resort town in Ciamis district is considered the worst-hit area. More than 500 houses were flattened. Approximately 35 000 IDPs have been evacuated in Ciamis district only.

Transportation to the affected area is by road to Bandung from Jakarta (3 hrs) and then on to Pangandaran (4 hrs) and another 2 hrs to the affected areas. Communication is supported by mobile phones which are still working, but there is no connection in some remote villages.

The following data is based on the MOH report as of 18 July 2006:

| Province     | District     | Deaths | Missing | IDPs  | Injured |
|--------------|--------------|--------|---------|-------|---------|
| West Java    | Ciamis       | 116    | 84      | 35000 | 171     |
|              | Banjar       | 1      | -       | -     | 68      |
|              | Tasik Malaya | 11     | -       | -     | 38      |
| Central Java | Cilacap      | 68     | 76      | 700   | 76      |
|              | Kebumen      | 3      | 49      | 181   | 7       |
| Yogyakarta   | Gunung Kidul | 2      | -       | -     | 2       |



|       |  |     |     |       |     |
|-------|--|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| Total |  | 201 | 209 | 35881 | 362 |
|-------|--|-----|-----|-------|-----|

## Priority Needs

The IDPs need permanent shelter, food, blankets, medicines, tents, thermoses, generators and medical services. No medical staff died in the tsunami, but they need to be replaced as soon as possible because most of them are overwhelmed and still in traumatized.

## Government Action

- Facilitating evacuation of the victims
- Established health posts
- Giving medical services to the victims
- There is only one referral hospital in Ciamis West Java (Banjar Public Hospital)
- Five tons of medical supplies and 12 tons of food, hygiene kits and clothes arrived Tuesday afternoon by plane. The Minister of Health accompanied the shipment and another MOH staff member will take part in a rapid field assessment.
- An emergency team is ready to move out Tuesday evening. Emergency hubs are standing by in Bali.
- Dr. Sarjito Hospital has sent two medical teams to Banjar. Each team consists of 7 orthopedic specialists. One team is in the referral hospital and the other is mobile. Other medical teams are on standby in Yogyakarta.

## WHO Action

### *Assessments*

The UN rapid assessment team has completed its assessment in Central Java. Half of the team will continue on to affected areas in West Java Tuesday afternoon while the other half returns to Jakarta. One National Consultant from EHA WHO Indonesia will continue on to affected areas of West Java.

WHO Yogyakarta Office is preparing to conduct a needs assessment of affected areas in Central Java in cooperation with the Provincial Health Offices of Yogyakarta and Central Java. As emergency medical supplies are already on site in response to the 27 May Java earthquake, selected items will be provided as gaps in supply stocks are identified.

### *Meetings*

A UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) meeting was held at 09:00 hrs in the UN building. Response teams are preparing for action pending the results of the needs assessment. Coordination of partner organizations will commence early evening 18 July.

### *Immunization*

WHO is assisting the MOH Communicable Disease Control (CDC) Unit, in organizing immunization activities for tetanus and measles. Tetanus toxoid (TT) will be provided for tetanus immunization along with a strategy for proper treatment and prophylaxis immunoglobulin. WHO CDC team will travel to affected areas Wednesday 19 July.

WHO is also supporting the MOH plan for a measles campaign in affected areas.



### *Environmental Health*

Water and sanitation action plans are being formulated and will commence pending the recommendations of the needs assessments.

### *Supplies*

Emergency health kits and surgical kits are ready to move out as needed.

### *Media Relations*

A WHO Press Officer will accompany the WHO CDC team to affected areas Wednesday 19 July to address media queries and facilitate information flow.

## **NGO Action**

Hope Worldwide is sending medical teams from Jakarta and Yogyakarta to affected areas. International organizations are supporting the in-line ministries and conducting rapid assessments.

## **Contact persons in Indonesia**

| No | Name                      | Designation        | Organization            | Contact phone                | Fax         | E-mail   |
|----|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 1  | Dr. Rustam S. Pakaya, MPH | Head of Department | Crisis Center (PPK) MOH | 021-5265043<br>0812 960 2324 | 021-5271111 | <a href="mailto:ppmk02@yahoo.com">ppmk02@yahoo.com</a> |
| 2  | Dr. Kyaw Win (Vijay Nath) | Medical Officer    | EHA, WHO                | 0811 933 821                 | 021-5201164 | <a href="mailto:wink@who.or.id">wink@who.or.id</a>     |

## **Source of Information**

Information is gathered from the following sources and can be used for reference, but should not be used for quotation as situations change quickly at the field level.

1. WHO
2. UN system
3. BAKORNAS
4. Crisis Center (PPK), MOH
5. Indonesian Red Cross
6. Local and international news media