



Floods in Jakarta Province, Republic of Indonesia

Type of Emergency

Floods, triggered by heavy seasonal rain.

Background



Caption: Flood hits Jakarta, Friday, 2 February 2007

40 % of Jakarta is located under the sea level.

Jakarta is prone to flood due to poor drainage.

Jakarta experienced major flood in 2002.

On Tuesday, 23 January 2007, 150 mm heavy rains down poured Bogor, Depok and southern parts of Jakarta since 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.

Affected Areas

The floods affected 3 provinces:

1. Jakarta Province : Central Jakarta, South Jakarta, East Jakarta, North Jakarta and West Jakarta
2. Banten Province : Tangerang City, Tangerang District
3. West Java Province : Bekasi City, Bekasi District, Bogor City and Depok City.



(Detailed map of areas affected attached).



Current Situation

The latest status of the 14 sluices gates in Jakarta and surrounding areas are between levels 4 – 3, which means water level are at a normal to low possibility of overflow. Many displaced people, particularly in West Jakarta and Bekasi City, have started to return home. The number of displaced is highly fluctuating as rains continue to come in Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, Depok and Bekasi areas. These ongoing rains are hampering clean-up effort.

Electricity

- The state-owned power firm PT PLN was forced to shutdown some power plants in Jakarta and Tangerang because of the floods.
- Electricity was cut to more than 22,000 subscribers in downtown Jakarta.

Energy

- Disrupted the distribution of fuel and basic commodities.
- Many markets closed.
- Food in markets shortage.



Caption: The flood hampered Jakarta transportation

Communication

- Water submerged hundreds of base transceiver stations in JABODETABEK (Jakarta-Bogor-Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi).
- Line phones and mobile phones disrupted in many areas.
- Airport is open for International and domestic flights and tour way is open but limitation in reaching it due road affected by flood.

Water Supply

- Supply of clean water, as tap water, has been cut off in many 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.

Causalities and Impact

Below is the casualties table based on MOH report as of 7 February 2007:

No	Province	District	Death	Health Care		IDPs	Damedged Health Facilities		Health Post Established
				Patient**	Referred		Puskesmas	Pustu	
1	Jakarta	Central Jakarta	3	9,947	8	23,622	*	*	27
2		East Jakarta	16	23,596	12	30,127	14	*	31
3		West Jakarta	7	21,404	0	28,312	14	*	15
4		North Jakarta	11	3,256	0	34,931	6	*	44
5		South Jakarta	0	14,633	6	58,901	7	*	91
6	Banten	Tangerang City	2	7,000	0	29,697	1	1	70
7		Tangerang District	10	4,944	3	14,311	0	*	18
8	West Java	Bekasi City	2	3,842	4	0	0	*	0
9		Bekasi District	6	*	0	38,475	7	5	187
10		Bogor City	0	265	2	546	0	*	6
		Bogor District	0	347		55	0	*	3
11		Depok City	0	1,412	1	4,439	0	*	10
12		Mobile Clinic	0	541	0	0	0	*	0
Total			57	91,187	36	263,416	49	6	502

* No confirmed data ** Cumulative data



- All IDPs in Bekasi City already returned to their houses. Medical services are given by local Puskesmas.
- The causes of the death are drowning and electrocuted.

Needs identified

In strengthening of the following area of work:

1. Early warning, surveillance and disease outbreak control.
2. Public and media education.
3. Mobile integrated health services.
4. Safe water, sanitation and environmental health.
5. Child and maternal health support

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.

National Response

- On Friday, 2 February 2007, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono visited an area inundated by flood waters in Kampung Melayu, East Jakarta, accompanied by Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare, Cabinet Secretary and presidential spokesman. On the occasion, he called for cooperation between Jakarta and surrounding cities like Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi in overcoming the problem.
- Satlak PB, associated institutions and communities continued the evacuation of flood victims.
- Deployment of 284 rubber boats from Satkoralak 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.



Caption: After floods situation in an urban neighborhood in Jakarta

- GOI deployed 41,045 staff to assist the floods emergency responses, that consisted of:
 - Trantib and Linmas = 7,103 persons
 - TNI = 4,500 persons
 - Police = 6,500 persons
 - PMI = 15,000 persons
 - SAR = 130 persons
 - Other Units = 7,172 persons
- 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.



- PMI assisted 10 family sized tents, 2 big tents, 20 lives vests and provided food assistances.
- 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 Air force 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

Caption: People evacuated to higher places

Welfare. This meeting was attended by all SATKORLAKs of the three affected provinces (Jakarta, West Java, and Banten) and all related sectoral departments to discuss and reach common understanding on the differing data those government institutions are issuing. The goal is to develop one source of data information.

- PMI continues to provide relief assistance and evacuation to communities in affected areas in Jakarta, Bekasi, Bogor and Tangerang.

International Response

The table below shows relief funds that have been donated by international community to the flood victims:

Donors	Relief Funds
Australia (AusAid)	US\$150,000
The Singapore Red Cross (SRC)	US\$50,000
Netherlands	US\$1,9 million
The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI)	100,000 Euro
Germany	Rp29 billion
Switzerland	US \$ 75,000
Canadian	Rp382 million
United States	US\$100,000
The European Union	Rp6,6 billion
Plan Indonesia	US\$50,000
Japan	US\$1,1 billion

- CARE is providing water purification solution and jerry cans to 3,000 families; hygiene kits to 1,500 families; and food to up to 5,000 families in 9 sub-districts (23 urban neighbourhoods) in Tangerang district. CARE will conduct the distribution of hygiene kits to 1,500 flood-affected families in the poorest communities in Tangerang from 9 to 10 February.
- Americares is providing 1,000 clean up kits for displaced people as they return to their homes in the Kampung Melayu area.



- CWS has distributed mineral water and instant noodles to approximately 125 families (500 people) in Cipinang Besar Utara. In partnership with Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU), medical assistance has also been provided to 100 people per day in this area. Tents and blankets have also been distributed by CWS to almost 250 families in Kinonia Church Jatinegara.
- Plan Indonesia is distributing 2,900 relief packages to the Jakarta flood victims. The initial assistance funding totaled US\$50,000. The relief kits contain high nutrition biscuits for children, hygiene kits for babies, children and women, potable water, vitamin C for kids, children's tee shirts and underwear, as well as blankets, sandals and sarongs for men and women.
- DHL Indonesia also supports MOH logistics, through WHO, by providing trucks to deliver relief items to flood-affected areas.

MOH – WHO Actions



Caption: Indonesia Armed Forces assist the flood victims in the field hospital

- The Ministry of Health (MOH), with the support of WHO, convened the first health sector coordination meeting on 7 February 2007. The purpose of the meeting was to provide information to humanitarian organizations on the government response in the health sector and to compile information on organizational activities. The main diseases to be watched include leptospirosis, diarrhea, typhoid and ARTI (Acute Respiratory Tract Infections). Eight 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.
- A health sector coordination meeting is now scheduled to be held weekly every Wednesday at the MOH office.
- Minister for Health and team visited affected areas on 4 February 2007.
- Daily assessment done through health out posts.
- In order to avoid disease outbreaks, MOH has dispatched 16 joint teams that consist of the Health Office, TNI, POLRI and health department officials from provincial and district levels to conduct health assessments and surveillance. The team has also given trainings on quick water purification mechanism and deployed 20 teams to conduct such kind of campaign and how to clean areas after floods have receded.
- The MOH continues to provide health assistance by mobilizing resources from the Regional DKI Jakarta Crisis Management Centre that also covers isolated areas surrounding Jakarta. The MOH now operates 5 mobile clinics every day with 43 health teams.
- 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. Crisis Center MOH deployed 33 medical teams with ambulances rubber boats, medicines, doctors, nurses to the worst affected areas. Please see attached list.
- Medicine, baby food, instant noodles, and hot meals have been distributed to affected communities. 30 rubber boats, 2 units of emergency kit, 7 tents and 3 mobile water purification units have also been provided to Ciledug, Petamburan, Cipinang and other affected areas. Medicines and baby foods were sent to all evacuation sites.
- Early surveillance and disease outbreak control initiated.



- 3 Water purification machines provide safe drinking water for affected communities in a rotation basis.
- 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.
- 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 100 ATS, 1,000 units of Immunoglobulin 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. (Disease data surveillance attached).

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