



# LESSON LEARNED 20 Years Tsunami Aceh Indonesia

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# Background

- ❑ The 2004 Aceh Tsunami was one of the most devastating natural disasters in human history.
- ❑ On December 26, 2004, an earthquake measuring 9.1-9.3 RS with a depth of about 30 km off the west coast of Sumatera, Indonesia, Caused a tsunami reaching a height of 24 meters - 30 meters.
- ❑ The tsunami waves hit several areas in Aceh and Nias with speeds reaching 100 meters per second, or 360 kilometers per hour.



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04/01 - 7 September 2024



## Data on Deaths and Displaced Victims

Source : Report from International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

No	Country	Dead/ Missing (person)	Displaced Person
1	Indonesia	173.741	394.539
2	Sri Lanka	35.322	516.150
3	India	16.279	730.000
4	Thailand	8.212	6.000
5	<b>East Africa ( Madagaskar, Seychelles, Oman, Yaman, Somalia, dan Tanzania)</b>	303	2.230
6	Maladewa	108	11.231
7	Malaysia	76	8.000
8	Myanmar	61	3.200
9	Bangladesh	2	
10	<b>Total</b>	<b>226.308</b>	<b>1.849.827</b>



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# “Smong Song”, Local Wisdom for Disaster Mitigation

*Smong, keritaan lokal untuk Mitigasi Bencana*

<p>Enggel man asa surito Smong mudo semonon Manokkap asa fano Uai lah da senewon</p> <p>Linon ne alek ihon Fesang bakat ne mal Manokkap asa hampong Tiba-tiba mawil</p> <p>Anga ihon ne mal Uwek suruh sahuil Mahyit milihwal Fano ne singa tenggi</p> <p>Ede smong kahanne Turang da nenek ta Mintem teher ere Pesan dan nawi da</p>	<p>Dengartah sebuah cerita Pada zaman dahulu Tenggelam satu desa Begitulah mereka ceritakan</p> <p>Diawali oleh gempa Disusul ombak yang besar sekali Tenggelam seluruh negeri Tiba-tiba saja.</p> <p>Jika gempalnya kuat Disusul air yang surut Segeralah cari Tempat kalian yang lebih tinggi</p> <p>Itulah smong namanya Sejarah nenek moyang kita Ingatlah ini betul betul Pesan dan nasihatnya</p>
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- ❑ Smong is a local wisdom that is closely related to the lives of the Simeulue community, Aceh. This tradition is told from generation to generation to children and the general public during family events.
- ❑ It contains signs of a tsunami and advice that people must immediately evacuate to higher ground.
- ❑ As a result, when the tsunami struck, not many Simeulue residents became victims. The majority of residents had already evacuated themselves.
- ❑ The story of smong is told from generation to generation through stories of advice and life lessons for young people to learn from.



# Tsunami Aceh Operation



Declared as a **National Disaster**  
(27 December 2004)



**Emergency Response Phase**  
(January 2005 - July 2005)



**Rehabilitation Phase** (August  
2005 - December 2006)



**Reconstruction Phase** (August  
2005 - December 2009)

- ❑ *Presidential Instruction Number 1 of 2005 concerning emergency response activities and planning and preparation for post-earthquake and tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction in Aceh.*
- ❑ *Establishment of the NAD-Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR) (Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (PERPU) Number 2 of 2005). This Perpu was later ratified as Law Number 10 of 2005.*
- ❑ *Focus on Victim Rescue Activities and Meeting basic needs.*
- ❑ *The goal of this stage is to restore and rebuild the functions of basic buildings and infrastructure such as health facilities, schools, places of worship, and economic facilities and infrastructure.*
- ❑ *Focus on resolving issues related to land rights, as well as trauma recovery for tsunami victims.*
- ❑ *Redevelopment of public facilities and community housing so that urban and rural areas are re-formed*





## MONUMEN ACEH THANKS TO THE WORLD

**NAMA - NAMA NEGARA DONATUR BENCANA TSUNAMI ACEH  
NAMES OF COUNTRY DONATED FOR TSUNAMI DISASTER OF ACEH**

1. Commonwealth of Australia	16. Iceland	31. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
2. Republic of Austria	17. Republic of India	32. Republic of Poland
3. People's Republic of Bangladesh	18. Iran	33. Portugal
4. Kingdom of Belgium	19. Italian Republic	34. State of Qatar
5. Brazil	20. Japan	35. Great Republic of Romania
6. Brunei Darussalam	21. Republic of Kazakhstan	36. Russia
7. Canada	22. Republic of Korea	37. Saudi Arabia
8. Cayman Islands	23. The State of Kuwait	38. Accounts of Singapore
9. The People's Republic of China	24. Lao People's Democratic Republic	39. Republic of South Africa
10. Czech Republic	25. Sri Lanka	40. Spain
11. Kingdom of Denmark	26. Malaysia	41. Kingdom of Sweden
12. Republic of Estonia	27. Palawan (Islamic Movement)	42. Switzerland
13. France	28. Mexico	43. Republic of China
14. Federal Republic of Germany	29. Netherlands	44. Republic of Turkey
15. Poland	30. New Zealand	45. United Arab Emirates
16. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	31. Cuba	46. United Kingdom
17. Republic of Hungary	32. Republic of Singapore	47. United States of America
	33. Republic of South Korea	48. Republic of Indonesia
	34. Sultanate of Oman	



## Activities carried out by PMI & Movement Partners

Emergency	Recovery	Reconstruction
Evacuation	Temporary Shelter	Housing
Dead Body Mng	RFL	Integrated Community based Risk Reduction
Relief Dist	Comm Engage	Comms Radio
Health Mobile	Water Piping	DRR
Health Clinict	Livelihood	Mangrove Plantation
PSP	Camp Management	Office Building
Emergency Shelter	Ambulance	Heavy Equipment
WASH		Community based Livelihood
Food etc		





# Search and Rescue & Evacuation



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# Mobile Medical Services







# Relief Distribution



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# Field Hospital Services



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# WASH Operation



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# Psychological Social Support





# Tracing and Mailing Service (RFL)





# Housing Reconstruction



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# Hospital, Clinic and Others Public Facilities Reconstruction



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# Livelihood Support



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# Build Back Better Principles :

The disaster recovery process has been implemented with the *build-back-better principle* as follows :

- ❑ The recovery process is carried out with the principle of disaster risk reduction which primarily increases regional resilience through *improving building/infrastructure planning and land use planning*;
- ❑ Community recovery that needs to be approached through *psycho-social recovery support and community economic recovery support*;
- ❑ Putting the *disaster risk reduction* and community recovery processes in efficient and effective process;
- ❑ Empowering *local capacity and resources (Localization)*



# Paradigm Changes in Disaster Management Policy in Indonesia

- ❑ The paradigm shift in disaster management policy in Indonesia from the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015 to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030 reflects a significant shift in the approach to disaster risk management.
- ❑ Disaster Risk Management Disasters and Climate Change Adaptation must contribute to the Sustainability Development Goals

1

Institutional :  
Strengthening BNPB and BPBD, focus on PRB, decentralization of BPBD's role

- ❑ Integration in Development Planning (Disaster Risk Reduction in the National Medium-Term Development Plan, National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, Master Plan for Disaster Management)
- ❑ Preparedness & mitigation (risk mapping, simulation)

02

03

Resilient infrastructure (build back better, retrofitting)  
Early Warning System

- ❑ Community awareness and participation through education of Disaster Resilient Villages etc.
- ❑ Funding and investment in Disaster Risk Reduction infrastructure

04





## Good things that have been achieved...

- ❑ Issuance of Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management as *basic policy*
- ❑ Strengthening Local Capacity by *Decentralization* and strengthening local capacity, including training and education (*Localization*)
- ❑ *International Cooperation*, with active participation in global forums and adoption of international standards and Certification
- ❑ Establishment of *BPBD at the Provincial and City / District levels*
- ❑ Issued PP 23/2008 on *the Role of International Institutions and Foreign Non-Governmental Institutions in DM*, More open, many international institutions are involved in assistance and programs

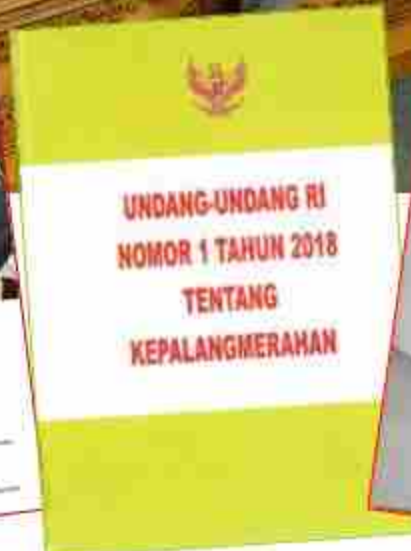




# Good things that have been achieved...



- The issuance of Law No. 1 of 2018 concerning the Red Cross
- The issuance of Government Regulation No. 7 of 2019 concerning the Red Cross
- Study case by PMI and IFRC (2015-2016) focusing on The adoption of IDRL (International Disaster Response Law) as a reference for the Indonesian government to prepare regulations related to international assistance and cross-country or global coordination when facing large-scale disasters





# Disaster Responses Preparedness

- Strengthening PMI's **HUMAN RESOURCES** capacity for Disaster Response.
- Improvement of **volunteer capacities / services** (Satgana, SIBAT, KSR and TSR).
- Strengthening Capacity of **PMI organization** (Provinces and Districts).
- Improvement operational **transportation and Logistic capacity** (Hagloons, watertruck, ambulances, pick up, boatship, etc).
- Development of **Communication System / Information Technology**).
- Strengthening and empowering **COMMUNITY** capacity to be **the first responder**.



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# Logistic Localization Management

INDONESIA  
PETA ADMINISTRASI



 6 Regional WH (Padang , Serang, Semarang, Surabaya, Banjarmasin dan Makassar)

 Watsan Warehouse (Bandung - Sentral, Padang and Makassar)

 11 Sub Regional WH's (Banda Aceh, Batam, Bengkulu, Denpasar, Bulungan, Mataram, Kupang, Gorontalo, Manado, Jailolo, Tual)



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MEETINGS

04.01 - 07 September 2024



# Disaster Responses Preparedness

- **Synergy of Warehouses** (Central WH, Regional WH, Province WH and Local District WH).
- Consolidation of Equipment and **Local based Procurement**
- Strengthening National and International partnership and networking



# What still needs to be improved



Distribution of Human Resources Capacity and Competence as well as service coverage is not evenly distributed throughout Indonesia, the gap is still high



There needs to be strengthening of data and information mapping and also utilization of Digitalization



Partnerships with the pentahelix (NGOs, Universities, Private Sector, Government, Community) still need to be improved



Risk communication, public awareness education, building safe and resilient families and communities still need to be improved.





## Some things that still need to be improved...

- The need to improve infrastructure and logistics facilities, especially in provinces with many islands and coastal areas.
- The need to improve local capacity and local resources in disaster management, including the implementation and mainstreaming of DRR at the local level.
- Recognition of the importance of developing traditional knowledge and local wisdom in DR activities.
- The need to strengthen cooperation at the regional and global levels in order to strengthen the capacity of countries to reduce risk and manage disasters.
- Efforts to integrate the disaster risk reduction agenda into the sustainable development agenda.
- Encourage strengthening coordination in the implementation of the disaster risk reduction and management agenda both at the national and local levels by involving all relevant stakeholders.



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04/01 - 07 September 2024





# Concrete Actions Forward...

- ❑ The Aceh tsunami 20 years ago has changed the lives of many people in Aceh and even the world. It must be remembered as an event that awakens our basic humanity and spirituality that life is often unpredictable and what we need to do is always be prepared to face the unexpected.
- ❑ The 2004 Aceh tsunami must continue to be a trigger for self-improvement, family, society, and nation.
- ❑ There needs to be concrete action to build *sustainable resilience*, both resilience to disaster risks and risks resulting from climate change.





  
 Thank you  
  
 Matur Suksuma



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