

Nomination form International Memory of the World Register

1.0 Checklist

Nominees may find the following checklist useful before sending the nomination form to the International Memory of the World Secretariat. The information provided in italics on the form is there for guidance only and should be deleted once the sections have been completed.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Summary completed (section 1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nomination and contact details completed (section 2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Declaration of Authority signed and dated (section 2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | If this is a joint nomination, section 2 appropriately modified, and all Declarations of Authority obtained |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Documentary heritage identified (sections 3.1 – 3.3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | History/provenance completed (section 3.4) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Bibliography completed (section 3.5) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations recorded (section 3.6) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of owner completed (section 4.1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of custodian – if different from owner – completed (section 4.2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of legal status completed (section 4.3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of accessibility completed (section 4.4) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of copyright status completed (section 4.5) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Evidence presented to support fulfilment of the criteria? (section 5) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Additional information provided (section 6) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of consultation with stakeholders completed (section 7) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Assessment of risk completed (section 8) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Summary of Preservation and Access Management Plan completed. If there is no formal Plan attach details about current and/or planned access, storage and custody arrangements (section 9) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Any other information provided – if applicable (section 10) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Suitable reproduction quality photographs identified to illustrate the documentary heritage. (300dpi, jpg format, full-colour preferred). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Copyright permissions forms signed and attached. Agreement to propose item(s) for inclusion on the World Digital Library if inscribed |

Nomination form International Memory of the World Register

The Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives

ID Code [2016-86]

1.0 Summary (max 200 words)

Give a brief description of the documentary heritage being nominated and the reasons for proposing it.

This is the “shop window” of your nomination and is best written last! It should contain all the essential points you want to make, so that anyone reading it can understand your case even if they do not read the rest of your nomination.

The Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives are a set of archives in any medium that recorded the event, disaster response, and mostly about rehabilitation and reconstruction. The tsunami on December 26, 2004 was generated with wave heights exceeding 30 meters, inflicting widespread destruction in Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand and 12 other countries. The casualties were in excess of 310.000 lives. Millions of people were affected, many losing their homes and suffering from tremendous grief. The disaster caused significant social, cultural, and economic impact on the countries surrounding the Indian Ocean.

The archives located in several countries, which are mostly still kept by the creating agencies. However, only National Archives and Aceh Province of the Republic of Indonesia that hold 9.311 LM' textual archives, 500 photos, 196 audio cassettes, 1.230 electronic CD/DVDs, and 13 magnetic videos. The Department of National Archives of Sri Lanka that only holds a small number of Tsunami Archives.

The archives are collective memory because they describe an extraordinary disaster that created a spirit of unity, solidarity, and humanity among the nations in the world. They also represent fortitude, strength, and fighting spirit of people and nations that impacted by tsunami.

2.0 Nominator

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization)

1. National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia
2. Aceh Province
3. National Archives of Sri Lanka

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

1. National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia is the state's institution tasked with the preservation of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives in Indonesia, especially in Aceh Tsunami Archives Center.
2. Aceh Provincial Government is a regional government tasked with the preservation of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives that created by creating agencies in the provincial level in Aceh.
3. The Department of National Archives of Sri Lanka provided advice on preservation and conservation of the tsunami affected records in government institutions. SLNA also preserve some photographs and records of tsunami.

2.3 Contact person(s) (to provide information on nomination)

1. Dr. Mustari Irawan, MPA., Director General of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia
2. Dr. Zaini Abdullah, Governor of Aceh Province, Republic of Indonesia
3. Dr. Saroja Wettasinghe, Director of The Department of National Archives of Sri Lanka

2.4 Contact details

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	
Dr. Mustari Irawan, MPA	Jalan Ampera Raya Nr 7, South Jakarta, Indonesia	
<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Facsimile</i>	<i>Email</i>
+62 21 7805851	+62 21 7810280	info@anri.go.id
<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	
Dr. Zaini Abdullah	Jalan T. Nyak Arief Nr 219, Banda Aceh, Indonesia	
<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Facsimile</i>	<i>Email</i>
+62 651-755137	+62 651-7555516, 7555517, 7555518, 7553048	pengelola@acehprov.go.id
<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	
Dr. Saroja Wettasinghe	No. 07, Philip Gunewardena Mawatha, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka	
<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Facsimile</i>	<i>Email</i>
+94 11 2 694523	++ 94 (0) 112688756 ++ 94 (0) 112694419	narchive@slt.lk cswettasinghe@gmail.com

3.0 Identity and description of the documentary heritage

3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated

If inscribed, the exact title and institution(s) to appear on the certificate should be given

In this part of the form you must describe the document or collection in sufficient detail to make clear precisely what you are nominating. Any collection must be finite (with beginning and end dates) and closed.

There are several countries hold the archives, namely:

A. Indonesia

1) National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia

The Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives in National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia are 9.308 Meter Linier, 466 Photos, 52 Cassettes, 1.206 Electronic CD/DVDs, and 13 Magnetic Videos. These archives represent the rehabilitation and reconstruction in Aceh and Nias after the tsunami disaster in several sectors like religion, social development, culture, infrastructure, environment, maintenance, operational activity, development of economy and business, improvement of the role of women, housing and settlement.

2) Aceh Province Government

The Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives in Provincial Archives and Library of Aceh consist of 1.402 photos dan 21 videos, originated from documentary coverage from Television of the Republic of Indonesia (TVRI), Metro TV (national television), provincial government, and private persons. The archives represent the event, disaster management, and post-tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction in Aceh.

B. Sri Lanka

The tsunami archives in Sri Lanka consists of a private collection of photographs of tsunami, in addition to the commission report on train accident and records of the Presidential Commission of Inquiry in to the National Disaster Tsunami that occurred on 26 December 2004, and 2 videos from SLNA.

3.4 History/provenance

Describe what you know of the history of the collection or document. Your knowledge may not be complete, but give the best description you can.

A. Indonesia

1. National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI)

a. Agency for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Nangroe Aceh Darussalam – Nias)

In 2005, the Indonesian government established Agency for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Nangroe Aceh Darussalam – Nias based on the Government Regulation to replace Law Number 2 Year 2005. In 2009, the institution was dissolved after the rehabilitation and reconstruction completed. The archives of the institution were transferred to *Balai Arsip Tsunami Aceh* (BATA-Tsunami Archives Repository in Aceh) that was then a new department under National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia.

b. National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia

This collection consists of photographic materials about the Indian Ocean Tsunami that were created by the Public Relations Department of National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia from 2004 to 2005. These photographs were later kept as historical archives in order to complete the archives about Indian Ocean Tsunami in the holdings of National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia.

c. METRO TV (PT Media Televisi Indonesia)

Metro TV is a leading broadcasting company in Indonesia under the management of PT Media Televisi Indonesia. In April 2016, the private company transferred news footages and amateur video about the Indian Ocean Tsunami archives to National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia.

d. Ministry of State Secretariat

Ministry of State Secretariat is a government institution that responsible for providing technical, administrative, and analytical support to the President and Vice President in the exercise of their state powers. In February 2016, the institution transferred archives about Indian Ocean Tsunami especially those related with the Tsunami Summit that was

held on January 2005, which discussed the countermeasures of tsunami disaster on international level. These archives were later kept in National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. Aceh Province (Provincial Archives and Library of Aceh)

Aceh Province Archives and Library acquired the archives in two different ways. Firstly, they received them via archives acquisition from provincial government agencies, private companies, and public. Secondly, they created photograph and film documentation that was conducted by a unit in Provincial Archives and Library of Aceh.

a. Provincial Public Relation Bureau

Provincial Public Relation Bureau tasked to make publication and documentation of events in Aceh. According to the records retention schedule, the documentations on events that related with tsunami were already transferred to Provincial Archives and Library of Aceh periodically since 2010.

b. Aceh Province Archives and Library

The institution made a routine documentation especially on events that related with tsunami. The institution also made an intensive approach with important figures to be interviewed via oral history program that conducted in cooperation with ANRI.

c. Media TV

Archives originated from TV, especially TVRI and Metro TV. The archives are copies from these mass media institutions which done from 2011.

B. Sri Lanka

a. Commission report on train accident due to tsunami

b. Presidential Commission of Inquiry in to the National Disaster Tsunami that occurred on 26 December 2004

c. Private collection of photographs on tsunami

d. Videos of Tsunami from SLNA

4.0 Legal information

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

Name	Address	
National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia	Jalan Ampera Raya Nomor 7, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia	

Telephone	Facsimile	Email
+62 21 7805851	+62 21 7810280	info@anri.go.id

Name	Address	
Aceh Province	Jl.T.Nyak Arief No. 219, Banda Aceh	

Telephone	Facsimile	Email
+62 651-755137	+62 651-7555516, 7555517, 7555518, 7553048	pengelola@acehprov.go.id

Name	Address	
Department of National Archives of Sri Lanka	No. 07, Philip Gunewardena Mawatha, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka	

Telephone	Facsimile	Email
+94 11 2 694523	++ 94 (0) 112688756 ++ 94 (0) 112694419	narchive@slt.lk cswettasinghe@gmail.com

4.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner)

Name	Address	
-	-	
Telephone	Facsimile	Email
-	-	-

4.3 Legal status

Provide details of legal and administrative responsibility for the preservation of the documentary heritage

The preservation of Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives in Indonesia conducted by National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia. The documents, including films and photographs, are property of the state. Meanwhile, the preservation Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives in Aceh province became the responsibility of the Provincial Archives and Library of Aceh

The preservation of Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives in Sri Lanka conducted by The Department of National Archives of Sri Lanka.

4.4 Accessibility

Describe the copyright status of the item(s) / collection

Where copyright status is known, it should be stated. However, the copyright status of a document or collection has **no bearing** on its significance and is not taken into account in determining whether it meets the criteria for inscription.

The copyright of the archives lies with archival agencies of each nominator country with the state's permission.

5.0 Assessment against the selection criteria

5.1 Authenticity

Is the documentary heritage what it appears to be? Have identity and provenance been reliably established?

The Tsunami archives are original and authentic. The individual documents, films and photographs are directly produced by organizations or individuals directly related to or involved on the event. The authentication letters from the nominators are enclosed.

5.2 World significance

Is the heritage unique and irreplaceable? Would its disappearance constitute and harmful impoverishment of the heritage of humanity? Has it created great impact over time and/or within a particular cultural area of the world? Has it had great influence (positive or negative) on the course of history?

The Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives are unique both in the aspects of content and context. The tsunami is the one of the greatest and deadliest disasters in the world that causes a lot of lost and casualties. It became an event that never occurred in the past. Thus, it emphasized that the Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives had a great value in the world history especially in disaster studies.

The Indian Ocean Tsunami increased the solidarity among nations. The heavy loss and casualties of victims of tsunami encouraged many people around the worlds. In order to conduct emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, particularly in the aftermath of a devastating natural disaster like the tsunami, the international community joined forces in mobilizing assistance to disaster-stricken

countries. Many countries sent their doctors, military forces, nurses, and volunteers to the disaster sites. Humanitarian aid such as foods and funds came from many countries around the world that aimed to help their fellows who became victims of the disaster.

The Indian Ocean Tsunami archives depict both the disaster event and the recovery after the disaster. It delivers the world information how the disaster came to surface and the rebuilding of both physical and non-physical matters in the aftermath of the disaster. The world could learn how to face and tackle the disaster by learning the Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives. After the Indian Ocean Tsunami, leaders from around the world held a meeting in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan to craft an international accord to reduce disaster risk and losses. This occasion then led to the build of early warning systems to enhance the understanding of risks among, particularly, coastal communities, and in generally the private and public sector organizations to reduce future losses due to the disaster. Other advancements of technologies are also invented after the disaster. All these technologies can help the world to reduce the impacts of disaster. From this point of view, we can value that the Indian Ocean Tsunami archives are very important to be the primary source to develop all the technologies that can help people to face the natural disaster.

5.3 Comparative criteria:

Does the heritage meet any of the following tests? (It must meet at least one of them.)

1 Time

Is the document evocative of its time (which may have been a time of crisis, or significant social or cultural change? Does it represent a new discovery? Or is it the “first of its kind”?

The Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives covers the period 2004 – 2009. The time period represent the occurrence of Indian Ocean Tsunami until the end of the rehabilitation and reconstruction process in disaster sites. The Indian Ocean Tsunami is the greatest and deadliest tsunami disaster in the time line of world history that caused the loss of lives and destruction in an unprecedented scale.

2 Place

Does the document contain crucial information about a locality important in world history and culture? For example, was the location itself an important influence on the events or phenomena represented by the document? Does it describe physical environments, cities or institutions that have since vanished?

The Indian Ocean Tsunami that occurred in west of Sumatra only took 15 minutes until 7 hours to reach several coastal areas of the countries in the Indian Ocean. Indonesia was the earliest country that stroke by the tsunami. Later it reached Sri Lanka and East Coast of India within 90 minutes to 2 hours. The tsunami also hit Thailand coast in 2 hours. Though the distance was nearby, the tsunami moved slowly in Andaman Sea that had shallow depth in its west coast. The waves also reach Struisbaai in South Africa, Antarctica, Pacific Ocean, West Coast of North and South America, and other countries.

3 People

Does the cultural context of the document's creation reflect significant aspects of human behaviour, or of social, industrial, artistic or political development? Or does it capture the essence of great movements, transitions, advances or regression? Does it illustrate the lives of prominent individuals in the above fields?

The Indian Ocean Tsunami had touched and united various prominent figures across the continents to join forces in providing humanitarian aids. Some of the figures are as follows:

1. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (President of the Republic of Indonesia)

He was the President of the Republic of Indonesia 2004 – 2014. He arrived in Aceh just one day after the disaster. In January 2005, he led the Tsunami Summit in Jakarta that attended by world leaders to discuss the management the rehabilitation on the disaster site.



President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (left) and the Secretary General of UN, Kofi Annan.



President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono directly arrived from Jayapura (Papua) on a day after the disaster. He visited the refugees that became the victims of earthquake and tsunami in Lhoksumawe, Aceh on December, 27th 2004.

2. Jusuf Kalla (Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia)

Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia that was responsible in the emergency response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of the area after the tsunami disaster in Aceh.

3. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto (Head of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of NAD-NIAS Agency)

He was the Head of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of NAD-NIAS Agency from 2005 to 2009. He was also the former Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources and Head of UKP4.



Kuntoro Mangkusubroto (middle), during the visit in one of infrastructure development project of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of NAD-NIAS Agency in 2006.

4. Azwar Abubakar (Acting Governor of Aceh)

He was the Acting Governor of Aceh Province when the disaster occurred in the area. After the tsunami, his government reacted swiftly in order to respond to the disaster. He led many meetings and coordination with the parties from central government of Indonesia and foreign countries.



Acting Governor of Aceh, Azwar Abubakar visited the people of Aceh in Lhoong Raya, Banda Aceh on August 8th, 2005.

5. Kofi Annan (Secretary General of United Nations)

He was the Secretary General of United Nations from 1997 to 2006. After the disaster, he arrived in Jakarta on January, 5th 2005 to attend the Tsunami Summit. Together with the world leaders, he discussed the situation and rehabilitation of countries that became the victims of the tsunami. On January, 7th 2005, he visited Aceh in order to check the condition in the disaster site. Later, he urged the donor countries to increase their donation.



Secretary General of UN, Kofi Annan arrived in Aceh on January 7th, 2005 to visit the disaster site.

6. John Howard (Prime Minister of Australia)

He was the Prime Minister of Australia from 1996 to 2007. After the tsunami, he visited

the disaster sites in Indonesia. He also allocated 1 billion Australian Dollar for the aid package for Indonesia. The donation was the largest single aid contribution in the history of Australia.



Prime Minister of Australia, John Howard visiting the victims of tsunami in emergency hospital that managed by Australian troops.

7. Junichiro Koizumi (Prime Minister of Japan)

He was the Prime Minister of Japan from 2001 to 2006. He attended Tsunami Summit in January 2005 and visited the disaster site in Banda Aceh on April, 23rd 2005. Soon after the tsunami disaster, he dispatched Japan Disaster Relief Teams to devastated areas in Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka and the Maldives to provide medical assistance. He also led Japan to provide assistance for the disaster management in three ways: financial resources, human resources, and knowledge and expertise.



Prime Minister of Japan, Junichiro Koizumi played with children that became the victims of tsunami in Banda Aceh, April 23rd, 2005.

8. Lee Hsien Loong (Prime Minister of Singapore)

He is the current Prime Minister of Singapore that led the country from 2004. On

Tuesday, January 6th 2005 he flew by Chinook helicopter up the West coast of Sumatra to Meulaboh, and then to Banda Aceh. He coordinated the humanitarian aid from Singapore involving Singaporean Armed Forces, Doctors, Nurses and other volunteers. He also attended the Tsunami Summit in Jakarta to discuss the disaster management with world leaders.



Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Hsien Loong inspecting the Singaporean Armed Forces who joined the humanitarian mission in Aceh. This troop was among the first army that arrived in Aceh to open the path to Meulaboh.

9. George H.W. Bush (Former President of USA)

He was the President of USA during 1989 – 1993. Together with Bill Clinton, he sent by the then President of USA, George W. Bush to visit the disaster site of the tsunami. Initially, the US government only allocated 15 million USD for the donation. After the visit of George H.W. Bush, the US government later rose their donation up to 35 million USD. Later, the amount of donation increased to 350 million USD after the visit of the then Secretary of State of US, Colin Powell in Aceh.

10. Bill Clinton (Former President of USA)

He was the president of USA from 1993 to 2001. Together with George H.W. Bush, he visited areas devastated by the tsunami. Later, he made recommendation for the US Government to give donation for the countries that became victims of tsunami.



Formers President of United States, Bill Clinton and George H.W. Bush visit the disaster zone in Lampuuk, Aceh Besar.

11. Cristiano Ronaldo (World Football Player)

He is a Football Player who plays for Real Madrid F.C. During the disaster, Sky News reported an eight-year-old boy, Martinus who also swept up in the giant wave and carried out to sea. He had been playing football at the time, wearing a Portuguese jersey with Rui Costa's name printed on the back. 20 days later, a Sky News journalist found him still wearing the same shirt. In 2005, Cristiano Ronaldo travelled to Aceh to visit him and promised to pay for the young boy's education and invited him back to Portugal to visit Sporting Lisbon's ground. Later, Cristiano Ronaldo adopted Martinus as his son.

12. Jackie Chan (Film Artist)

He was a Mandarin Film Artist who visited Aceh in 2005. Together with his artist colleagues, he raises the donation for the victims of tsunami. His visit to Aceh was not only to give donation, but also to give spirit and smile for the people in the disaster site. He also provided new houses for the people who lost their homes. Later, the residential called as Jackie Chan Residency (*Perumahan Jackie Chan*).

13. María Julia Mantilla Garcíá (Miss World 2004)

She was Miss World 2004 from Peru. Together with Jackie Chan, she was a celebrity who visited the disaster site after tsunami. Her present was to give a moral support for the people who became victims of the disaster.

14. People of Aceh and Sri Lanka

The people of Aceh and Sri Lanka are the victims of the disaster. They play a

great role in the rehabilitation and reconstruction after the tsunami. Though they suffered by the disaster, they are able to rise and rebuild Aceh and Sri Lanka.

4 Subject and theme

Does the subject matter of the document represent particular historical or intellectual developments in the natural, social and human sciences? Or in politics, ideology, sport or the arts?

Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives recorded information about subjects and themes as follows:

1. Natural hazard and Disaster Management Technology

Indian Ocean Tsunami archives represent information related with disaster science especially about tsunami. Through these archives people could learn about the catastrophe and natural disaster that occurred in the past. On the other hand, the archives provide information about the disaster management that could be used in other countries including the rehabilitation and reconstruction after the disaster. The Indian Ocean Tsunami made many countries to improve their disaster management technology, especially for countries in coastal area. Many countries realize that Early Warning System is very crucial in order to deal with tsunami. This step is taken to decrease the number of loss and casualties during the disaster.

2. Humanity and Social Responsibility

The Indian Ocean Tsunami was the deadliest tsunami disaster in the modern history that took hundred thousand lives. On the other hand, the terrible disaster called the sense of humanity among the people from all over the worlds. They stand together to gather funds, strength, and various efforts in raising the spirit of people that became the victims of tsunami. Many countries and international organizations involved in the humanitarian act in order to increase the living condition of people in the disaster sites. In just a few days, hundreds of volunteers came forward, millions of dollars were raised, and tons of food, clothing and other essentials were collected. Children broke open piggy banks to contribute their savings. Schools organized fund-raising activities. Doctors, nurses and those still in training volunteered to go to the disaster sites. Temples, churches and mosques passed the hat around their flocks, and organised voluntary relief missions. Companies mobilized their staff and their assets to join the worldwide effort to help the stricken. Military forces organized their personnel

and vehicles to establish emergency hospitals and distribute the food and other aids. When people saw their fellow human beings in desperate need, they did not pass by on the other side.

3. Religion and Culture

Indian ocean tsunami impacted on the religious and cultural life of the people in the disaster sites. Therefore, the government made several policies in order to strengthen people in the disaster site mentally and spiritually. These activities were such as the improvement Religious Law, religious development and study, establishment of religious institutions, and construction of worship places like mosques, temples, and others.

4. Infrastructure

Indian Ocean Tsunami demolished the infrastructure of cities in several areas. Therefore, the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the infrastructure became a fundamental aspect in order to restore the social economic life of the people in the disaster sites.

5. Politic

Indian Ocean Tsunami created huge impact in the political sphere especially in Aceh, Indonesia. The disaster struck the existence of Free Aceh Movement (*Gerakan Aceh Merdeka*) that fought against Indonesia Government since 1976. They immediately proposed Nine months after the tsunami, the organization surrendered its separatist intentions and dissolved its armed wing following the peace agreement that signed in Helsinki on August 15th 2005. In Sri Lanka the government and the Liberation of Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) had a cease fire and helped the victims of tsunami.

5 Form and style

Does the document have outstanding aesthetic, stylistic or linguistic value? Or is it a typical exemplar of a type of presentation, custom or medium? Is it an example of a disappeared or disappearing carrier or format?

Indian Ocean Tsunami Archives consist of textual archives media, photos, films and digital archives.

6 Social/ spiritual/ community significance:

Application of this criterion must reflect living significance – does documentary heritage have an emotional hold on people who are alive today? Is it venerated as holy or for its mystical qualities, or revered for its association with significant people and events?

(Once those who have revered the documentary heritage for its social/ spiritual/ community

significance no longer do so, or are no longer living, it loses this specific significance and may eventually acquire historical significance.)

The impact of Tsunami in affected countries:

1. Annual commemoration of Tsunami.
2. International cooperation on development of early warning system.
3. Establishment of Government entities responsible on Disaster Management,
4. Establishment of Tsunami Archives Agency, Museum of Tsunami, Tsunami Research Center, and Master Program on Disaster Management in Indonesia.

During the seminar entitled “The Indian Ocean Tsunami: 10 Year On. From Learning to Action” in Khao Lak, Phuket, Thailand on December 26, 2014, Margaret Wahlström said that one great lesson of the Indian Ocean Tsunami is that we must build and plan our coastal urban areas in a more sustainable and responsible way. We must become more intelligent and aware in managing the risks around the location of critical infrastructure in hazard prone areas whether the threat comes from floods, storms, earthquakes, heat waves or something else.

One major life-saving measure to emerge from the disaster was the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System, which now provides alerts through three regional watch centers in India, Indonesia and Australia, and a network of 26 national tsunami information centers. It is an efficient system, which disseminated early warnings within eight minutes of the Banda Aceh earthquake in 2012. Other steps have included constructing buildings better able to withstand a hazard.

The milestone Hyogo Framework for Action covered the period from 2005 to 2015. A new framework will be on the table next year at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), taking place in Sendai, Japan, from March 14 to 18. The conference will adopt a new framework, which will complement new global agreements on climate and sustainable development goals.

6.0 Contextual information

6.1 Rarity

The archives contain the only information concerning Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004 that had a great impact in the milestone of humankind history. The tsunami

was the deadliest tsunami disaster on earth that never occurred before.

6.2 Integrity

The Tsunami Archives at the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia, and Department of National Archives of Sri Lanka come from different institutions and individuals and were originally kept by their respective institutions and individuals.
