INDONESIA: JAKARTA FLOODS

The Federation’s mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world’s largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

This Bulletin is being issued for information only, and reflects the situation and the information available at this time. The Federation is not seeking funding or other assistance from donors for this operation at this time.

The Situation

Heavy rains in the first week of February 2007 caused massive flooding in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta. It is estimated that nearly 60 per cent of the city was inundated with water, following days of torrential rain that had caused rivers to burst, pouring muddy waters up to four metres deep into homes and buildings. With increasing water levels, some 74,000 houses were submerged, especially in areas along the 13 rivers that run through the capital.

At least 56 people were reported killed, and an estimated 340,000 people made homeless, most of who were accommodated in 700 temporary shelters in different places such as schools, mosques, office buildings, tents and other neighbourhoods.

Public utilities, communication and livelihoods were seriously disrupted and caused fears of polluted water spreading disease. Electricity and water supply were cut in large areas of the city. Telecommunications were down in some parts of city while transportation was disrupted in most areas, with major train lines and some roads closed.

The following locations in Jakarta were affected:

- Central Jakarta: three sub-districts; Tanah Abang, Gambir and Kemayoran
- North Jakarta: five sub-districts; Kelapa Gading, Cilincing, Koja, Tanjung Priok and Pademangan
- West Jakarta: seven sub-districts; Palmerah, Grogol Petamburan, Tambora, Cengkareng, Kali Deres, Taman Sari and Kebon Jeruk
- South Jakarta: nine sub districts; Tebet, Kebayoran Baru, Pesanggrahan, Cilandak, Mampang, Pancoran, Jagakarsa, Pasar Minggu and Setia Budi
- East Jakarta: eight sub-districts; Jatinegara, Makasar, Kramat Jati, Duren Sawit, Matraman, Pulo Gadung, Cakung and Ciracas.

Flooding was also reported in Tangerang and Bekasi, the closest cities to Jakarta as shown in the following map.
Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Other than the support provided by the International Federation, the Indonesian Red Cross Society (Palang Merah Indonesia or PMI) received financial contributions not only from the governments of Canada, Switzerland and the Netherlands, but also from the National Societies of Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, Netherlands, Singapore, Spain and Switzerland. The PMI also received in-kind donations from local businesses and organizations; among others, Akzo Nobel (school kits), Microsoft (water sanitation equipment), Total (milk and medicine), Mead Johnson (baby food and medicine), Danone (water), and the Chinese Association (food items).

Working closely with the district’s disaster response implementing unit (Satuan Pelaksana Penanggulangan Bencana/SATLAK), the SATGANA team mobilized 12 rubber boats to rescue and evacuate people. They also helped conduct assessment and setting up field kitchens. The PMI chapter and headquarters kept in close contact and coordinated with the Provincial Coordinating Body for Disaster Management (SATKORLAK) and the National Disaster Management and Coordination Committee (BAKORNAS) respectively.

Objectives and Progress

The PMI’s plan of action covered the period of February-April 2007, aiming to provide comprehensive and essential services to 25,000 affected families. Complying with the plan of action, the PMI established a command post in the flood-affected area. The PMI also deployed seven rapid disaster response teams (Satuan Tugas Penanggulangan Bencana/SATGANA) and mobilized approximately 470 volunteers. Below are the objectives of the plan of action as mentioned in the previous Information Bulletin, but with further elaboration.

Objective 1: Provision of food relief items and logistical support from Federation, partner national societies and other donors for a period of one month for 125,000 most vulnerable people (25,000 households) in 13 districts.

- The PMI established field kitchens in seven branches in the flood-affected areas, providing meals to approximately 35,000 people per day.
- Separately, a total of 11,800 food kits were distributed and 2,000 boxes of mineral water bottles were distributed.
- The PMI also distributed milk and instant noodles, which were donated by local businesses.
Objective 2: Provision of non-food items to 125,000 most vulnerable people (25,000 households) in 13 districts.

- The following relief items were distributed to the affected population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hygiene Kit</td>
<td>kit</td>
<td>16,370</td>
<td>Contents: body soap, laundry soap, shampoo, toothbrush, toothpaste, medium towel, sanitary napkins and sarong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Baby Kit</td>
<td>kit</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>Contents: washing soap, baby soap, shampoo, diapers, baby lotion, baby powder, baby towel and baby blankets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sleeping Mat</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>School Kit</td>
<td>kit</td>
<td>19,096</td>
<td>Contents: raincoat for children, backpack, notebook, ballpoint pen, pencil, ruler, eraser and pencil sharpener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sarong</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Plastic Roll</td>
<td>roll</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Plastic Sheets/Tarpaulins</td>
<td>pcs</td>
<td>6,002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>House Cleaning Kit</td>
<td>kit</td>
<td>18,050</td>
<td>Contents: disinfectant fluid, floor mop, rubber mop, floor brush, hand brush, broom, toilet brush, gloves, pieces of cloth, napkins, cream soap, sponge and bucket</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In addition to the above, the PMI mobilized necessary equipment and materials for the SATGANA activities in the field such as boats, helmets, life jackets and paddles.

Objective 3: Provision of health services to 45,000 patients.

- The PMI medical action teams provided 11,645 patients in 34 villages with the necessary health services for diarrhoea, skin infections, etc.
- As listed above, 16,370 hygiene kits, of which 2,500 kits were transferred from the Yogyakarta earthquake operation, and 4,300 baby kits were distributed.

Objective 4: Provision of water and sanitation services for 125,000 beneficiaries in 13 districts.

- The PMI water and sanitation team from Bandung was mobilized with two water tankers and 15 bladders.
- About 832,000 litres of water were delivered to 13,895 persons during the operation.
- 123,900 water purification tablets were distributed.
- More than 40 vector control spraying took place benefiting 5,800 households.

Objective 5: Facilitation of assessment, monitoring and evaluation of floods operation.

- The PMI undertook a multi-sectoral assessment, with support from the International Federation and other participating National Societies.

According to the PMI disaster management division, the Jakarta flood operation was considered to be officially over in March 2007. With the generous response from the local business community, the needs of PMI were quickly covered. Hence, given the fair amount of income balance from the flood operation, the PMI headquarters decided in June 2007 to replenish some of relief items. This replenishment will use the donations channelled through the PMI distributes relief items to people affected by the Jakarta floods.
Federation, a relatively small portion of the PMI overall budget, namely from OPEC, the New Zealand Red Cross and the Australian Red Cross. With the replenishment of relief items, the PMI will continue to be able to respond faster and better manage relief operations in the future.

The relief items identified by PMI to be procured for replenishment include 10,000 hygiene kits, 5,000 baby kits, 7,000 sleeping mats, 12 sets of field kitchens and 12 sets of platoon tents. These items have already been delivered to the PMI central warehouse in Jakarta. Tarpaulins were also part of the original procurement plan, but these are still under way.

The general replenishment process of the relief items, including the delay in the procurement of tarpaulins, was hindered due to internal PMI procedural matters. Additionally, during the period of the Jakarta floods, there was no disaster management delegate from the Federation to help push the process forward.

The original operational timeframe that was agreed under the Jakarta floods emergency pledges was until June 2007, at which time PMI had already closed their operation and met their objectives for response. However, in order to complete the process of replenishment, the operation timeframe needs to be extended for another four months until the end of October 2007. It is expected that by the end of October 2007, the replenishment process will be complete at which time the use of funds will be definitively reported.

**How we work**

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO’s) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

**The Federation’s Global Agenda**

The International Federation’s activities are aligned with under a Global Agenda, which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity”.

**Global Agenda Goals:**

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

**Contact information**

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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