

INDONESIA

Floods

Crisis Impact Overview

- Between 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020, the Northeast monsoon brought rainfall to Indonesia, leading to heavy flooding across the Greater Jakarta area including parts of West Java, Banten, and DKI Jakarta provinces. 74 districts and 293 sub-districts in the provinces were hit by flooding and the mayors of 12 affected cities and regencies declared emergency status. (ECHO 08/01/2020) (AHA 06/01/2020) (AHA 07/01/2020)
- January 1 rainfall averaged 50mm a day. Landslides were reported in Banten and West Java provinces and high tides reportedly detained water inland over the first week of January, exacerbating flooding. As of 8 January, flooding had reportedly receded in Jakarta, West Java, and Banten but mud and debris still posed a hazard and could limit access. (ECHO 08/01/2020) (AHA 06/01/2020) (AHA 07/01/2020)
- 67 people were reportedly killed in the flooding period; one person is still missing. West Java bore the heaviest casualties and the highest number of displaced people. (ECHO 08/01/2020) (AHA 07/01/2020)
- 14,000 people were reportedly displaced on the 8 January, down from previous days' estimates. The figure as of 10 January has gone up to 28,000, particularly related to displacement in Bogor Regency, West Java. The displaced are spread across 60 emergency shelters. (ECHO 10/01/2020)
- 1,600 houses across the three provinces were damaged by the flooding and many homes were submerged. Villages in Banten province were destroyed. Some settlements near rivers are inundated or covered in mud and/or debris (AP 05/01/2019) (AHA 07/01/2020).

Key priorities



18 million
people exposed to flooding



28,000
people currently displaced



44
emergency shelters operational

**National
response
capacity**

Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), local disaster management authorities, local NGOs. Weather modification technology is being used to divert rain.

**International
response
capacity**

Several INGOs are present, alongside the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (AHA).

Anticipated scope and scale

- Heavy rainfall is forecast to continue across Indonesia over the next 48 hours as of January 10, notably in the Greater Jakarta area but also in the middle Sumatra, Java, South Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi areas. Indonesia's rainy season is projected to last until February, which may pose further challenges to response and reconstruction efforts.

Humanitarian constraints



- Flooding caused power outages, road closures, damage to a bridge in Banten, and impaired telecommunications which may restrict response efforts. (ECHO 08/01/2020) (Time 08/01/2020)
- Although water has receded in most areas, responses are ongoing. Over the last week there have been reports of isolated villages affected by the floods that were only accessible by helicopter. (ECHO 08/01/2020) (AP 05/01/2019)

Sectoral needs



Shelter and NFIs

- Most evacuation centres were located in Bekasi city, suggesting that there may be a lack of shelters in other areas affected by displacement. However, the situation is dynamic, and the number of displaced people has reduced. (AHA 06/01/2020)
- Latest reported NFI needs include clothes and blankets. Portable lights may also be required as power shortages have been reported. (AHA 06/01/2020)



WASH

- Access to drinking and bathing water has been reported as an essential need for displaced and non-displaced people. (AHA 06/01/2020) (Straits Times 05/01/2020)



Health

- Paramedics, emergency medicine, and trauma healing have been reported as essential medical needs. (AHA 06/01/2020)
- Previous Jakarta flooding led to the spread of hepatitis A, dengue, malaria, typhus, and skin and respiratory illnesses. (UNSW 09/2017)



Food

- Food has been reported as an essential need, and both government and media reported a dearth of supplies and a lack of coordination in the distribution of food aid, although other sources have reported otherwise. (AHA 06/01/2020) (The Jakarta Post 03/01/2019)



Education

- 256 schools were reportedly affected by the flooding in Jakarta province, although it is unclear what this may suggest. Some reports indicated that schools were closed, and that infrastructure was damaged. (AHA 06/01/2020)

Aggravating factors

Rainy season: Indonesia has been hit by heavy rainfall since the start of December 2019. On 28 December West Java had heavy flooding, although damage was comparatively small. The 1 January rainfall was unusually heavy and one of the most extreme climatic events seen in the area since recording began. The rainy season in Indonesia is projected to last until February. Immediate rain is forecast to last into mid-January across the country. (ECHO 08/01/2020) (The Jakarta Post 07/01/2020) (ASEAN Weekly Disaster Update 29/12/2019) (Straits Times 08/01/2020)

Population density: Jakarta's metropolitan area has a density of 4,383 people per sq.km, whilst the city centre has a very high population density of 14,464 people per sq.km suggesting that further heavy rainfall may impact a high number of people, and put further strain on urban infrastructure and response capacity. (World Population Review 08/2019)

Housing and infrastructure: There are not enough resources or qualified construction workers to ensure high-quality infrastructure, including drainage systems, and building construction in Indonesia, especially in poorer communities. Low-quality housing structures are susceptible to sudden-onset hazard damage, posing a risk to inhabitants (Indonesia Investments 23/06/2017) (Time 08/01/2020)

Inadequate warning system: In recent days some flood victims have filed a class-action lawsuit against authorities over the poor handling of the flood warning system; Jakarta's flood mitigation budget has also reportedly been cut in recent years. This may indicate that near-future flooding may not be met with an adequate or time-sensitive response, while deaths related to sudden-onset disasters in Indonesia remain high. (Associated Press 01/20/2018) (GFDRR 2019) (Jakarta Globe 03/01/2020)

Extent of water (red) in Banten, DKI Jakarta, and West Java (Jawa Barat) provinces as of 02 January

Source: UNITAR and UNISAT 08/01/2019

