

DRR & CCA IN INDONESIA

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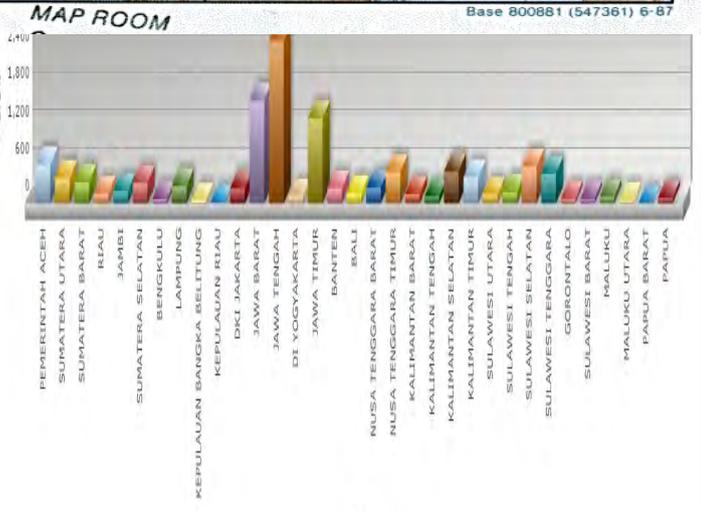
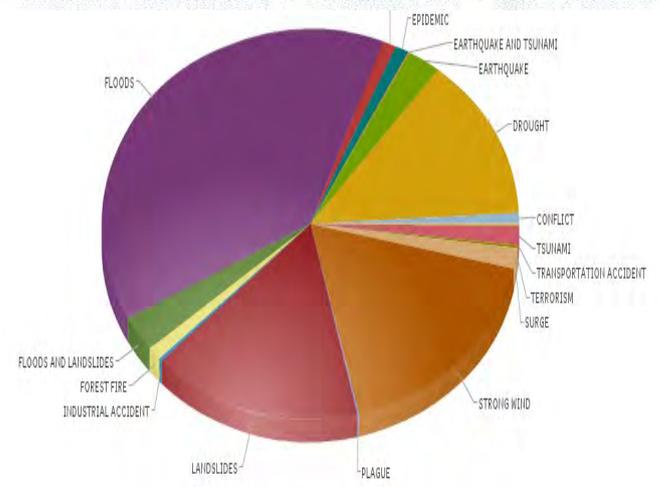
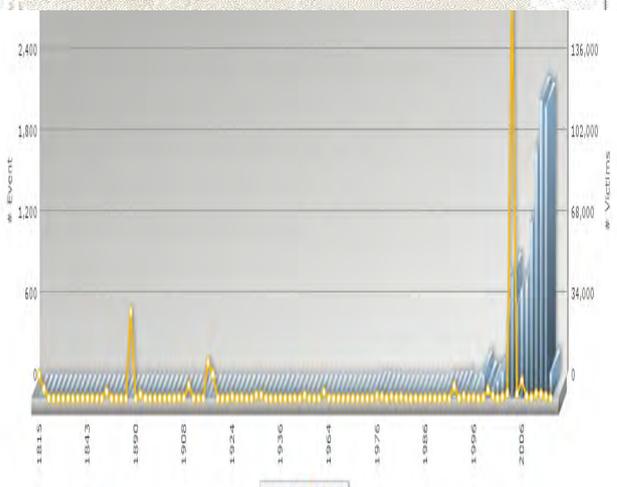
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PREFACE

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

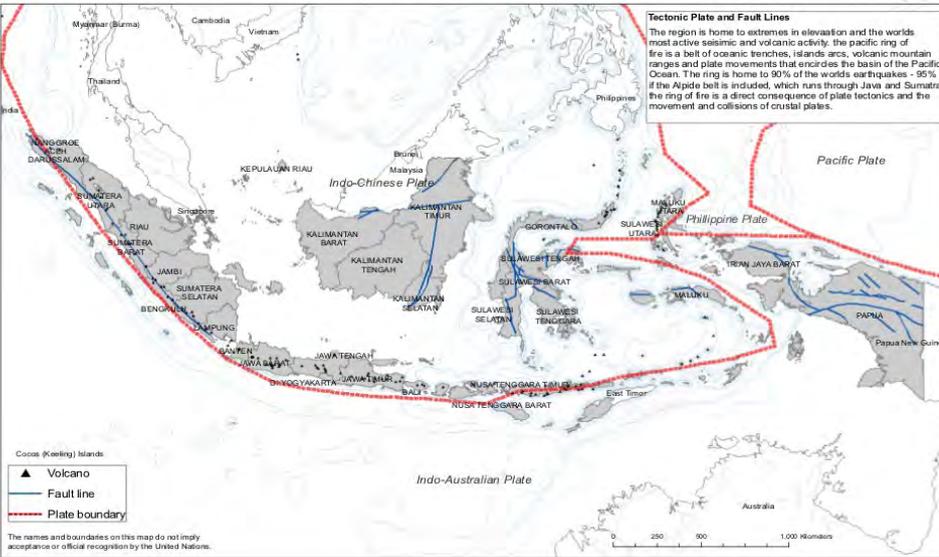


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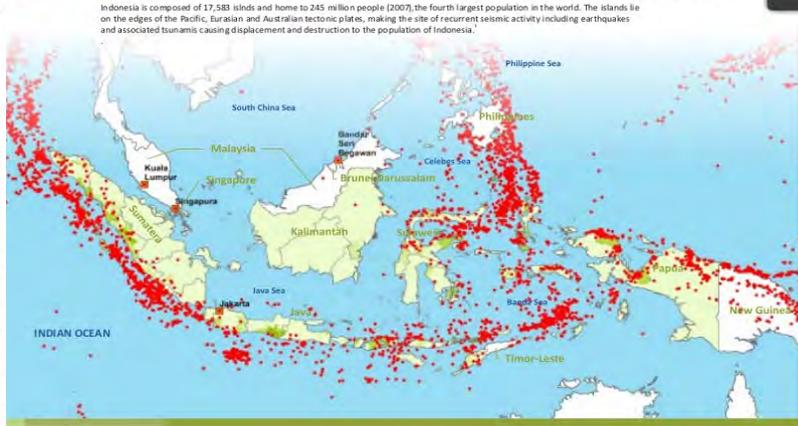
TECTONOGENIC HAZARDS

INDONESIA- Tectonic Plates and Fault Lines

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
05 March 2008



Indonesia: Snapshot on Earthquake (Jan 2000 - Oct 2010)



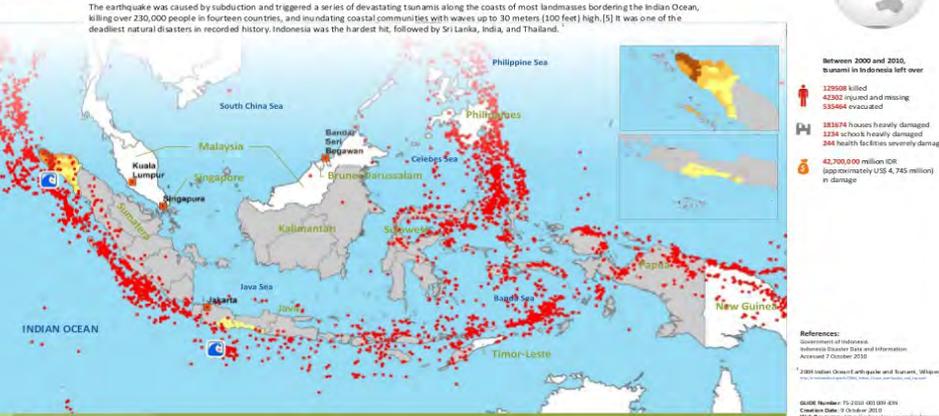
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Between 2000 and 2010, earthquake in Indonesia left over

- 8479 killed
- 52948 injured and missing
- 252092 evacuated
- 191873 affected people
- 875322 houses heavily damaged
- 16464 schools heavily damaged
- 842 health facilities damaged
- 1230 health facilities damaged
- 60 bridges damaged
- 43 km of roads damaged
- \$15,497 million IDR (approx. US\$ 2.5 million) in damage

References:
 Government of Indonesia, Indonesia Disaster Data and Information, Accessed 7 October 2010
 UN/ISDR, Humanitarian Impact, undated 2008
 GUID Number: EQ 2010-08-00001094
 Creation Date: 9 October 2010
 Web Resources: <http://data.unocha.org/indonesia>

Indonesia: Snapshot on Tsunami (Jan 2000 - Oct 2010)



Between 2000 and 2010, tsunami in Indonesia left over

- 32958 killed
- 42302 injured and missing
- 33944 evacuated
- 18328 houses heavily damaged
- 3234 schools heavily damaged
- 244 health facilities severely damaged
- 42,700,000 million IDR (approx. US\$ 4,745 million) in damage

References:
 Government of Indonesia, Indonesia Disaster Data and Information, Accessed 7 October 2010
 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, Wikipedia
 GUID Number: TS 2010-08-00001094
 Creation Date: 9 October 2010
 Web Resources: <http://data.unocha.org/indonesia>

Indonesia: Snapshot on Volcano Eruption (Jan 2000 - Oct 2010)



Between 2000 and 2010, volcano eruption in Indonesia left over

- 12 killed
- 1273 injured and missing
- 37483 evacuated
- 1062 affected people
- 364 houses heavily damaged
- 2 health facilities severely damaged
- 2 bridges damaged
- 2.3 km of roads damaged
- 21,886 million IDR (approx. US\$ 2.37 million) in damage

References:
 Government of Indonesia, Indonesia Disaster Data and Information, Accessed 7 October 2010
 Volcanism in Indonesia, Wikipedia
 GUID Number: VE 2010-08-00001094
 Creation Date: 9 October 2010
 Web Resources: <http://data.unocha.org/indonesia>

Base map sources: OCHA, UN, CIA, USGS, BHR and Bakouurat
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 OCHA

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 OCHA

CLIMATOGENIC HAZARDS



Indonesia: Snapshot on Flood (Jan 2000 - Oct 2010)

Lying along the equator, Indonesia's climate tends to be relatively even year-round. The country experiences two seasons: a wet season and a dry season—with no extremes of summer or winter. For most of Indonesia, the wet season falls between October and April with the dry season between May and September. Some regions, such as Kalimantan and Sumatra, experience only slight differences in rainfall and temperature between the seasons, whereas others, such as Nusa Tenggara, experience far more pronounced differences with droughts in the dry season, and floods in the wet.



Indonesia: Snapshot on Landslides (Jan 2000 - Oct 2010)

Floods and landslides are common in Indonesia, which is densely populated and prone to frequent heavy rains.



Between 2000 and 2010, flood in Indonesia left over:

- 1374 killed
- 536853 injured and missing
- 3764279 evacuated
- 1346529 affected people
- 67202 houses heavily damaged
- 3220 schools heavily damaged
- 389 worship places severely damaged
- 1489 health facilities severely damaged
- 125 bridges damaged
- 258.09 km of roads damaged
- 93254.6 ha of rice fields damaged
- 1294 ha of forests damaged
- 12395 ha of ponds damaged
- 67 units of irrigations damaged
- 6,352,010 million IDR (approximately US\$ 705.7 million) in damage

References:
Government of Indonesia, Indonesia Disaster Data and Information, Accessed 7 October 2010
Geography of Indonesia, Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Indonesia
GUIDE Number: I-201-01-002019-020
Created Date: 9 October 2010
Web Resources: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia>



Between 2000 and 2010, landslide in Indonesia left over:

- 3973 killed
- 4989 injured and missing
- 87930 evacuated
- 120371 affected people
- 13499 houses heavily damaged
- 41 schools heavily damaged
- 32 worship places severely damaged
- 4 health facilities severely damaged
- 17 bridges damaged
- 299.63 km of roads damaged
- 107 ha of rice fields damaged
- 30 ha of forests damaged
- 260 units of irrigations damaged
- 3,364,179 million IDR (approximately US\$ 353.3 million) in damage

References:
Government of Indonesia, Indonesia Disaster Data and Information, Accessed 7 October 2010
Geography of Indonesia, Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Indonesia
GUIDE Number: I-201-01-002019-020
Created Date: 9 October 2010
Web Resources: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia>

Base map sources: OCHA, UN, G4, USGS, BPR and Bakosurtanal

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Indonesia: Snapshot on Typhoon (Jan 2000 - Oct 2010)

The main variable of Indonesia's climate is not temperature or air pressure, but rainfall. The area's relative humidity ranges between 70 and 90%. Winds are moderate and generally predictable, with monsoons usually blowing in from the south and east in June through September and from the northwest in December through March. Typhoons and large scale storms pose little hazard to mariners in Indonesia waters; the major danger comes from swift currents in channels, such as the Lombok and Sape straits.



Between 2000 and 2010, typhoon in Indonesia left over:

- 380 killed
- 31423 injured and missing
- 313813 evacuated
- 669792 affected people
- 79660 houses heavily damaged
- 4296 schools heavily damaged
- 25 worship places severely damaged
- 34 health facilities severely damaged
- 1 bridges damaged
- 80 ha of rice fields damaged
- 43,949,467 million IDR (approximately US\$ 4,661 million) in damage

References:
Government of Indonesia, Indonesia Disaster Data and Information, Accessed 7 October 2010
Climate of Indonesia, Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_of_Indonesia
GUIDE Number: I-201-01-002019-020
Created Date: 9 October 2010
Web Resources: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia>



Indonesia: Snapshot on Drought (Jan 2000 - Oct 2010)

Lying along the equator, Indonesia's climate tends to be relatively even year-round. The country experiences two seasons: a wet season and a dry season—with no extremes of summer or winter. For most of Indonesia, the wet season falls between October and April with the dry season between May and September. Some regions, such as Kalimantan and Sumatra, experience only slight differences in rainfall and temperature between the seasons, whereas others, such as Nusa Tenggara, experience far more pronounced differences with droughts in the dry season, and floods in the wet.



Between 2000 and 2010, drought in Indonesia left over:

- 88 killed
- 840 injured and missing
- 23353 evacuated
- 231388 affected people
- 8554 houses damaged
- 18715.81 ha of rice fields damaged
- 1084.41 ha of forests damaged
- 832,485 million IDR (approximately US\$ 92.5 million) in damage

References:
Government of Indonesia, Indonesia Disaster Data and Information, Accessed 7 October 2010
Geography of Indonesia, Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Indonesia
GUIDE Number: I-201-01-002019-020
Created Date: 9 October 2010
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Base map sources: OCHA, UN, G4, USGS, BPR and Bakosurtanal

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PRESIDEN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA

NOMOR 24 TAHUN 2007

TENTANG

PENANGGULANGAN BENCANA

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA



REPUBLIK INDONESIA

RENCANA NASIONAL
PENANGGULANGAN BENCANA



RENCANA AKSI NASIONAL
PENGURANGAN RISIKO BENCANA
2010 - 2012

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;

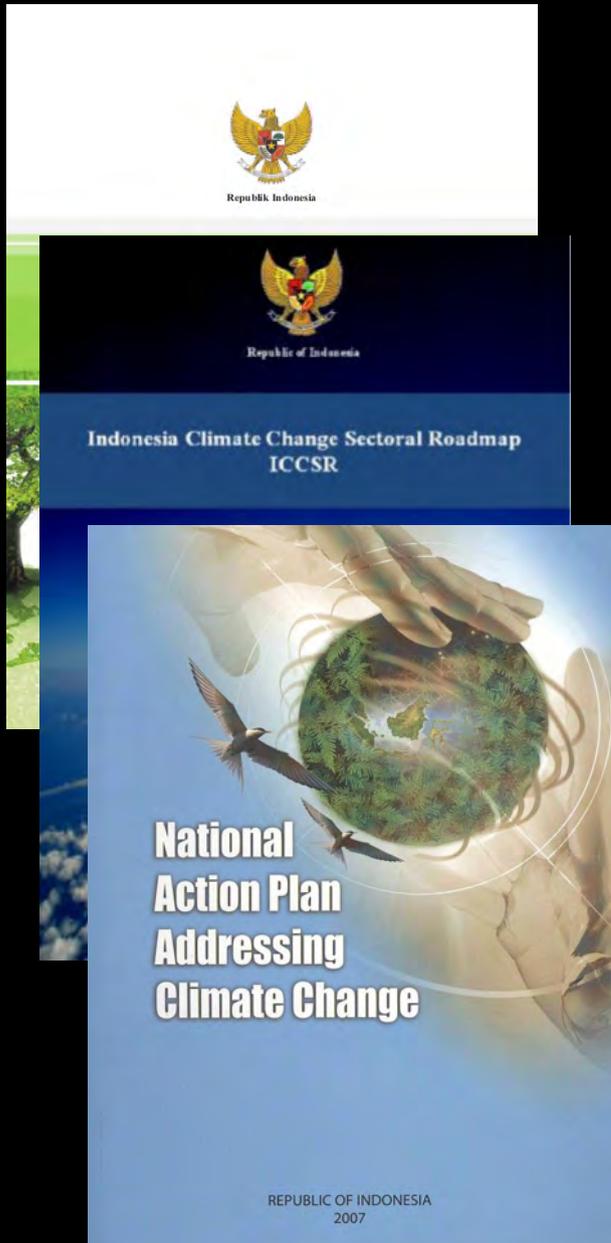
CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

National Action Plan on Climate Change (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 & communities development programs and projects

GOVERNMENT 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 triggered 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