

Emergency Situation Report

Earthquake in Nabire District, Papua Province, Indonesia.

30 November 2004, Number 4

This report is prepared in cooperation with
The Center for Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (PPMK), Ministry of Health
and Emergency Humanitarian Action (EHA) Section, WHO, Indonesia.

Reference: Earthquake – Nabire District, Papua Province, Indonesia – 30 November 2004 – Number 4

Reporting date

30 November 2004 (Tuesday). 14:00 hrs

Type of Emergency

Earthquake.

Date of emergency incidence

26 November 2004 (Friday), 11:25 hrs, local time / 02:25:03 UTC (Coordinated Universal Time)
(Note: Indonesia eastern time zone: + 9 GMT),

Place

- The earthquake hit Nabire District, which is a coastal regency of Papua Province, Indonesia, located, some 600 kilometers west of the provincial capital of Jayapura.
- The regency can be reached from provincial capital by road, by air and sea from other regencies and provinces in normal setting.

Back ground related history

- On 6 February 2004 at 06:05 hrs local time, a powerful earthquake measuring 6.9 Richter scale hit Nabire District in Papua Province, Indonesia. The intensity registered in the impact area was 4 – 5 MMI (Modified Mercally Intensity).
- The earthquake has killed 34 people, injured 600 others and left much of the city in ruins.
- Aftershocks remain registered and felt by the people and reported by the geophysics and meteorology agency up to 17 of February 2004.
- The earthquake in Nabire took place only two weeks after major earthquake rocked Alor regency in East Nusa Tenggara (West Timor), killing 34 and injured hundreds of others. (*Note: Please see Emergency Situation Report on Earthquake in Alor*)

Nature of the earth quake and place

- On 26 November 2004, the first shock was felt at 03:52 hrs local time, recorded as 4.8 Richter scale.
- The second shock was felt on 11:25 hrs, local time with 6.4 Richter scale, the intensity was 7-8 MMI (Modified Mercally Intensity)
- The Epicenter was detected at 3.579° South and 135.300° East, 35 kilometers depth, in land, 17 kilometers away from the south of Nabire.
- The shocks were felt also in surrounding areas such as Biak island (2-3 MMI), Serui in Yapen island (3-4 MMI), Timika near Tembaga Pura (2-3 MMI).
- Seismologists had so far recorded 368 aftershocks with the biggest intensity on 28 of November 2004, at 16:36 hrs local time, 5.61 Richter scale, epicenter in 74 kilometers south of Nabire, 59.19 kilometers depth and was felt in Nabire, intensity of 3-4 MMI.

Map

Map showing the location of Nabire District, Papua Province, Indonesia.



Population at risk

A total of 72,500 people living in the District, are all at risk.

Affected population

- 19 Death cases reported and 24 injured cases were admitted to the hospital. 3 Cases had been discharged and 139 injured cases were treated as outpatients. (*Note: detail list of death cases available on request*)
- The people have chosen to remain outdoors for fear of additional after shocks and the government officials had been assisting them to build the tents.

The impact on health services & health related sectors

No	Damages	Remarks
1	7 Health Centers (Puskesmas)	3 severely damage, 4 slightly damage.
2	Nabire District Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nabire District hospital was slightly damaged, but still functional. • Due to recent trauma, the patients chosen to remain outdoors for fear of additional aftershocks. They are at the moment placed and treated outside the hospital under tents.
2	Electricity	Totally cut off. Generators are in use for alternative energy including for the Hospital.
3	Communication	Telephone connection from Nabire to other provinces and Jakarta had been partially cut off. At present 70 % had been retained to normal. Still difficulties in communicating with other sub-districts, health centers, field mobile health clinics and teams.
4	Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Health Office was severely damage • 1 Paramedic's house was burnt. Some 150 buildings including schools, places of worship, Indosat office and other office buildings were collapsed, destroyed and severely damaged.
5	Airport	Not damage, small planes can land as usual
6	Seaport	Damaged, normal sea vessels can not landed. Special Z-crafts are needed to delivered supplies.

Emergency Response, Preparedness, Rehabilitation and Development

Health

- Ministry of Health sent the Emergency Brigade Team (EBT) from Makassar, consists of 1 Surgeon, 1 GP, and 1 Surgical Nurse to assist the hospital. They are still providing emergency health services at the hospital.
- 1 Anesthetist had arrived from Jayapura to assist the team at the hospital.
- MOH had provided essential medicines and materials as requested and seems to be sufficient to manage the situation at the moment.

- District Health Office from Serui said they are on standby mode to send 6 nurses, on request by Nabire.
- Papua Provincial Health Office had made ready of emergency medical supplies such as disposable materials, medicines, sanitation kit and bed-nets.
- As requested by the Nabire District Hospital, Joint Medical Team formed by MOH and Military Health Services will send a field surgical unit on 1 December 2004.
- Indonesian Red Cross (PME) from Manokwari and Sorong had sent blood bags, medicines, tents and bed nets to Nabire.
- Operational cost of IDR 23,410,000 had been transferred as operational cost for health staff from Serui to provide services in the mobile health posts for 3 days.
- 500 Bed nets were provided by Ministry of Health. MOH had limited stock about 300 units only, remaining in the emergency stores.

Political

- On 28 November 2004, Panial Regent A.P. Youw called for assistance form central government.
- On 29 November 2004, Monday, Vice President Jusuf Kalla met with several ministers to discuss how to help the earthquake victims. Minister of Social Affairs, Minister for Health, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Transportation and Director General of the State Treasury, representing the Ministry of Finance, attended the meeting.
- Ministers are scheduled to visit the city on 1 December 2004, Wednesday, to assess the damage and decide what steps will be taken to help the victims and rebuild the town.
- A call had been made to provide special Z-craft sea vessels, which can land on shore from Indonesian Navy to provide essential supplies to Nabire.

Education

- The government planned to introduce tough construction guidelines to make schools in earthquake-prone regions better able to withstand quakes.
- The Ministry of National Education will also prepare special programme to teach students what to do in the event of an earthquake.

Out break of diseases

No report received so far on out break of diseases.

Problems and constraints encountered

- The Nabire city is isolated from its neighboring sub-districts and central level as roads, bridges, airport and seaport were damaged and local transportation and communication are interrupted.
- Due to damage in the sea port, local essential supplies and commodities could not entered regularly and the prices were inflated in the local market.

Emergency assistance needed by the Ministry of Health from external sources

1. Satellite phones to communicate with field staff (locally available): 4 Units
2. Mobile clinic tents for mobile clinics (locally available): 10 Units.
3. Minor surgical sets for mobile clinics (locally available): 10 Units.

International Assistance

No official appeal had been made for International Assistance. Support and funds are received through local international communities and organizations network.

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 Emergency preparedness and response (PPMK) MOH, Indonesia	0811 173712	021-5271111	Crisis@Depkes.go.id
2	Dr. Kyaw Win (Vijay Nath)	Medical Officer	EHA, WHO, Indonesia	0811 933 821	021-5201164	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. Center for emergency preparedness and response (PPMK), MOH
2. EHA section, WHO
3. Local and International news media