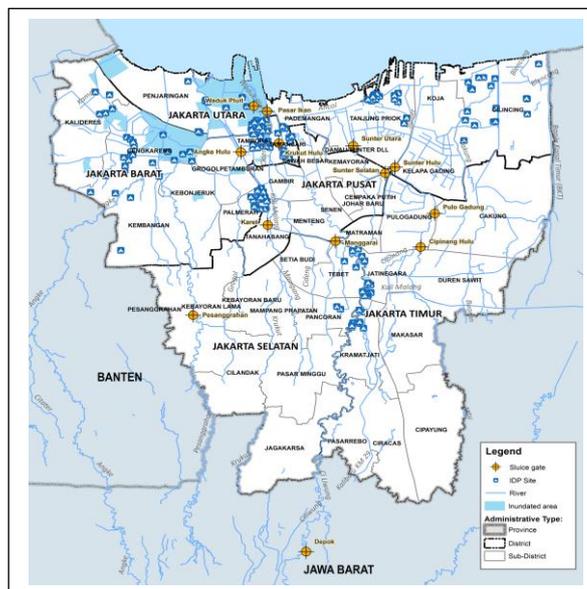




This report is produced by OCHA Indonesia in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Indonesia. It covers the period on 19-22 January 2013. The next report will be issued on or around 25 January 2013.

## Highlights

- Water level at sluice gates decreasing as Jakarta and its greater areas experienced no heavy downpour during the last few days.
- Some areas in northern Jakarta remain inundated as high tide prevented flood water to flow into sea. High tide is predicted to reach its peak on 24 up to 27 January.
- BMKG predicted that the level of rainfall during the next two days will be varied from light up to medium level.
- Current number of IDPs is 37,799 persons.
- 6,781 HHs are affected.
- 29 died as of 22 January.
- Incident Command System structure has been released.
- Health condition of some of the IDPs is decreasing. Skin diseases and diarrhea are increasing.



### Jakarta Flood:

**6,781**

Affected households

**29**

casualties

**37,799**

Internally displaced people

## Situation Overview

The number of IDPs is increasing to reach 37,799 persons, more than doubled compared to last week as a result of additional data obtained from North Jakarta Municipality. 6,781 HH are affected. As of 22 January, number of casualties has reached 29 persons. With the additional data, it was shown that the worst affected area is West Jakarta with 22,783 IDPs, followed by North Jakarta with 10,765 IDPs.

The weather with no prolonged heavy rain for the last few days has significantly decreased the water level at the sluice gates and receding the inundation, however, in some areas of North Jakarta high tide is worsening the situation. Pluit, Penjaringan, Muara Angke and some areas of the northern coast of Jakarta are still being inundated. Flood in greater Jakarta is generally receding. The Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) has predicted that high tide will reach its peak this week from 24 up to 27 January. In addition, BMKG predicted light to medium intensity of precipitation during the next two days.

Train services are functioning as the government has repaired the damages. Majority of the roads have been accessible within Jakarta. Telephone lines are working. Electricity networks still face electricity cut off in some areas.

A total of 251 schools are affected out of which 36 are being used as shelters for IDPs leaving around 45,000 children out of school. Schools in flood-affected areas have suspended classes until 27 January.

Based on the data from the Ministry of Health (MOH), there were 21 inpatient and 26,426 outpatients with minor illness mostly suffering from diarrhea, upper track respiratory infection, and skin rash. A total of 13 community health centers remain inundated (four units in East Jakarta, eight units in West Jakarta, and one unit in North Jakarta).

+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report

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**Coordination Saves Lives**

## Humanitarian Needs and Response

The Government of Indonesia (GoI) is leading the emergency response management and continues to provide relief assistance to the affected people. In addition to the support by the Government and the National Red Cross, the civil society, humanitarian organizations and private sector have been active in providing support including LPBI NU, MDMC Muhammadiyah, World Vision, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, YAKKUM Emergency Unit, Plan International, Danone through the Humanitarian Forum Indonesia, Dompot Dhuafa, Karina, Rebana Indonesia, PKPU, Pelkesi, Bantuan Darurat, ACF, ADRA, and Muslim Aid. Donors start to provide complementary assistance through the designated incident command systems. USAID will provide \$150,000 to support the humanitarian relief efforts in close coordination with the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB).

Detailed information of respective organizational support should be submitted to [http://www.idn-datapreparedness.info/database/extend\\_3w/index.php](http://www.idn-datapreparedness.info/database/extend_3w/index.php). Further information is available on <http://indonesia.humanitarianresponse.info/emergencies/jakarta-floods>.

### Health

As many IDPs have been relocated for almost one week, health issues will need to be focused. Skin diseases and diarrhea are increasing. The MOH has conducted Rapid Health Assessment and set up a joint post comprised of related cross programs to oversee the following main public health concerns: Communicable Disease Control, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition, Medical Supply, and Health Resource Mobilization. 140 health personnel have been deployed as mobile health team to back up and ensure continuous health service delivery in 128 health posts. Further preparedness is focused on: 1) mobilizing mental health team for psychosocial support, 2) strengthening health promotion and disease surveillance, 3) planning for immunization program to avoid outbreak, and 4) coordination regarding water and sanitation in IDP sites.

UNFPA provided assistance through the Directorate for Maternal Health of the MOH. A total of 1400 hygiene kits for women, 150 pregnant mother kits, 150 post-delivery kits and 150 baby kits have been distributed through the Municipality Health Office. Additional 1000 hygiene kits for women can be mobilized to cover the increasing number of women IDPs.

### Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

WASH cluster is supporting authorities in providing safe drinking water to the affected population. The WASH cluster is coordinating with Palyja, one of the private water suppliers of Jakarta and BPBD to ensure safe drinking water is available to the affected population. WASH cluster in coordination with the key government partners is supporting the needs assessment of the affected population. Within the IASC cluster response framework UNICEF has mobilized 1,000 family hygiene kits, 1,000 jerrycans and 1,000 lifestraw family water filters to the affected families benefitting over 5000 people including children and women. UNICEF provided basic emergency posters to BPBD and WASH and breastfeeding messages are being communicated through social media.

### Food and Nutrition

The MOH has distributed emergency response supplies, including for shelter, food, non-food items and water supplies which include 10 tons of fortified biscuits (for above 1 year old), blankets and clothing. UNICEF provided information to BNPB to ensure that there is no distribution of Breast Milk Substitutes and breastfeeding information has also been distributed to cluster members to be used in the field. The general assessments show that there is a lack of space for pregnant and nursing mothers and there is no special food prepared for young children aged 6-12 months at public kitchens. Nutrition cluster is providing training to public kitchen staff on how to prepare food for infants aged 6-12 months starting from 22 January in four different locations. Tents for safe space for pregnant women and nursing mothers are available with UNICEF and can be provided based on needs assessments.

### Education

UNICEF and Save the Children are currently liaising with BPBD and Jakarta Provincial Education Office regarding the establishment of safe child friendly space for temporary learning activities for early childhood and basic education for young children. Available supplies include schools tents, school in a box, early childhood development kits and school hygiene kits for targeted areas and will be released if needed, following the on-going assessments.

### Child Protection

The Child Protection cluster is working in close coordination with Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to analyze the risks of abuse, exploitation and violence in the affected areas and in the evacuation centers. As of 22 January, MoSA facilitated activities for children benefitting 1200 children by creating safe learning spaces and facilitated recreational activities for them. MoSA will continue facilitating activities for children until 27 January. The cluster has initiated child friendly spaces with the support from World Vision and has planned to extend in more areas. The cluster members will be advocating on the use of the interagency guidelines on child friendly spaces. Recreational kits for children are available with UNICEF and will be released if needed.

### Early Recovery

A meeting was held and chaired by UNDP on 22 January to discuss support to BNPB efforts on early recovery in general and Post Disaster Needs Assessment roadmap. The cluster will also meet with Ministry of Public Works to offer assistance on debris clearing.

### Logistics

Upon request from BNPB, Logistics Cluster met on 21 January to agree on setting up logistic data compilation in each municipality in coordination with Jakarta BPBD. The members who provided support are WFP, Dompet Dhuafa, Plan International and Indonesian Society for Disaster Management.

Rapid assessment teams of WFP on 21 and 22 January in Northwest and Northeast Jakarta observed the inadequate shelter for displaced persons, insufficient access to clean water, limited drinking water, areas for improvement in relation to distribution mechanism, and lack of suitable space for storage tents.

## General Coordination

The incident command structure has been to ensure effective resources mobilization from military, police, all provincial government agencies, PMI, and all other stakeholders at provincial, national and international stakeholders, in order to focus emergency response on flood water management and fulfillment of IDPs needs.

The Governor of Jakarta has declared a Governor's Decree on Flood Emergency Response outlining the structure of the incident command at Jakarta level. The final structure outlines five clusters under the Operations Division: 1) Search and Rescue, 2) Shelter, Food and Nutrition, 3) Water and Sanitation, 4) Health and Psychosocial, and 5) Early Recovery, which includes Education. The Transportation Cluster is finally included under Logistics Division. Further information of the incident command structure is available at <http://Indonesia.humanitarianresponse.info>.

The provincial Government of Jakarta conducts daily coordination meeting at 16:00 to coordinate all response activities, monitoring the progress of emergency response management and overcome operational challenges. The coordination meeting will be carried out until end of emergency response phase, scheduled for 27 January. OCHA has been invited by the Gol and has been participating in this meeting.

Center for Health Crisis of Ministry of Health monitors flood situation 24 hours and organizes daily cross programs coordination meeting at 07.30.

Further to the HCT meeting held on 18 January and later a meeting between UNRC/HC and BNPB Chief, cluster leads will be discussing with BNPB the integrated ways of working with government structures.

#### Background on the crisis

Torrential rains in Jakarta and the outlying areas particularly in Bogor, have caused the overflow of rivers causing widespread flooding in Jakarta. At the initial stage of the flood, thousands of houses, buildings, roads have been flooded. Floodwaters have blocked some major roads and paralyzed transportation in some parts of the city. The Provincial Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD) Jakarta with the support from the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) is mobilizing emergency response. Civil society and private sector actors have been active in supporting the Government since the initial stage of the flood. East Jakarta is the worst affected area. Telephone lines and electricity networks are generally functioning. In some outer areas of Jakarta, such as Banten, Bogor, and Tangerang, the rain has also caused floods and landslides, with a number of casualties recorded. In general, the floods in Banten have been receding and the majority of the IDPs have already been returning home.

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For more information, please visit <http://Indonesia.humanitarianresponse.info>