

LESSON LEARNED
DISASTER ON NATIONAL HERITAGE IN INDONESIA

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In geographically, Indonesia is a potential area occurring disaster, such as earthquake, tsunami, volcano, and flood. In addition to nature, Indonesian disasters also often caused by human activities as examples floods (due to bad drainage or dike breakdown), fire, vandalism, and others.

The worst disaster occurred since last 10th years was Aceh tsunami in 2004. Aceh tsunami not only casualties' more than 200 thousand human victims, destruction on city infrastructure, but also damage of important documents, manuscripts, and other national heritage.

Tragedy 2009 also occurred in Padang (West Sumatra). This time is an earthquake 7.6 richer scale caused less than 2000 peoples pathetic victims and devastated many buildings including the Province Library. One point lesson we learn from this circumstances is when building evacuation not yet begin, and then sudden rain flushed to the city so it make collections more severe.

Flood in Situ Gintung

In 2008 Indonesian government establish National Institution on Disaster Management which its main task is to provide guidance and direction as efforts on disaster management includes prevention, handling of emergency response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction with fair and equal. The institution has an extension until village level and focused on saving souls while rescue on documents, archives, and other cultural heritage are PNRI, ANRI and museum responsibility

In 1999 National Library begun to launch "disaster mitigation and preparedness" as program that integrated and sustainable to the main regulation.

Library contributions

- Flood in Jakarta
- Flood caused the Situ Gintung dike breakdown in Jakarta
- Earthquake in West Sumatra
- Earthquake in Jogjakarta Central of Java

Total damage towards disaster :

1. Indonesian Information Science Centre

Document	Quantity
Building blue-print	3 set
Government report	400 copies
Employee reports (diplomas, certificates)	92 copies
LIPI Achieve (recorded)	546 copies
Foreign scientific journal	510 copies
Foreign reference books	275 copies

2. Food in Situ Gintung

a. Homeschooling documents

No.	Kinds of documents	Quantity
1.	Photo album	253 copies
2.	Clippings	246 copies
3.	Registration form data	545 copies
4.	Administration data	97 copies
5.	Private map	320 copies
6.	Senior high data	5 copies
7.	finance	2 copies

b. Private documentation 9 copies, 2 books and 17 archive

3. Padang earthquake

Document	Quantity
Public collection	579,232 copies
Deposit collection	2,258 copies
Newspaper	13 copies
Sound Recording	228 copies
CD	300 copies

Problems

- Public society lack of knowledge about types of important documents and significances for life, so the first think come to ones mind is rescue television, refrigerators, and other home appliances.
- Less knowledge about disaster preparedness plan.

National Library, National Archives, and National Museum actively build a coordination to develop disaster planning in each region task. Set up planning, team building, training and workshops for the team and staff. In need once in a year to arrange a meeting among institutions (National Gallery, Jakarta government Conservation, libraries, archives, and local museum) as discuss and evaluate agendas in development and aids recovery cooperation.

Consider how widespread disaster areas in Indonesia, so socialization and workshops were held parallel or alternately by each others.

In documents recovery terms, National Library coordinate and cooperate to provide conservators and equipments. Learned from tsunami, deep freezers and vacuum chamber were equipments required for the recovery, fortunately National Archives possess it.

In 2010, National Archive of Malaysia initiated an establishment of ASEAN Emergency Response and Recovery Team for Records. Indonesia appointed as a member of the team where each country has own duty regarding to ability. National Library represent as ASEAN country coordinator.

ASEAN Response Committee

Role	Country
Coordinator	Malaysia
Documentation	Philippine
Financial	Cambodia
Security	Thailand
Assessment and salvage	Indonesia
Materials and equipment	Brunei
Communication and media	Myanmar
OH and S	Singapore

Problems faced:

1. Victims have not enough skill in evacuation.
2. They do not know “contact center” or person for help.
3. Conservator centralized in Jakarta.
4. Disaster preservation tools such as blotting paper, polyester, Japanese tissue, etc was difficult to enter Indonesia.
5. The existing of heavy equipments was in Jakarta, thus requiring huge time and cost.

Conclusions:

1. Since disaster occurred in Indonesia usually in wet condition so Deep freezer and vacuum chamber were machines that very efficient and effective for time and capacity to preserve document today.
2. Expert and experienced conservator was centered in Jakarta so there should be held more training and workshop for the local.
3. It is difficult to get special preservation materials (time, transportation, regulation, etc) so government should care for release the strictness.