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## DREF operation update Indonesia: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**DREF operation n° MDRID007**  
**GLIDE n° FL-2013-000006-IDN**  
**Operation update no. 1**  
**25 February 2013**

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

**Period covered by this update:**  
1–20 February 2013

**Summary:** CHF 339,096 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 30 January 2013 to support the National Society in delivering assistance to some 25,000 beneficiaries, or to replenish disaster preparedness stocks over the period of two months.

Indonesia's longest rainy season is between November and February of every year. This year, the rainy season has been extreme, consisting of many heavy storms over the city of Jakarta and its surrounding towns. An initial emergency period was announced for Jakarta starting 17 January 2013 through the end of January as thousands of buildings and homes were flooded, bringing traffic to a standstill in the city of 9.6 million people. At its peak, the floods immersed more than 97,000 homes and affected almost 250,000 people.



**PMI volunteers conduct a health promotion activity with women and children at Tebet, South Jakarta on 9 February 2013.**  
(Photo: Indonesian Red Cross/Palang Merah Indonesia)

At the end of January, flood waters subsided in most locations around Jakarta, leaving a few others still submerged due to ongoing rain, high tides and blocked flood canals. At the time, even though there was still a risk of ongoing flooding, the governor declared the emergency period over and that all efforts were to be focused on repairs and cleaning of facilities to enable a quick and safe return of those displaced. The clean-up of homes, roads, canals and buildings began in early February and since then, most locations have remained relatively dry with the exception of several areas in Bekasi, Bogor, and Bandung as well as parts of East and South Jakarta.

Since the first day of the flood, the Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI) has been actively providing relief support with cooked food, relief items, drinking water, emergency health services, hygiene

awareness and psychosocial support activities. PMI is now engaged in the initial stages of the clean-up operation. Unless there is further significant rainfall, this urban flood response programme is expected to be completed by mid-March 2013.

With the assistance of the DREF, PMI launched its emergency response through the deployment of relief items as well as the replenishment of disaster preparedness stock as needed. Contributions towards this DREF operation have been made by the Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, and Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government as well as the Coca-Cola Foundation and Kraft Foods. Funding has also been replenished via residual funds from the 2004 Tsunami operation. Details of all donors to the DREF can be found [here](#).

IFRC would like to thank all donors for their invaluable and generous support of the DREF.

[<click here for contact details>](#)

## The situation

Fortunately, the high tide on 27 January did not coincide with major rain fall activity and no major flooding occurred. This was mostly due to the quick action of the local government to clean out some of the city's main rivers and canals. Also to reduce increased rainfall in the city during the high tide, the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology began a cloud seeding programme (a weather modification process) that was aimed at making it rain out at sea instead of over the city. Five aircraft were used to spray clouds with salt seeds in this exercise.

Due to the early success of this process, the government also conducted the same process over Palembang, South Sumatra to help reduce rain clouds entering from west of the city. The governor of Jakarta has promised to continue this cloud seeding process for the following month in an effort to prevent further major damage in Jakarta. Although the cost for this process is considerably high, the government explained that it will be a small price to pay compared to the cost of damage further flooding can bring.

As a comparison the government stated that more than 120 km of roads, hundreds of buildings and homes as well as critical city infrastructure have been damaged by the floods. New flooding in the city is likely to exacerbate the damage to infrastructure, topple unstable residences, force additional closure of access roads in and out of the city and create considerably more disruption to businesses and commercial activities across the city.

By 31 January, up to 1,288 persons remained displaced and a total death toll of 34 was recorded by the Jakarta Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). Several displacement centres were still functioning in Central, West and East Jakarta. Even with the increased efforts of the local government to reduce rain fall in and around the city, several locations in Jakarta's city centre and in neighbouring Bogor, Bekasi and Bandung, continued to experience flooding up until 14 February. On 4 February, heavy rain caused the banks of the Ciliwung and Cikeas rivers to break in several places, once again submerging many houses in East Bekasi in water two to five metres deep. Kelurahan Kampung Pulo and Kampung Melayu sub-district were the worst affected areas with some 1,250 houses flooded.

Apart from these new flood events, most of the floodwater has now subsided across the other parts of the city allowing most of the displaced families to return to their homes and start repairing and cleaning their buildings. As people return to their homes, the Indonesian Agency for Meteorological, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG) has cautioned that despite the decreasing rain intensity, extreme weather in Jakarta is likely to still cause medium to heavy rainfall until the end of February 2013.

Due to the large number of damaged and inundated buildings in downtown Jakarta, the Governor of Jakarta has set up an audit team to investigate the reasons why the flooding this year has been so destructive. Initial findings indicate that many buildings were built on land that was to be used as water catchment and green areas. Many of these buildings have contributed towards disrupting the city's drainage systems and along with the accumulation of garbage in the canals, the flood water levels exceeded the height of the banks and spilt over into the city. The governor made a commitment to continue to assess building structures, design and land permits as soon as the city has concluded flood response and recovery efforts.

The Governor has been actively coordinating and overseeing relief operations, and declared the cessation of the emergency period on 27 January. After this time all activities must be focused on a quick return of the displaced population, a rapid clean-up of garbage and mud and for any ongoing activities that promote health, good hygiene and an improvement in living conditions. He also advised Jakarta residents to avoid drinking water from outdoor wells as they were still contaminated with mud and sewage. Piped water supplies by city sources were recommended as the only real alternate source for drinking until the affected wells have been cleaned. Sanitation services and electricity services that were stopped due to the flooding are expected to be fully functioning again in the coming days.

## Coordination and partnerships

The Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) continues to coordinate with the local government regarding ongoing activities and needs. During the relief operation, many agencies and organizations were involved in the distribution of emergency kits, safe water delivery, medical support and other essential services. Since the end of the emergency period, most of these agencies have stopped providing relief, though several still remain. PMI has placed one of its staff in the local government's operation centre that provides updated information to government representatives.

While PMI is focussing on the removal of mud, garbage and solid waste deposited by the flood waters in and around houses, World Vision, Save the Children, Oxfam and several other locally registered organizations continue participating in more extensive clean-up and recovery efforts. The local government is leading the coordination with these agencies along with several other private sector corporations to ensure there is no duplication or major gaps in the target groups.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### The operation

#### Goal of PMI's involvement in this emergency

To assist in the flood relief operation and to help people quickly recover from the flood.

#### Objectives

- To provide relief materials to those most affected by the flood.
- To reduce the risk of health and hygiene related problems.
- To ensure timely and dignified access to sufficient and safe water

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
<b>Outcome:</b> The status of 12,500 beneficiaries is improved through timely provision of appropriate relief items within two months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Emergency relief items (5,000 blankets) are distributed to 12,500 beneficiaries, according to assessment and selection criteria that identify actual needs and vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid emergency needs assessment.</li> <li>• Identify beneficiaries to ensure effective distribution of assistance.</li> <li>• Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> <li>• Distribute clean-up supplies control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> </ul>

### Progress

PMI participated in a rapid assessment led by the local government. Based on this initial assessment, PMI identified the activities stated in this DREF operation above as their priority areas of support. This assessment was completed on 18 January 2013.

Later, PMI returned to the flood sites to quickly distribute relief items, prepare and cook ready-to-eat meals and provide drinking water. Additional discussions with the community leaders and representative groups helped to ensure that the distribution of items reached those most vulnerable.

PMI has been distributing its pre-positioned stock to both displaced and host families. These items include 1,727 blankets, 567 sarongs and 999 mats to those waiting in the evacuation shelters during the emergency phase.

Other relief items that have been distributed consist of:

Item	No. of units	Item	No. of units	Item	No. of units
Baby kits	744 sets	Clothes	1270	Family tents	33
Family kits	560	School uniforms	1,510	Buckets	640
Hygiene kits	1559	Baby diapers	339	Water drums	96
Cleaning Kits	3,230	Women's sanitary napkins*	770	Brooms	126
School kits	750	Baby clothes	370	Hoes	5
Kitchen ware	260	Tarpaulins	526	Shovels	50

\*Items issued separately (not part of hygiene kits)

Status of items being purchased under this DREF include:

Items	No. of units	Current status
Domestic environmental kits	5,000	Already delivered*
Disinfectant and spray containers	25	
Blankets	5,000	Order in process
Hygiene kits	5,000	

\*1,770 Domestic Environmental Kits remain in PMI warehouses depending on the need for further distribution. If not required, they will be retained as disaster preparedness stock.

### Challenges

The main challenge has been to identify suppliers who can provide complete kits in a relatively short period of time. This has created difficulties in achieving the targeted quantities.

As the Jakarta Governor has declared the emergency phase over, the focus of any remaining balance of this DREF after the completion of the orders listed above will be used to replenish stocks that PMI have deployed from their emergency warehouses.

### Water distribution and hygiene promotion

**Outcome:** The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, hygiene kits and tools for household environmental sanitation together with hygiene promotion across the five floods districts of Jakarta.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned:
Provision of safe water to 3.500 families (or 17.500 beneficiaries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the existing coverage with a view of ensuring availability of an adequate water supply</li> <li>Provide potable water for 3,500 families for two weeks.</li> </ul>
Provision of hygiene kits and tools for household environmental sanitation for 5.000 families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase and distribution of hygiene kits</li> <li>Purchase and distribution of domestic environmental kits tools for household sanitation</li> </ul>
Hygiene promotion and demonstrations on use of hygiene kits and domestic environmental kits to the beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct training/information programmes for Red Cross volunteers and beneficiaries, in particular hygiene promotion for 2.000 people per day over a two week period.</li> <li>Reproduce and distribute hygiene promotion information, education and communication (IEC) material</li> </ul>

### Progress

PMI transported four water treatment units to Jakarta (two water treatment plants and two LMS) and put them in operation to run throughout the emergency phase of the flood. Each of these units has the capacity to filter 120,000 litres per day.

Up to 19 water tanker trucks were mobilized to distribute 12,000 litres of clean drinking water per trip. The PMI water treatment units also provided safe water to the state water company (PT. Palija) in West Jakarta.



**The PMI secretary general inspects the PMI water treatment unit in North Jakarta. (Photo: Wayne Ulrich IFRC)**

Along with the water distribution PMI has been providing clean-up services including the cleaning of residences and many public facilities, using high pressure water pumps.

Vector control: Using back-pack mounted sprayers, two teams of 12 personnel walked through the affected neighbourhoods spraying insecticides around houses, schools, places of worship, locations around stagnant water ponds, garbage piles and other vector breeding sites to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, flies and other harmful vector populations. The insecticide that PMI uses is harmless to people but very effective in curbing these pests. More than 5,000 households have already been reached with this service. Together with these households, a further 2,500 people were also provided information on the pest-control activities and health advice in flood situations. PMI continues to focus on this activity for the duration of the response in conjunction with the local health authorities.

Already 3,230 domestic environmental sanitation kits have been distributed to five municipalities in DKI Jakarta, Bekasi and Karawang. These kits each consist of one 15-litre bucket, mop, broom, floor squeegee and detergent.

PMI also conducted health and hygiene promotion activities alongside relief distributions. These activities have continued even with the completion of relief distributions, and have reached 2,380 people with health information and materials that highlight measures to prevent flood-related infectious diseases, such as diarrhoea and including dengue fever.

Health and hygiene promotion activities were also conducted concurrently with the insecticide spraying in households and communities. PMI response teams used the adapted hygiene promotion (HP) box, adapted to the Indonesian context, designed to reach 2,000 people, to carry out this activity.

Early in the flood response, PMI health staff set up a mobile health clinic which provided free medical/health services to 12,268 people suffering from diarrhoea, respiratory infections, fever and headache. A total of 304 specialised medical Satgana staff were engaged in this activity which was carried out for five weeks. PMI health teams also provided 2,730 persons with psychosocial support services which were delivered alongside relief and water distributions, as well as insecticide spraying.

### **Challenges:**

The limitation of domestic environmental sanitation kits has been a main constraint since early in the programme. Now that many kits have been distributed, affected families are able to quickly clean their homes and essential community buildings. This item has been particularly important very early in this flood emergency and after the completion of this DREF response, procurement of these kits will be a priority with any remaining DREF resources.

More pest-control spray equipment would have helped expand the coverage of this hygiene service. More attention will be given to such activities in future flood response.

### **Monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

PMI continues to meet regularly with the government to ensure transparency and beneficiaries are appropriately targeted while the PMI chapter and branches involved in this operation are being encouraged to provide more regular reports with clear data. The National Society's secretary general has formed a special team to help supervise the chapters and branches in implementing the various activities. In the relief operation, the team members were all actively involved in the distribution and roll-out of the emergency programme and can now

provide technical guidance in early recovery. Each activity has representation from the PMI national headquarters, chapter and branch levels, and from the communities themselves to ensure the support is delivered in a well-coordinated and appropriate manner.

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## Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:**

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
  2. Enable healthy and safe living.
  3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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