



Floods in DKI Jakarta Province, Republic of Indonesia

Type of Emergency

Floods, triggered by heavy seasonal rain.

Background

150 mm heavy rains down poured Bogor, Depok and southern parts of Jakarta since Tuesday, 23 January, caused Ciliwung River and Pesanggrahan River to overflow. More than 70,000 houses in Jakarta, Tangerang and Bekasi were flooded. The water level ranged from 10 centimeters to 5 meters.



Caption: Floods inundated building and roads, paralyzed Jakarta for days.

The city's flood crisis centre reported that the floods affected estimated 80 districts in Jakarta. It blocked roads and railways in Jakarta and thousands of people abandoned their homes in low-lying areas as torrential downpours virtually paralyzed the Indonesian capital on Friday, 2 February 2007.

Seasonal downpours cause dozens of landslides and flash-floods each year in Indonesia, a sprawling archipelago of 17,000 islands, where millions of people live in mountainous areas or near fertile plains.

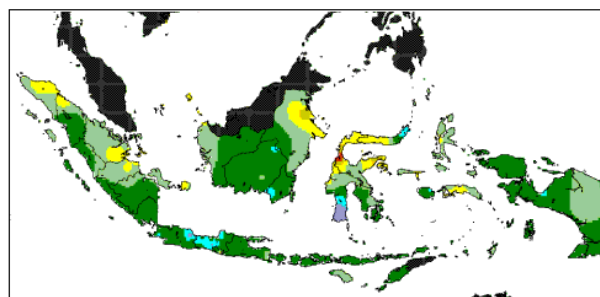
Affected Areas

(Please see attached map of the flood affected areas).

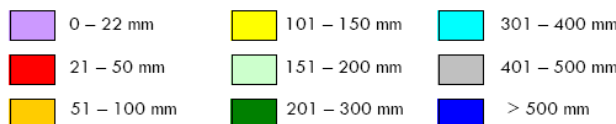
Current Situation

The state-owned power firm PT PLN was forced to shutdown some power plants in Jakarta and Tangerang because of the floods. The floods have disrupted the distribution of fuel and basic commodities. Communications have also been affected as the water submerged hundreds of base transceiver stations in JABODETABEK (Jakarta-Bogor-Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi). Supply of clean water, as tap water, has been cut off in flood affected areas. In some areas, flood victims have been in need of food, clothes, and alternate accommodations, while in others flood victims remained trapped in their houses. Scarce availability of transportation vehicles has restricted food distribution to a number of flood hit areas. (OCHA Field Situation Report 2).

Within this week, as reported by local media, BMG informed that heavy rain would continue until the next few days in the areas of Jakarta – Bogor – Depok – Tangerang – Bekasi (JABODETABEK). There are also possibilities of landslides in some areas due to heavy rains.



Caption: BMG rainfall forecast map for February 2007.





Early warning systems through sirens and loud speakers have been prepared to ensure that all community is aware of and prepare for the upcoming situation.

Causalities and Impact

Below is the casualties table based on MOH report as of 6 February 2007:

No	Province	District	Death	Missing	Health Care		IDPs	Dameded Health Facilities		Health Post Established
					Patient**	Referred		Puskesmas	Pustu	
1	DKI Jakarta	Central Jakarta	3	*	11,193	3	99,825	*	*	27
2		East Jakarta	16	*	10,371	3	40,070	14	*	47
3		West Jakarta	1	*	688	*	44,478	14	*	32
4		North Jakarta	9	*	*	*	38,678	13	*	22
5		South Jakarta	6	*	1,748	*	110,120	7	*	59
6	Banten	Tangerang	11	*	*	*	39,402	*	1	*
7	West Java	Bekasi, Bogor, Depok	6	*	4,367	3	39,396	*	*	61
Total			54	1	28,367	9	420,440	43	420,440	248

* No confirmed data

** Cumulative data

Electricity was cut to more than 22,000 subscribers in downtown Jakarta and tap water was also shut off in some areas as a safety precaution because of possible pollution. Several main roads leading to the Jakarta were blocked, and the rail network was crippled for a few days.

Needs Identified

The IDPs need food supplies and good quality of rice and potable water. They also need clothing, blankets, medicines, rubber boats, SAR personnel specialized in strong wave, vehicle wheels and ropes for evacuation, mobile and public latrines, big trucks, mobile lanterns, torches, equipment for public kitchens, sleeping mats and sand filled sacks or bags.



Caption: Floods filled Jakarta streets

Problem Encountered

1. Interrupted of telecommunication provided by PT Telkom, so that coordination with stakeholders was difficult, especially through hand phone.
2. Flow in information was not timely because officials in some locations were deployed to assist disaster response operations in the fields.

Government Action

- On Friday, 2 February 2007, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono visited an area inundated by flood waters in Kampung Melayu, East Jakarta. On the occasion, he called for cooperation



between Jakarta and surrounding cities like Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi in overcoming the problem.

- The government is closely monitoring the water level in each sluice gate that could indicate upcoming overflowing in respective areas. The following table provides the updated status of the water levels. Alert 1 indicates imminent overflow, alert 2 indicates medium possibility of overflow, and alert 3 indicates a lower possibility of overflow.

No	Sluice Gate	Normal (cm)	Current (cm)	Status
1	Katu Lampa	80	100	Normal
2	Depok	200	265	Alert 3
3	Manggarai	750	950	Alert 2
4	Pesanggrahan	150	160	Alert 3
5	Krukut Hulu	150	110	Alert 3
6	Angke Hulu	150	310	Alert 1
7	Waduk Pluit	170	90	Normal
8	Sunter Hulu	140	90	Normal
9	Sunter Selatan	100	260	Alert 1
10	Sunter Utara	170	155	Alert 1
11	Cipinang Hulu	80	145	Normal
12	Pasar Ikan	100	155	Alert 2
13	Karet	440	710	Alert 1
14	Pulogadung	550	785	Alert 1

- Satlak PB, associated institutions and communities continued the evacuation of flood victims.
- Deployment of 284 rubber boats from Satkorlak DKI Jakarta, TNI, POLRI, PMI, SAR and BAKORNAS PB to some locations in Jakarta, Bekasi and Tangerang.
- Set up 158 shelter tents and 242 public kitchens in relocation sites.
- Mobilize 713 vehicles to distribute logistics
- Utilization of 4 units of BO-105 helicopter (assistance provided by Bakornas PB) for monitoring. On 4 February, 1,100 portions of ready to eat food and 200 kilogram of biscuits were distributed.
- Set up 264 water pumps in 52 locations
- District Health Office deployed 586 doctors in 324 Community Health Posts (Puskesmas) and 240 ambulances (medicines in all Community Health Post were sufficient). Additional 100 doctors and 150 nurses were deployed to health posts.
- PMI assisted 10 family sized tents, 2 big tents, 20 lives vests and provided food assistances.
- GOI deployed 41,045 staff to assist the floods emergency responses
- Government of Australia provided assistances valued \$50,000 in form of ready to eat food and its distributions that cooperated with PMI at national level.
- Department of Social provided sarongs, blankets, instant noodles, women dresses, T shirts, long materials (for women), uniforms, baby clothing, family kits, water trucks, food supplies, stand by trained personnel (TAGANA) from East Java, Central Java, South Sumatera, North Sumatera Provinces (SAR, logistic, crisis centre, etc).
- Indonesia Airforce Military assistances: personnel for evacuation (when needed), field health team (three locations in Halim Perdanakusumah) and two units of public kitchens, stand by to deliver goods or logistic items to emergency shelters
- Government of France cooperated with international communities prepared to assist on clean water to DKI Jakarta areas.



MOH – WHO Actions

- MOH provides free health services to the flood victims. The services will be given by puskesmas, district hospitals and referral hospitals.
- District Health Office deployed 586 doctors in 324 Community Health Posts (Puskesmas) and 240 ambulances (medicines in all Community Health Post were sufficient). Additional 100 doctors and 150 nurses were deployed to health posts. MOH established at least one health post for each 120 evacuation sites.
- Crisis Center MOH deployed 33 medical teams with ambulances rubber boats, medicines, doctors, nurses to the worst affected areas. Please see attached list.
- Sent 22 tones baby foods, 500 boxes of instant noodles, 1,000 meal box.
- Mobilized 21 units rubber boats.
- Medicines and baby feedings were sent to all evacuation sites.
- CDC will actively prevent outbreak.

WHO has facilitated MOH and PHO on the following activities and provided essential health supplies.

- WHO has provided 20 NEHK, basic units, 2 diarrhea kits, 5 four-wheel drive vehicles, tent, boots and 2 engine operated boats.
- WHO is in process of ordering immunoglobulin, for prevention of tetanus.
- WHO and MOH plan for follow up assessment on 6 February 2007.
- WHO and MOH will organize health coordination meeting at 10:00 on 7 February 2007 at MOH to update situation and to mobilize resources among different stakeholders.
- Based on the weather forecast before the flooding, preparations were made for all health centers and hospitals to respond the emergency and for evacuation.
- Rapid assessment of the situation starting form day one and continued through mobile health posts.
- Facilitated to established 15 mobile health units composed of driver, doctor, nurses, paramedics and specialist as required.
- Established early disease surveillance system and out break control.
- Provide technical assistance and guidelines.
- Organize Health Sector Coordination meeting, once a week to share, update and mobilize available resources among different partners, stakeholders and donor communities including the private sector. Under the health sector coordination, 8 working groups have been formulated. They are, disease outbreak control, maternal-child-nutrition-protection, water-sanitation-environmental health, mobile health care, public education, food-non food-shelter, psychosocial-mental health and logistic.
- Provide 5 four wheel drive vehicles, 2 motor boats, 20 sets of New Health Emergency Basic Health Kits, 2 sets of Diarrhea Kits to support the mobile health units for outreach areas.
- Facilitated private sector to provide additional light trucks and staff for transportation of health related supplies.
- Technical support to analyze and produce emergency health information in the form of Emergency Situation reports, Fact Sheets and maps.
- Provide key messages for public education programme.
- Facilitated in initiating tetanus prevention campaign using Anti-Tetanus Toxoid (ATT) and Anti Tetanus Serum (ATS) available in the country.
- In the process of bringing in 1,000 units of Immunglobulin G, vaccine to prevent those who have infected wounds to prevent and treat tetanus cases.
- Established emergency information center and web sites to share information.
- WHO, in close contact with MOH, are on alert and 24 hours closely monitoring the situation.



Disease burden

At present, the main illness and diseases reported from different health facilities managing the flood affected population are, Acute respiratory diseases, diarrhea, skin infection, gastroenteritis, leptospirosis and minor injuries. The present season coincide with the increase case load of Dengue Fever and health facilities are trying their best to manage the over loaded in-flux of patients. The work load increases also due to shortage of staff because their own houses were flooded and even if not, difficult to travel to work places as roads were blocked due to flood and public transportation has partially collapsed.

Important Contacts

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Source of Information from Indonesia

Information is gathered from the following sources. This report is for reference only and should not be quoted as factual accuracy can change.

1. WHO
2. Crisis Center (PPK), MOH
3. UN System
4. BAKORNAS/SATKORLAK PB DKI Jaya
5. NGO and INGO
6. Local and international news media