

Information bulletin

Indonesia: Earthquake in West Java

Information Bulletin n° 1
GLIDE n° [EQ-2017-000181-IDN](#)
19 December 2017

This bulletin is being issued for information only, and reflects the current situation and details available at this time. The Indonesian Red Cross, with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), has determined that external assistance is not required, and is therefore not seeking funding or other assistance from donors at this time.

[<click here to view the map of the affected area, or here for detailed contact information>](#)

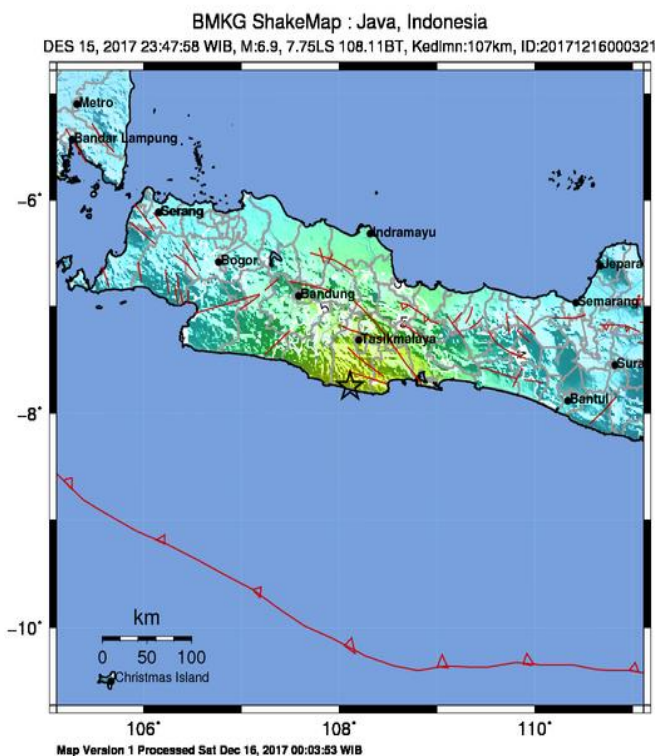
The situation

On Friday, 15 December 2017, at 23:47 local time, the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) reported an earthquake of 6.9 magnitude. The epicentre was located on the coast at 7.75 degrees south and 108.11 degrees east, some six kilometres southeast of Bantarkalong, Tasikmalaya District, West Java Province, with an estimated depth of 120 kilometres.

Five minutes after the earthquake, BMKG activated the tsunami early warning along the south coast for districts of Ciamis and Tasikmalaya, West Java Province, with indication of possible tsunami waves of 0.5 to three metres. Subsequently, further tsunami alert was also issued for the south coast, for districts including Bantul, Kulon Progo, Cianjur, Garut, Sukabumi, Cilacap and Kebumen. As there was no sign of tsunami being recorded, the tsunami alert was deactivated at 02:00 local time.

The shake map produced by BMKG shows that the earthquake was felt in Jakarta at II-III Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI), Bandung III-IV MMI, Karangates III-IV MMI, Yogyakarta III MMI with IV as the strongest magnitude felt. Strong shakes were felt for 10 to 20 seconds. Up to Saturday, 16 December 2017, at 01:05 local time, the BMKG monitoring results have shown aftershock activity seven times with the greatest strength of 3.4 magnitude.

The National Disaster Management Office (BNPB) confirmed that as a result of the earthquake, four people confirmed dead, 11 people seriously injured and 25 people slightly injured. In the immediate aftermath, power was disrupted to areas such as Pangandaran,



PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%)	<0.03	0.3	2.6	6.2	12	22	40	75	>139
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.01	0.1	1.4	4.7	9.6	20	41	86	>178
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Scale based upon Worden et al. (2011)

Shake map summarizing the degree of shaking experienced by Java during the earthquake. (Source: BMKG)

Ciamis, Tasikmalaya, Banyumas, Pekalongan and Pematang. Personnel and patients from the affected hospitals were evacuated for several hours.

The recorded number of damaged houses in West Java, Central Java and Yogyakarta to date is as per below table:

Table 1: Number of damaged houses in West Java, Central Java and Yogyakarta.

Area	Heavily damaged	Moderately damaged	Slightly damaged
West Java, Central Java and Yogyakarta	451	579	1,905
Grand Total	2,935		

West Java to date is the most affected province. Breakdown according to districts is tabulated below:

Table 2: Number of damaged houses according to districts

Districts	Heavily damaged	Moderately damaged	Slightly damaged	Total
Tasikmalaya	192	76	1,094	1,362
Ciamis	117	239	403	759
Pangandaran	60	75	185	320
Grand Total	369	390	1,682	2,441

Some public facilities have been reported damaged as well, 46 schools/madrasah, 38 religious buildings such as mosques and churches, nine offices, and four hospitals and community health centres. Assessments are still on going and with a likelihood that the number of damaged buildings will continues to increase. There are approximately 200 people who are temporarily displaced from their homes in Pamarican Sub-District, Ciamis District. However, generally public infrastructure such as roads, bridges and water sources are not affected and are functioning.

The National Disaster Management Office (BNPB) is providing logistics support to districts/cities that have declared emergency status and is supporting with Ready-to-Use funds of IDR 250 million (approximately CHF 18,000). Support for rehabilitation of damaged houses will come from the BNPB Stimulant Fund, based on valid verification “by name by address” and a decree from the head of local government, to ensure accountability and transparency. TNI, Polri, Basarnas, Ministry of Health, local government offices, Tagana, PMI staff and volunteers, NGOs and the local community continue to provide emergency response services to affected people.

At this stage, most UN agencies are not responding and national clusters have not been activated.



PMI assisted people to evacuate following Friday's 5.9 magnitude earthquake. (Photo credit: PMI)

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The Indonesian Red Cross (known locally as Palang Merah Indonesia or PMI) has been active since the tsunami warning released on the first hours of the earthquake and coordinating closely with the BNPB:

- PMI deployed 101 staff and personnel to the affected districts to support the evacuation and assessment and have mobilised some nine fleets (six units of ambulance and three cars).
- PMI distributed food items to the displaced people.
- PMI deployed six ambulances to assist with referral to health centres and hospitals.

- PMI continues to monitor the situation and coordinating with local government on the current needs and how to fill the gaps.
- PMI remains on standby to restore family links, if required.

Current needs identified are for emergency shelter, tents, hygiene and baby kits, blankets, food, psychological support, material to renovate damaged houses, and support to clean up debris and houses.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) County Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Jakarta and Asia Pacific regional office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur continue to support PMI in monitoring the situation, information sharing, and scaling up response if need be. There is no request for international assistance at this point as national capacities are leading the response. PMI will continue responding in the affected areas in close coordination with local authorities.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

Indonesia Red Cross (PMI):

- **Dr. Ritola Tasmaya**, MPH, Secretary General; phone: +62 217 992 325; email: pmi@pmi.or.id
- **Arifin M. Hadi**, Head of Disaster Management; mobile: +62 812 9777 7755; email: arifinmuhammadhadi@gmail.com

IFRC Country Cluster Support Team, Jakarta

- **Giorgio Ferrario**, Head of CCST and Representative to ASEAN; mobile: +62 (0) 811 824 859, email: giorgio.ferrario@ifrc.org
- **Melanie Ogle**, DRM Delegate, Mobile: +62 (0) 811 1716 164; email: melanie.ogle@ifrc.org

Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- **Martin Faller**, Deputy Director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- **Nelson Castano**, Head of Disaster and Crisis; email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- **Maya Helwani**, Surge Operations Coordinator; email: maya.helwani@ifrc.org
- **Busisiwe Tshili**, acting resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; busisiwe.tshili@ifrc.org

For communications enquiries:

- **Rosemarie North**, Regional Communications Manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

For Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) queries

- **Clarence Sim**, PMER Manager, email: clarence.sim@frc.org

IFRC Geneva

- **Susil Perera**, Response and Recovery Senior Officer; phone: +41-2-2730-4947; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org
- **Christina Estrada**, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; email: christina.estrada@ifrc.org



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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



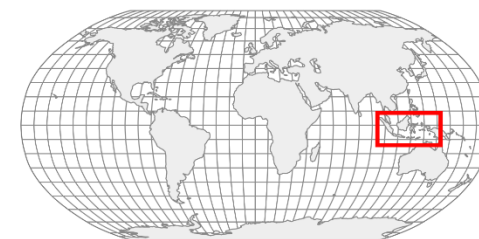
Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



Indonesia, Earthquake

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