



Floods in Jakarta, Banten, and West Java Province, Republic of Indonesia

Type of Emergency

Floods, triggered by heavy seasonal rain.

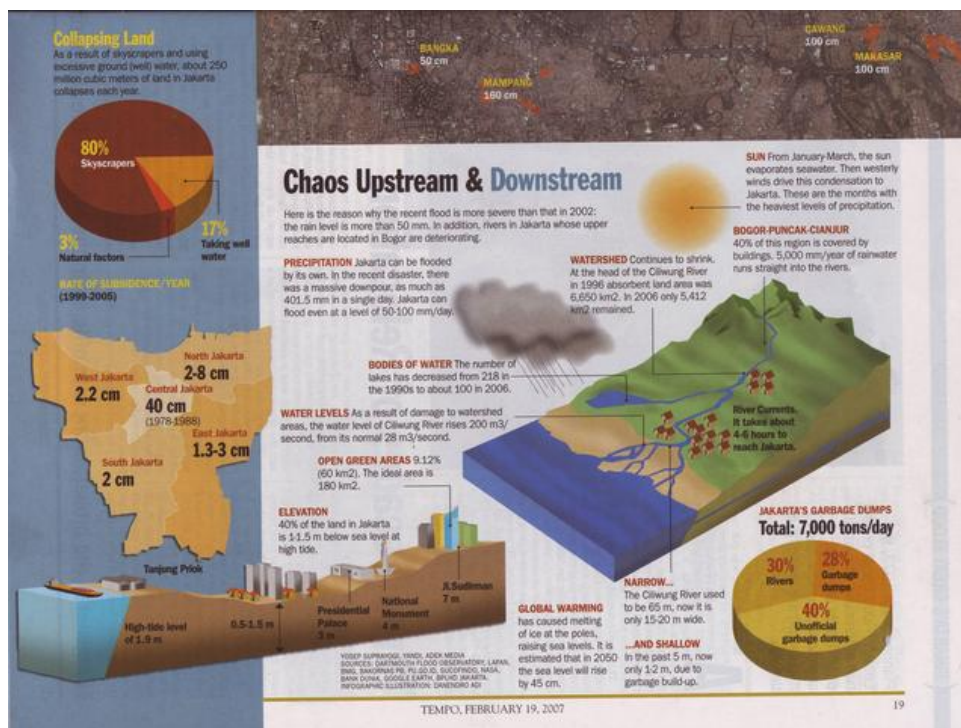
Background

- 40 % of Jakarta is located under the sea level.
- Jakarta is prone to flood due to poor drainage.
- Jakarta experienced yearly and major similar magnitude of flood in 2002.

Table showing the history of floods in Jakarta.

No	Year	Affect
1	1699	Ciliwung river floods “Oud (old) Batavia” after Mount Salak erupts
2	1714	Ciliwung river overflows after clearing forest areas in Puncak.
3	1854	“Niew (new) Batavia” is a meter underwater, caused by the raging Ciliwung.
4	1918	Extensive flooding. The Dutch colonial government begins work n the Western Flood Canal.
5	1942	The Canal is completed, but Jakarta still floods.
6	1996	A flood sweeps through the capital. Approximately 10 people die.
7	2002	The Dartmouth Flood Observatory notes it as the largest flood in Jakarta’s history, 25 people died.
8	2007	The greatest flood to fit Jakarta in the last three centuries.

Diagrammatic map showing the geographic location of Jakarta.





Present Situation

- 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.
- The flood has inundated 60% of Jakarta.
- More than 70,000 houses in Jakarta, Tangerang and Bekasi were flooded.
- The water level ranged from 10 centimeters to 7 meters.
- The present year's flood was much worse than the deluge of 2002.
- After a paralyzing week of flooding, Jakarta is slowly getting back on its feet.

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.



Caption: IDPs are queuing to get hygiene kits and baby clothing.

The latest available data from BAKORNAS PB reports that 24 out of the 43 sub-districts in DKI Jakarta Province continue to be affected by flooding. Detailed map of areas affected attached.

Alert level

- According to BMG more rains are expected next week in JABODETABEK and Cianjur District of West Java.
- The alert status in the 14 sluice gates remains at 3 and 4.

Table showing the alert level definition:

No	Alert level	Definition
1	1	Imminent overflow
2	2	Medium possibility of overflow
3	3	Lower possibility of overflow
4	4	Normal level



Administrative affect

Electricity

- PLN, the state Electricity Company, has repaired electrical relay stations in the area.
- Electricity in several parts of the capital returned to normal.
- The state-owned electricity company, PT PLN said, it has restored the power supply to most areas affected by the floods.
- Due to the floods, 2,465 electrical relay stations were shutdown out of a total of 11,700. (25%)

Energy

- The distribution of fuel and basic commodities disrupted in several areas that are still inundated by flood.
- The city's households and offices once again enjoy basic services in many areas.

Communication

- Telecommunication services provided by state-owned company PT Telkom have returned to normal, allowing businesses to resume their activity.

Transportation

- Airport is open for International and domestic flights.
- The Jakarta traffic is already back to normal.

Caption: The local Jakarta government built water reservoir to provide clean water for the IDPs.

Water Supply

- Tap water service is not yet back to normal in many places.
- City water operator PT Thames Pam Jaya said that it had not been able to fully repair its treatment facilities.
- 200,000 out of 374,000, (60%) tap water consumers are still experiencing water shortages.



IDPs

- All IDPs already returned to their houses.
- Many people seek shelters in referral hospitals as free medical services, food and support are provided free of charge by government, NGOs and private sector. This made hospitals over crowded.



Causalities and Impact

Table showing casualties and damages (As off 18 February 2007)

Affected Areas	Deaths	IDPs	Medical Service		Inundated Health Facility		
			Out-Patients**	In-Patient	Puskesmas	Pustu	
Jakarta Province							
1	Central Jakarta	3	0	*	260	0	0
2	East Jakarta	16	0	*	144	0	0
3	West Jakarta	17	0	*	142	0	0
4	North Jakarta	11	0	*	922	0	0
5	South Jakarta	1	0	*	66	0	0
	Sub Total	48	0	*	1,534	0	0
Banten Province							
6	Tangerang City	3	0	*	1	0	0
7	Tangerang District	10	0	*	15	0	0
	Sub Total	13	0	*	16	0	0
West Java Province							
8	Bekasi City	4	0	*	9	0	0
9	Bekasi District	3	0	*	0	0	1
10	Bogor District	0	0	*	0	0	0
11	Bogor City	0	0	*	0	0	0
12	Depok City	1	0	*	0	0	0
	Sub Total	8	0	*	9	0	0
Mobile Clinic							
	Sub Total	0	0	*	0	0	0
	Total	69	0	209,054	1,559	0	0

** Cumulative data

Cause of death

- Main cause of death during the flood is electrocution and drowning.

Economic lose

- The government estimates that loses reached Rp 4.1 trillion (US\$ 450 Million) while come NGOs predict Rp 7.3 trillion (US\$ 800 Million).

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

National Response

Government of Indonesia

- PLN, the state Electricity Company, has repaired electrical relay stations in the area.
- 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.
- 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
- Mobilized 713 vehicles to distribute logistics.
- 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).
- The floods posko of the North Jakarta Government Office has resumed again operations of a public kitchen specially to serve families of patients staying at Koja hospital.

Bakornas PB/Satkorlak

- 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.

Caption: Bakornas set up a post in Koja Hospital to assist the flood victims



- Set up 264 water pumps in 52 locations.
- Bekasi City SATLAK PB has delivered food items (i.e. 2.2 tonnes of rice, 200 boxes of instant noodles, boxes of canned fish, cooking oil, biscuits, mineral water, tomato sauce, and soy sauce) and NFIs (10 boxes of blanket and gloves). For Communities in Jati Asih and Bekasi Timur sub-districts, the Bekasi City SATLAK PB has given out food items and side dishes. BAKORNAS PB has also made available six rubber boats for Bekasi SATLAK PB.

Military

- In North Jakarta, Police, Military and Government have supported local communities with clean up activities.
- In West Jakarta, clean up activities have begun in Rawa Buaya and Cengkareng Sub-district.
- In South Jakarta, more than 900 TNI and police personnel and 29 trucks have been mobilized to clean up Kebon Baru and Bukit Duri areas. Between 2 and 16 February, a total of 308,901 m³ of garbage has been collected in DKI Jakarta.
- In South Jakarta, TNI has additionally mobilized 122 personnel and three ambulances; and the Police, 150 personnel and four ambulances.



PMI

- PMI continues to provide relief assistance to communities in affected areas in Jakarta, Bekasi, Bogor and Tangerang.
- PMI has also mobilized 90 personnel, three ambulances, three generators and 31 public kitchens to the remaining affected areas.

International Response

Relief Funds

Below is the table showing emergency relief funds from international donors:

	Donors	Relief Funds	Unit value	In term of US\$
1	Australia (AusAid)	250,000	US\$	250,000
2	The Singapore Red Cross (SRC)	50,000	US\$	50,000
3	Netherlands	1,900,000	US\$	1,900,000
4	The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI)	100,000	EUR	120,000
5	European Commission (EC)	6,600,000,000	Rp	728,477
6	German	2,900,000,000	Rp	320,088
7	German Catholic Bishops	1,200,000,000	Rp	132,450
8	Switzerland	48,000	US\$	48,000
9	Canada	50,000	US\$	50,000
10	United States	100,000	US\$	100,000
11	The European Union	6,600,000,000	Rp	728,477
12	Plan Indonesia	50,000	US\$	50,000
13	Japan	1,100,000,000	Rp	121,413
	Total			4,598,905

Logistics

Action Contre la Faim (ACF) – Indonesia has provided 5 units of tent, water tanks in 6 locations, 7,264 soaps, 3,640 blankets, and 1,820 plastic plaited mats.

Americares – is providing 1,000 clean up kits for displaced people as they return to their homes in the Kampung Melayu area.

Caption: WHO vehicles help assisting victims in Koja Hospital

The Government of Malaysia – has provided 5 tones of blankets, 2 tones of sanitary napkins, 1 ton of cleaning kits, 2 tones of medicines and 5 tones of food items.

IOM – donated 10 rubber boats through MOH.





Medecins du Monde (MDM) – has been operating three mobile medical teams and provided food and non-food items, as well as hygiene kits, in affected areas which include Kayu Putih, Kalimantan, and Plumpang.

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.

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 neighborhoods) in Tangerang district. CARE conducted the distribution of hygiene kits to 1,500 flood-affected families in the poorest communities in Tangerang from 9 to 10 February.

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.



Caption: Working together to serve the affected community.

ASB – with funding from the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has completed the distribution of 1,000 'starter kits' kits in Pasar Minggu and Tebet areas of South Jakarta. The kits contain several non food items and the distribution took place between 13 and 17 February.

Tsu Chi Foundation – has delivered 3,000 food packages to communities in Tanah Abang, Central Jakarta. It also mobilized 20 trucks as a support of clean up activities in this area

UN Response

UNICEF – UNICEF emergency supplies valued at more than USD 150,000 arrived today to assist flood victims. The equipment is targeted at establishing safe water supplies throughout flood affected parts in North Jakarta. Thirty 4,000 liters collapsible water bladders will be strategically placed at different locations, designed to supply 240,000 people with their daily water requirements.

UNICEF has also urged communities not to distribute infant formula to flood victims, as affected families do not have easy access to clean water, or means to purify it. UNICEF will also distribute 5,000 jerry cans to families, 2,500 bottles of water purification liquid, and 72 bottles of water purification tablets.

UNICEF will also supply 8,346 hygiene kits, which include a plastic bucket, sarong, towel, tooth paste, soap and washing powder. The kits are designed to provide basic hygiene necessities for a family of five.



UNICEF will also work with the Government to assess damage to schools, and school equipment, following the flooding of 1,458 schools.

UNFPA – UNFPA has allocated USD 96,000 for its response to the floods in Jakarta and surrounding areas. 800 personal hygiene kits out of a total of 8,300 have been sent today for distribution to heavily affected people in temporary settlements scattered across the capital. The personal hygiene kits will be distributed through the Crisis Management Centre organized by the Department of Health. Specially designed for specific target groups, these kits consist of 1,600 personal hygiene kits designed for pregnant women, 1,550 kits for women after childbirth, 1,500 kits for newborns and 3,650 for women at reproductive age.

UNHCR – has contributed an amount equivalent to USD 25,000 (IDR 226,000,000) to the Office of the National Coordinating Board for Natural Disasters, BAKORNAS PB.

UN WFP – informed that as of today, 5,000 metric tones of rice, 76,395 metric tones of noodles, and 22,895 metric tones of biscuits have been delivered to affected areas in Jakarta, Bekasi, Tangerang and Karawang.

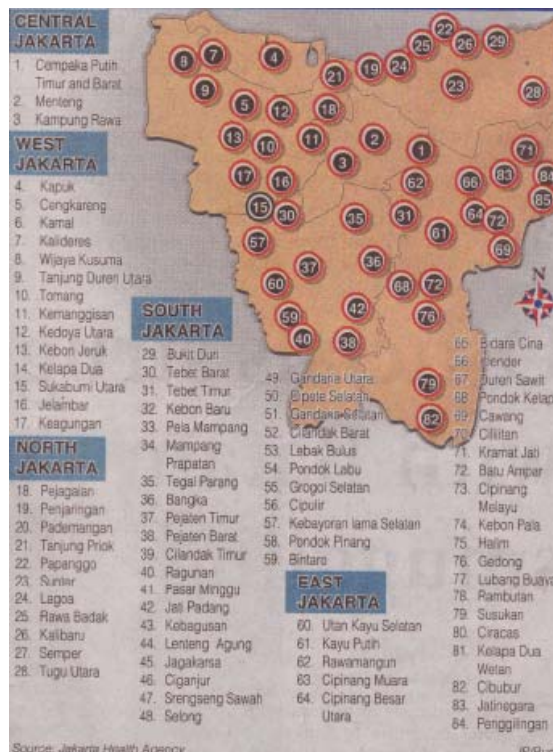
MOH – WHO Response

Disease Control

Surveillance – 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. WHO is supporting MOH in establishing early disease surveillance system and out break control.

Caption: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Red Zone

Immunization – The planned 27 February measles and vitamin A mass campaign has been moved one week forward to initiate the process to prevent outbreaks in flood affected areas. All children under 5 will have the measles vaccine and vitamin A supplementation. Due to unstable and fluctuating population in affected areas, to avoid duplication of immunization to the same child, ink markers are used for better recording. The process is supported by MOH, WHO, UNICEF and partner agencies.





MOH and WHO Action



In close collaboration with MOH and other stakeholders, WHO has been providing coordination, resource mobilization, technical, supplies and financial support base on need, standards and request for the emergency operation. 30 Emergency Health Kits (Basic) and 3 full set of diarrhea kits provided.

Caption: Health Sector Coordination Meeting, 16 February.

Health Sector Coordination (HSC) meeting

- HSC were organized on 7 and 16 February 2007 at MOH and PHO respectively.
- All stakeholders and donors were invited.
- Present flood policies, guidelines and operation plans were discussed.
- Resource mobilization was done accordingly.
- Emergency Health Information kit in CD including, contacts, maps, reports, guidelines, damage, disease surveillance information and web links were distributed to all agencies. It is also posted in the web link for reference.
- The next HSC will concentrate on operational plan with all stakeholders base on area of work. It is planed to organize during the week of 19 February 2007.

Disease early warning, surveillance and outbreak control

- Review meetings organized with CDC MOH and PHOs. Identified strengths and weaknesses in the system.
- Mobile phone based early warning system initiated.
- Emergency CDC operation room activated and in the process of strengthening the overall system.
- Daily assessment has done through health out posts as of 18 February 2007:

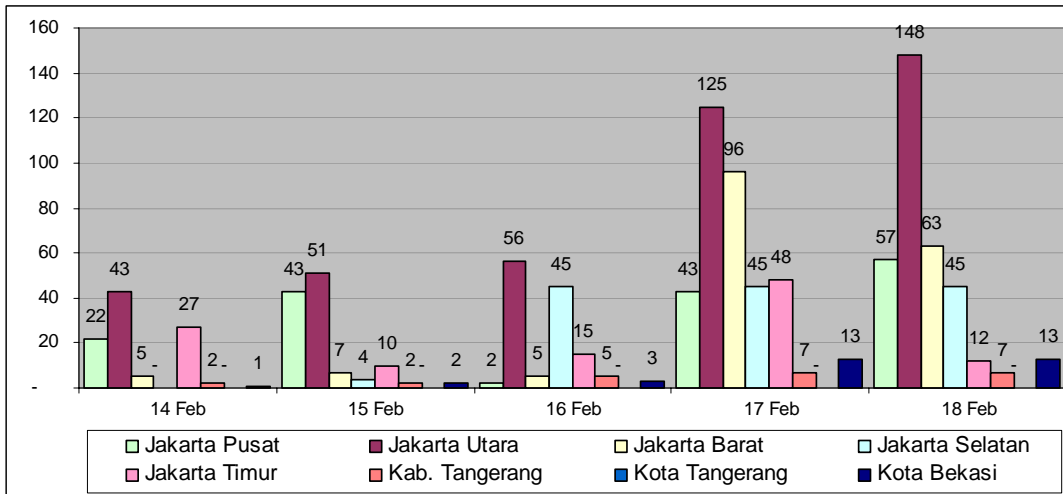
No	District	Total	Patient						Tetanus Case
			DHF		GEA		Leptospirosis		
			Case	Death	Case	Death	Positive	Negative	
Jakarta Province									
1	Central Jakarta	260	57	6	163	1	13	0	0
1	North Jakarta	922	148	4	580	12	2	0	0
1	West Jakarta	142	63	0	52	0	2	0	0
1	South Jakarta	66	45	0	15	0	3	0	0
1	East Jakarta	144	12	0	114	1	0	3	1
	Subtotal	1,534	325	10	924	14	20	3	1
Banten Province									
	Tangerang District	27	7	0	14	0	9	8	0
	Subtotal	27	7	0	14	0	9	8	0
West Java Province									
	Bekasi City	14	13	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Subtotal	14	13	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Total	1,575	345	10	939	15	29	11	1

DHF : Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever

AGE : Acute Gastro-Enteritis

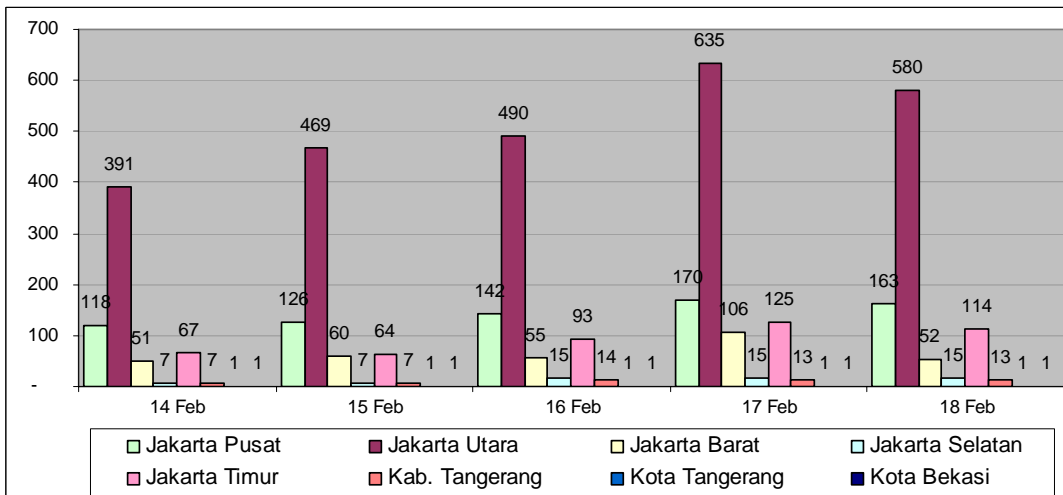


The Graph of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever:



Sumber: Ministry of Health

The Graph of Diarrhoea Cases:



Sumber: Ministry of Health

Public and Media Education

- Available public education materials mobilized and disseminated to flood affected areas and health facilities.
- Plan to organize media education meeting with all media to reach public to prevent, care and be alert on the present flood and more to come. "How to manage flood at your own setting".
- TV and radio education on going and special educational TV and radio sport in development process.

Water and Environmental Sanitation

- Water purification tablets, chlorination of water sources and supply of clean water in process.
- Plan to produce more mobile water purification equipments.



- Challenges remains on cleaning of waste.
- Mobile latrines provided but not sufficient and alternative way of sanitary disposal under discussion.
- Field testing of water quality control in progress but limitation in test kits.

Treatment of diseases

- Referral hospitals especially located in the worst flood affected areas are over loaded with cases, mainly diarrhea, respiratory tract infection and DHF.

Caption: Overloaded patients in Koja Hospital, 16 February 2007.



- Assessment has been done and support provided medicines, human resources and field hospitals.
- Patients and families tends to seek shelter in hospitals as the medical service, food and support were provided free of charge by government, MOH, NGOs and private sector.



Caption: MOH set up 8 field hospital in Koja Hospital

- Treatment guidelines provided and plan to have on-the job refresher training for health staff base on assessment findings to strengthen case management.
- Randomized lab samples are taken and tested in labs and investigation done accordingly.

Follow-up action

- Continue coordination and sharing of information and resource mobilization.
- Technical and operational review and planning meetings with MOH, PHOs and stakeholders.
- Filling the gaps and strengthening the operational plan and activities according to findings.
- Provision of technical, supplies and financial support.
- Capacity building of health staff and humanitarian actors in the field.
- Strengthening of public and media education.



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