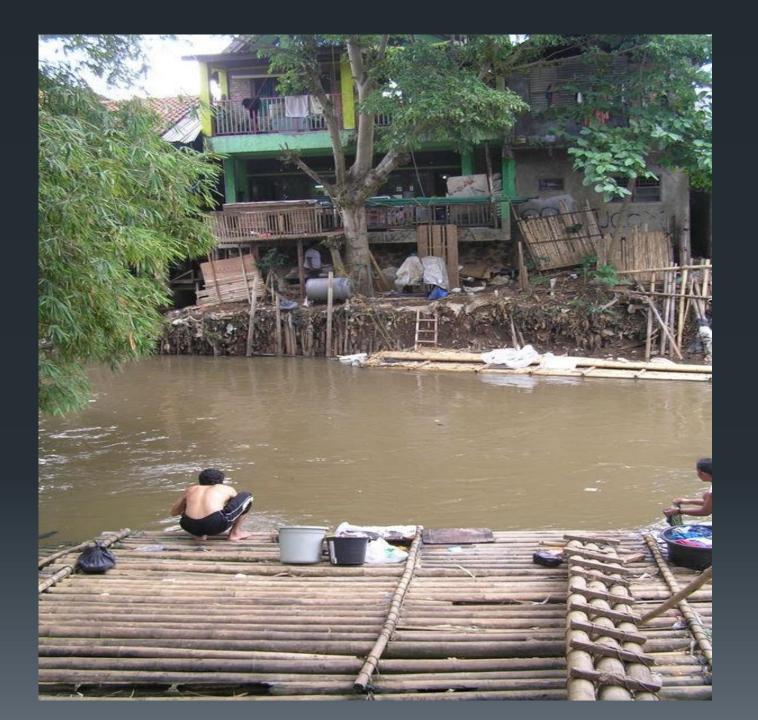
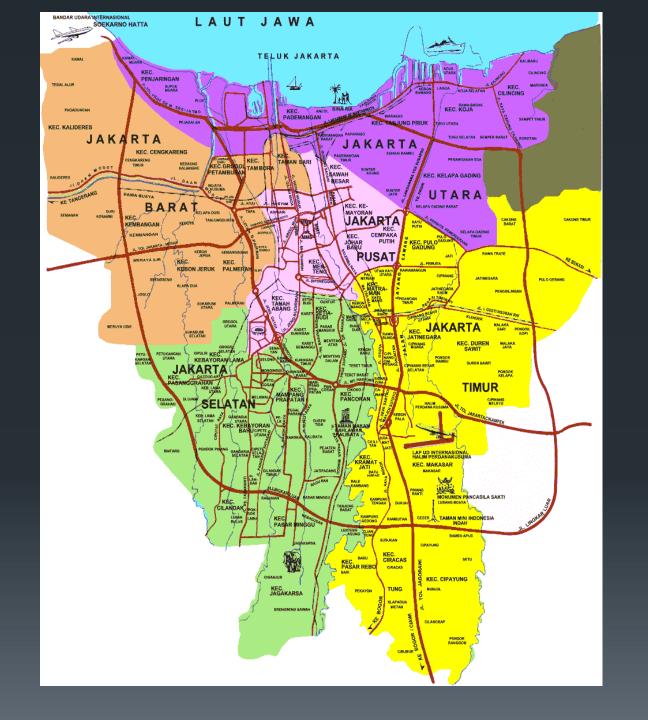
'Here comes the flood!'

Everyday risks in a Jakarta slum

Roanne van Voorst r.vanvoorst@uva.nl







Large floods

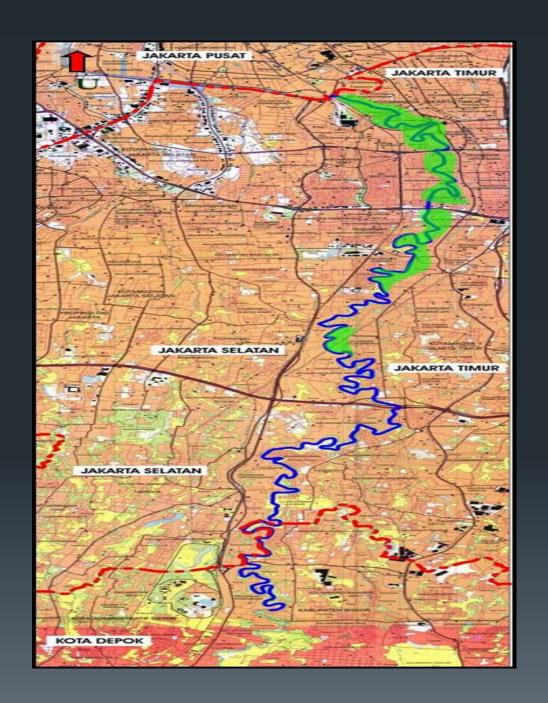
1996, 2002, 2007, 2009, 2013, 2014.....

'Small' floods

Several times each year, not everywhere.

Consequences

Economic losses
Trauma
Damage and loss of assets
Reproduction of poverty
Illness; injuries
Death



Causes of floods

City mismanagement & urbanization

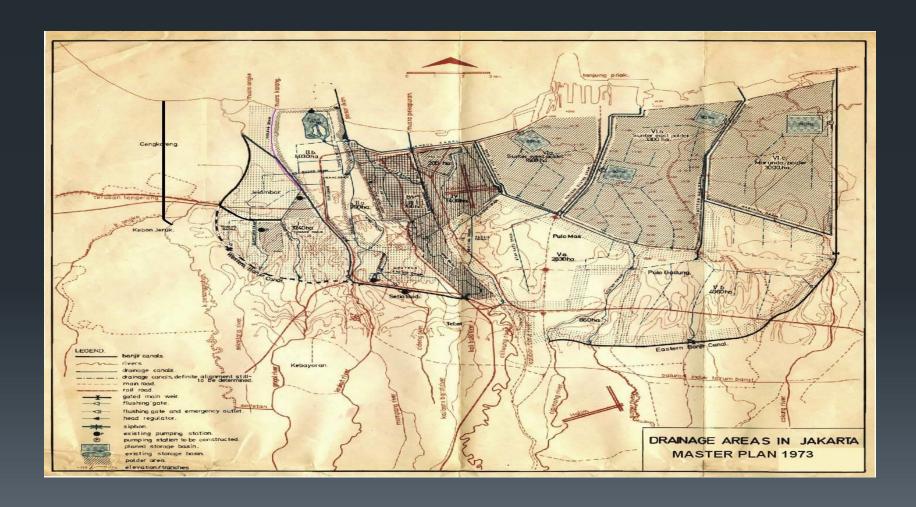
- Old infrastructure
- Garbage
- Many buildings, little greenery (soil absorbtion)

Natural factors

Rain, climate changes?

'Flood- policy'

Old infrastructure



Urbanization dynamics

- **1811**: 47,000.
- Early twentieth century: 500,000.
- 2010: 10 million (official city population); metropolitan area of 20 million
- 2015: 17 million?
- Population growth per year 130,000 to 250,000 (World Bank, 2011).

more extensive use of the built environment, more garbage clogging the sewerage system, greater numbers of humans potentially affected (Kadri, 2008).



Economic development vs social housing & greenery









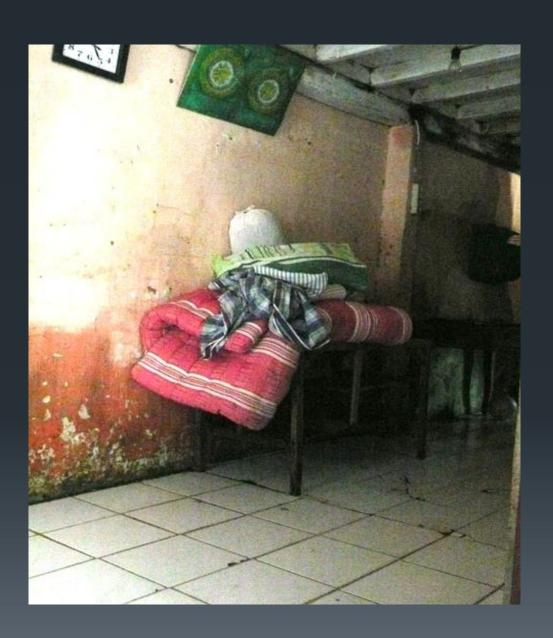
...back to the kampong



Conclusions 1

Heterogeneity: 82 different risk-handling practices







Conclusion 2

Risk-practices not used just to cope with floods, but also to cope with the risks of poverty and evictions.

Examples: loans, paying middle man for protection, befriending powerful actors.

'Normal uncertainty'

Conclusion 3

Risk-handling practices not arbitrarily but patterned: risk-handling styles



Get Ready for the Flood!

Risk-handling styles in Jakarta, Indonesia Roanne van Voorst

Roanne van Voorst

Get Ready for the Flood!











So what?

- Unequal division of wealth, unequal division of risk: who may suffer, who cannot?
- Climate changes & urbanization
- Disaster management in practice: state/citizenship relations (see also Partha Chatterjee's 'politics of the governed', or Abdoumaliq Simone's 'politics of anticipation'.
- Natural hazard & failing states