DRR & CCA IN INDONESIA

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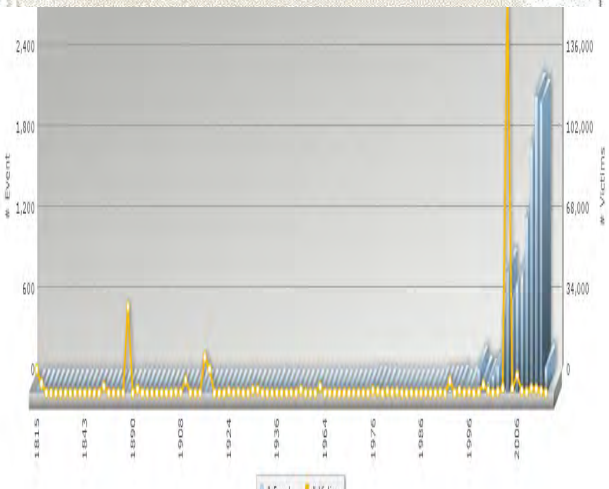
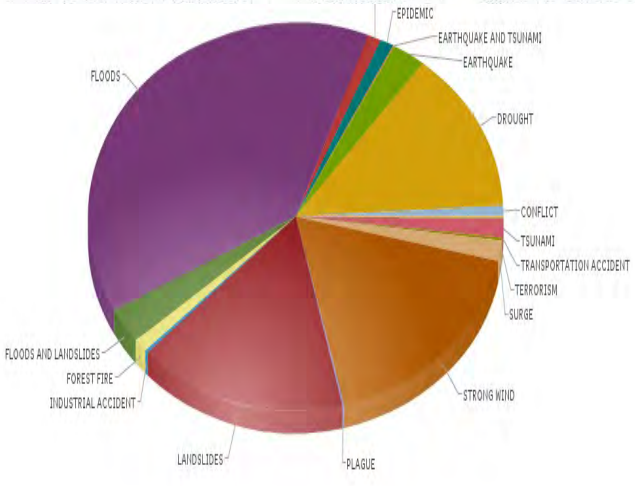
PREFACE

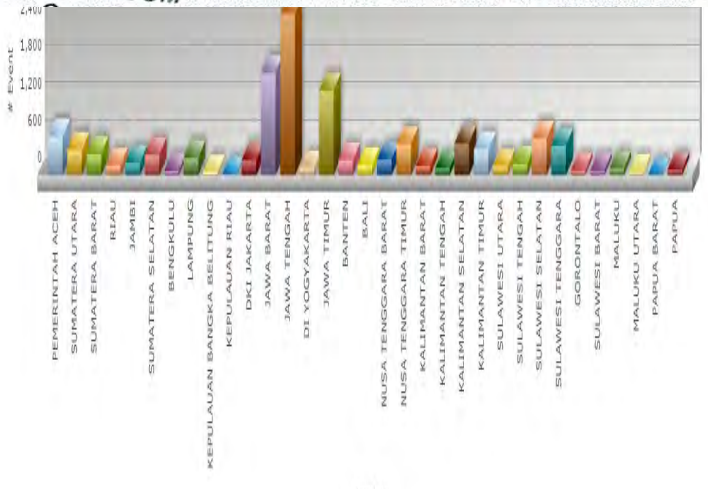
Indonesia is situated at a juncture of four major world tectonic plates; the Asian Plate, Indian Ocean Plate, Australian Plate and Pacific Ocean Plate. Located on crossing three mountain systems: Alpine Sundae, Circum Pacific and Circum Australia. More than 500 volcanoes in which 128 volcanoes are still eruptions (known as “the ring of fire”)

Indonesia is the largest archipelago country consisting of 17,508 islands and 81,000 km coast line, the fourth most populous nation in the world, and has a variety of natural resources. Current climate change variability under the warm El Nino weather system causes severe disruption to the region’s rice production by delaying monsoon rains, disrupting the planting of main rice crop & prolonging food shortage period. It further complicated by climate change, with expected temperatures rise and possible precipitation changes, floods and drought are likely to increase in intensity

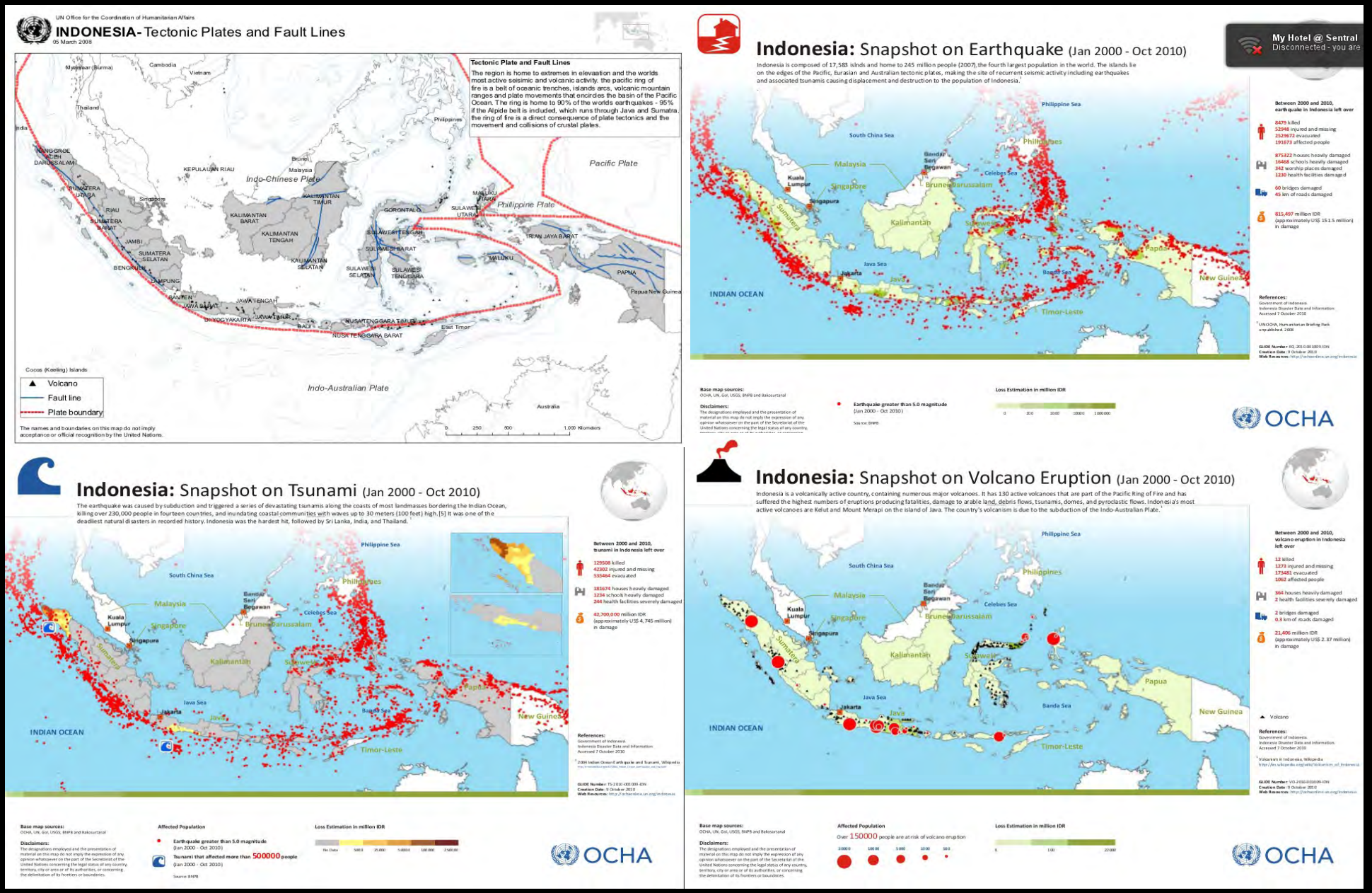
INDONESIA & DISASTERS



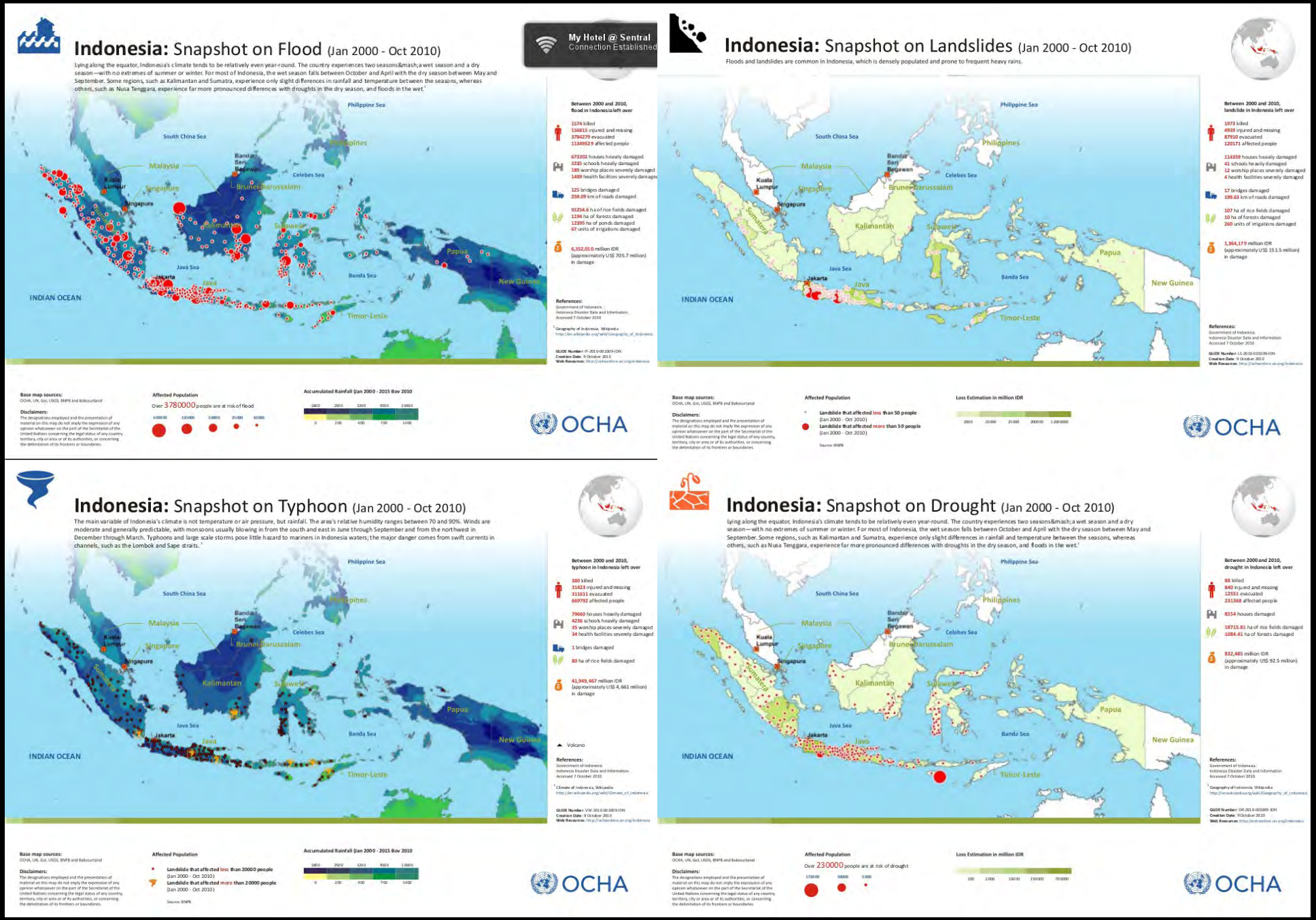




TECTONOGENIC HAZARDS



CLIMATOGENIC HAZARDS

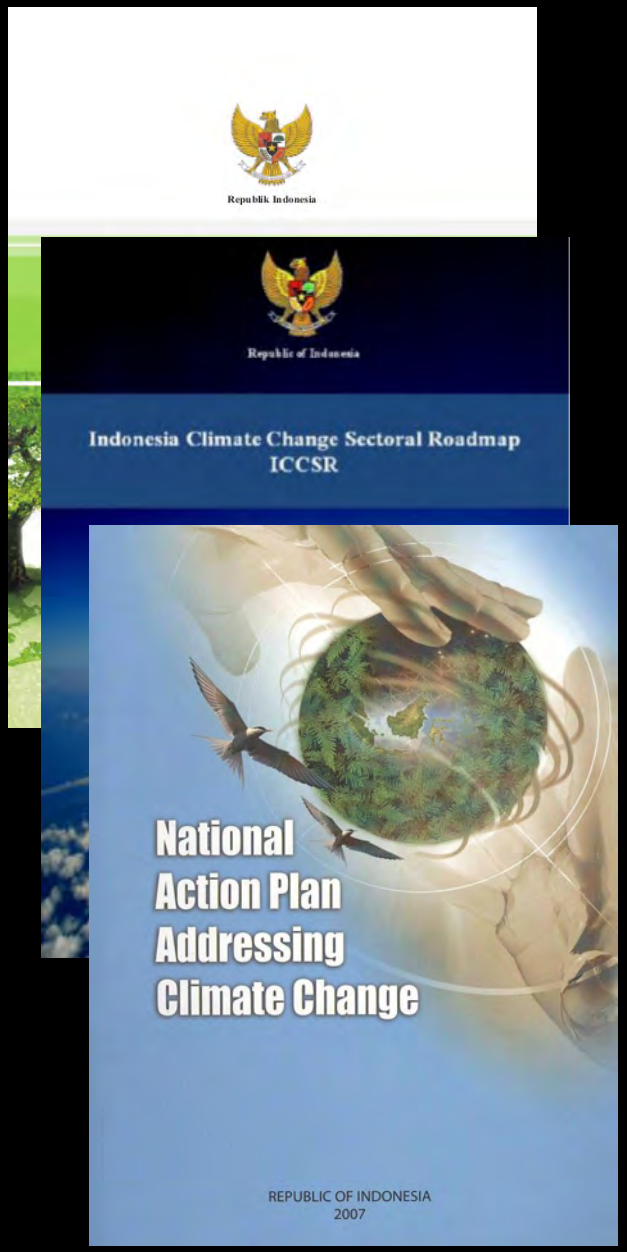


DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Law 24/2007 for Disaster Management regulates: Roles and responsibilities of government, Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, Establishment Board for disaster management, Community participation Funding for disaster management

Disaster Management Plan regulates: platforms, priorities, mechanism for GOI and others stakeholder in the national and local level to planning the disaster management in Indonesia.

National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) regulates: specifies platforms, priorities, action plans and mechanisms to the implementation and institutional basis of disaster management in Indonesia; elaborates interests and responsibilities of all stakeholders through a participatory coordination process and in line with the HFA;



CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

National Action Plan on Climate Chane (NAP-CC) is a guideline for agencies / institutions in carrying out a systematic and coordinated efforts / integrated for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

National Development Strategy for Climate Change Anticipation (NDS-CCA) have triple track strategy, are which is pro-poor, pro-job, and pro-growth based on the principle of pro-environment.

Mitigation Agenda: the development program should be explicit to the goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and energy intensity as impact of economic growth.

Adaptation Agenda: Developing a development pattern that is resistant to impacts of climate change and disruption of weather anomalies that occur at this time and anticipation to the future impact.

STRATEGY FOR INTEGRATING DRR & CCA

Legislation. To establish DRR & CCA adaptation policy, legal and regulatory framework integrated with the development decision-making process.

Institution. To establish and strengthen institutional systems that support decentralized DRR & CCA adaptation integrated with local level development planning and decision-making processes

Education/Dissemination. To establish and strengthen education and awareness programs to make DRR & CCA linkages understood along with a better understanding of what preparedness entails and how to respond to early warnings

Implementation. To demonstrate how DRR & CCA actions are taken and physical changes made to reduce disaster risks to and economic impact on communities as an integrated part of local-government & comunities development programsprograms and projects

GOVERMENT ACTIVITIES FOR INTEGRATING DRR & CCA

Socializing and implementing DRR & CCA at all administrative levels as well as at the community level

Increasing the effectiveness of spatial plans to DRR & CCA within the context of sustainable development Improving knowledge and participation of community and CBOs in DRR & CCA

Improving programming and planning for disaster preparedness and risk mitigation, along with the Action Plans for DRR & CCA at the community level

Enhancing institutional capacity building of local governments to support community resilience for DRM, in formulating and implementing local and community plans for DRR & CCA

COMMUNITIES ACTIVITIES FOR INTEGRATING DRR & CCA

Fishermen in the Bedono Village, Demak District, Central Java Province to build dikes along the coast and planting mangrove trees to reduce the rate of abrasion. They also make adaptation by elevating houses, roads and other infrastructure to keep pace with rising sea levels. They also make changes in fishing patterns.

Sikep, the idigenous communities farmers in the Sukolilo Village, Pati District, Central Java Province, adapting organic farming by adjusting planting time and choose the type of rice plants more resistant to climate change and adaptation of irrigation technology..

Communities in Benanaen River flooding prone area, in South Central Timor adaptation by raising the walls of the wells that his well water quality is maintained when the flood came. They also raise cattle enclosure for cattle remain safe even if the flood comes

CLOSING

Still in condition where the discourse dominated by climate change mitigation concepts, DRR & CCA strategy has been begin widely practiced in both the planning and policy. Disaster management are not only to discuss disaster trigered by tectonogenic hazards but also by climatogenic hazards. These conditions resulted in the strategy and practice of DRR & CCA slowly but sure is viewed as not two distinct objects.

Thank you