

# Disaster Risk Information in Indonesia

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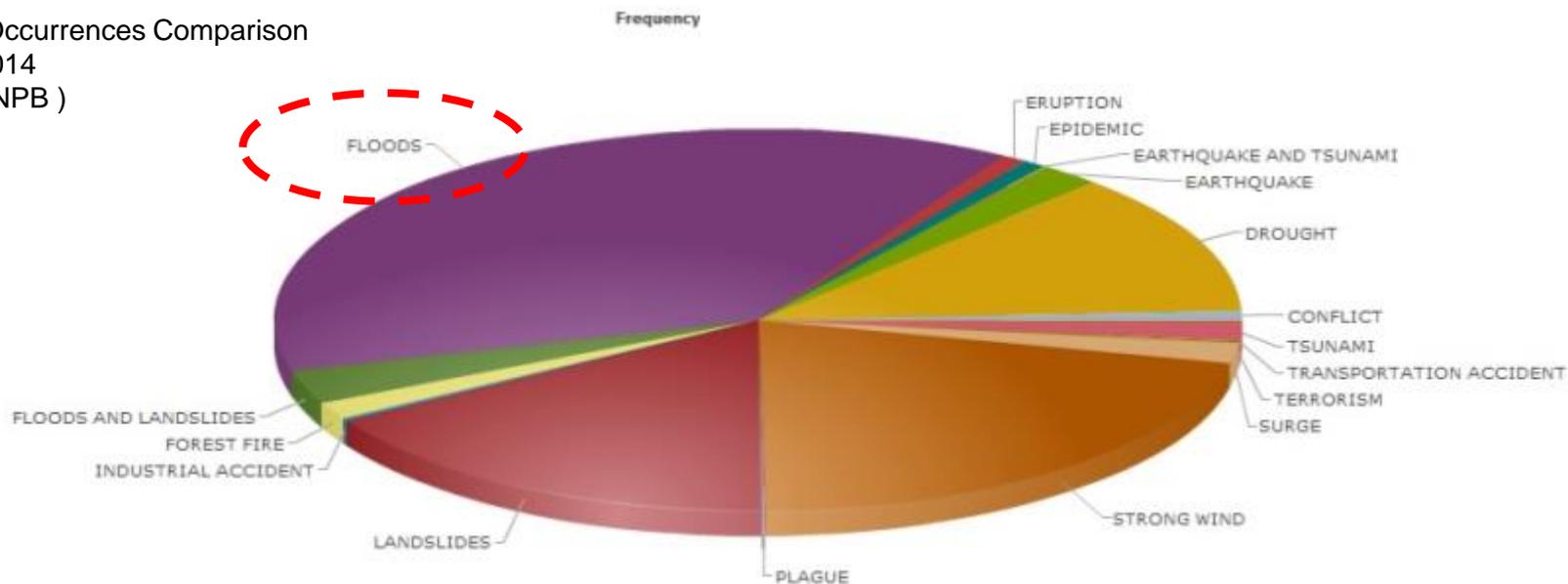
Sub-Directorate of Disaster Management  
Directorate General of Water Resources  
Ministry of Public Works  
Republic of Indonesia

*Bangkok - Thailand, June 2014*



# DISASTERS IN INDONESIA

Disasters Occurrences Comparison  
1815 s.d 2014  
(Source: BNPB )



Flood is the most common disaster with more than 40% from all disaster that happened in Indonesia

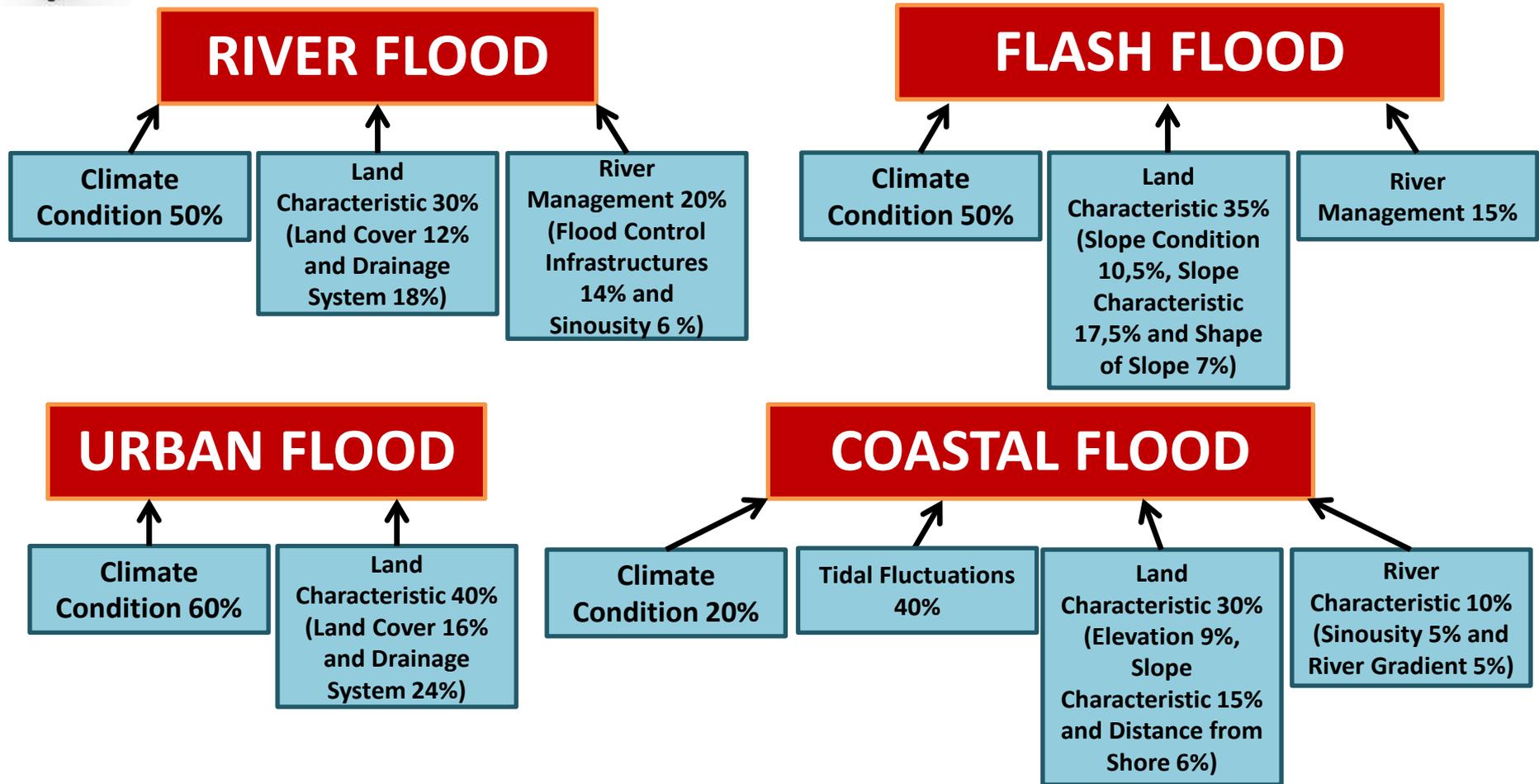
climate change resulting in increased rainfall and floods than before





# Basic Idea for Flood Risk Map

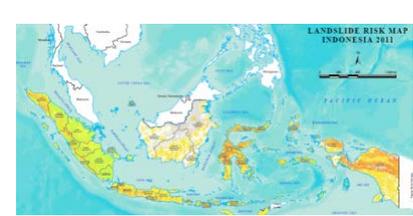
Mapping is done using the Geomorphology approach with variables



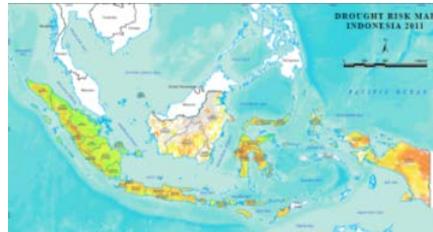
Variables were obtained from a variety of agencies, The Directorate General of Water Resources can only provide data related to river and coastal management,

For climate conditions and precipitation derived from BMKG, the data for drainage systems from the local government and BIG collect them and do the mapping, Therefore it is very important to have MOU as the basis of cooperation so that risk mapping can be done

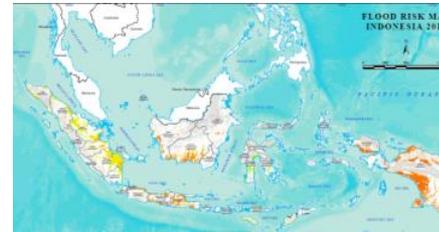
# Risk Information for Measures of Water-Related Disaster Management



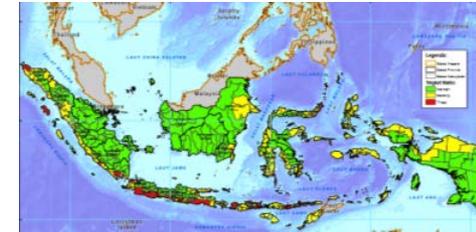
**Landslide Risk Map**



**Drought Risk Map**



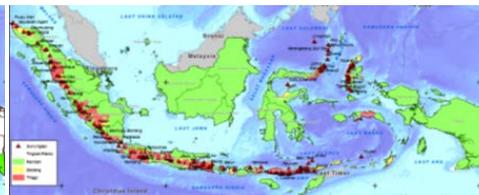
**Flood Risk Map**



**Tsunami Risk Map**



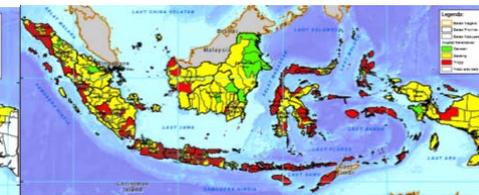
**Tidal wave and Abrasion Risk Map**



**Volcano Eruption Risk Map**



**Social Conflict Risk Map**



**Social & Economy Disturbance Risk Map**

In determining the flood prevention activities both infrastructure and non-infrastructure and every water resource management activities in Indonesia based on the River Basin Territory Strategic Plan and River Basin Territory Implementation Plan which is signed and legalized by the Minister of Public Works

Determination of the Plans of River Basin is made based on a lot of variables which are divided into 5 important aspects, firstly the conservation of water resources, Utilization of water resources, the Management of destructive force of water, water resources information systems and community empowerment

As for the management of destructive force of water itself requires a variety of information such as the risk of landslide, tsunami, drought, flood, tidal wave and coastal abrasion up to social and economy disturbance risk map and the risk of community conflict in Indonesia

With so many disaster-related variable that calculated, it is expected that any development done in the management of destructive force of the water can also be integrated so that the risk reduction can be obtained effectively



**THANK YOU**

