

ASEAN IWRM PERFORMANCE REPORTS & MONITORING INDICATORS

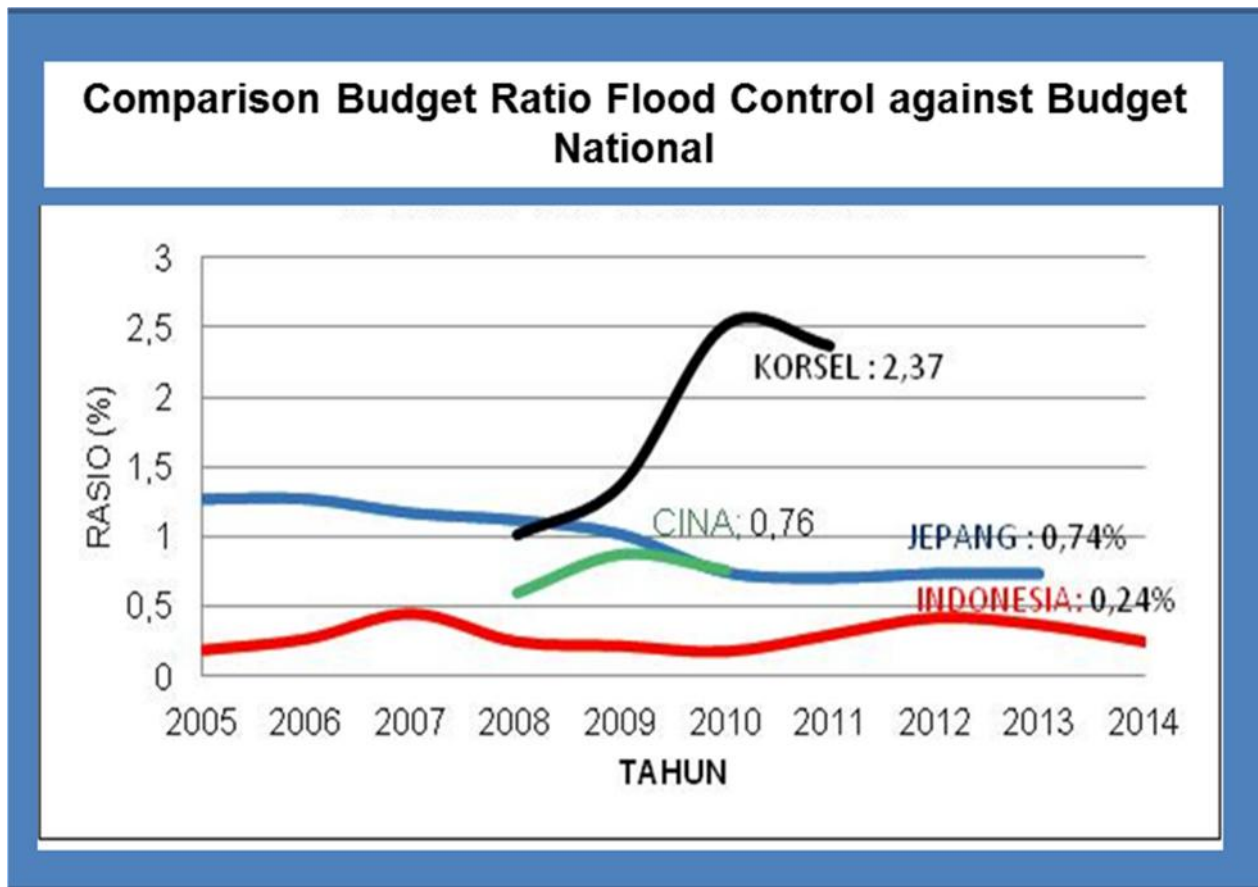
Indonesia 2010 Report (Flood Management)

Outcome Indicators

IWRM Issue 4 - Flood Management (15 indicators)			
Indicator Types	Indicators	Progress	Description
Outcome Indicators	1. Total area affected by flood (target reduction in flooded area)	178.461 ha	21.539 ha of farm 20.646 ha of fishery 35.021 ha of settlement 109.315 ha of paddy field 940 ha of irrigation
	2. Total number of people affected by flood (target reduction in the number of people/households affected)	100.408 people	224 died 300 disappeared 99.884 evacuated
	3. Annual cost of flood damages	2,102 Trillion IDR	Includes all activities to prevent and control of all the damage from flooding, volcanic lava, and also coastal protection
	4. Percentage of annual national budget allocated to flood management	0,16%	from the total of DIPA (list the contents of budgetary) from national budget (1.313,76 Trillion IDR) See Note 1
	5. Percentage of flood-prone areas in the country covered by early flood warning systems	9,25 %	including all areas in Java Island and one area in Celebes Island See Note 2
	6. Percentage of flood-prone areas in the country covered by real-time flood monitoring system	6,27 %	only available in Java Island

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Note 1



Note 2

The early flood warning and real-time flood monitoring system is being monitored by the RBO (River Basin Organizations) in their respective areas. Not all RBO in Indonesia have this system, but only in selected major rivers with a high risk of flooding (flood prone areas). There are ten RBO with early flood warning system, and nine RBO with real-time monitoring system from total 33 RBO in Indonesia. This system includes the flood information boards, forecasting models, water level and rainfall telemetry station.

Enabling Environment Indicators

EE Indicators	1. Any "Policy" on flood management and river conservation	Yes (8)	Effectiveness of Output is monitored and evaluated Peraturan Pemerintah No. 42 Tahun 2008 tentang Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air (Government Regulation Nr. 42 of 2008 regarding Water Resources Management) See Note 1
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Source: ASEAN Working Group for Water Resources Management (AWGWRM) – April 2015
 [weblink - aseaniwrm.water.gov.my]

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	2. Any “Legislation/Regulations” on flood management and river conservation	Yes (8)	<p>Effectiveness of Output is monitored and evaluated</p> <p>UU RI No. 7 Tahun 2004 tentang Sumber Daya Air (Law of Indonesia Nr. 7 of 2004 regarding Water Resources)</p> <p>See Note 2</p>
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Note 1

On Government Regulation Nr. 42 of 2008 regarding Water Resources Management in Chapter V, Clause 49 – 64, regarding Conservation, explained about conservation of water resources, including rivers, which is intended to maintain the continuity of existence, carrying capacity, capacity, and the function of water resources. To achieve the goals, several regulations had been set regarding the protection and conservation of water resources, water preservation, water quality management, and water pollution control.

Note 2

More details about flood management and river conservation explained on Law of Indonesia Nr. 7 of 2004 regarding Water Resources, Chapter III, and Clause 20 – 25, regarding water resources conservation. In this regulation explained about the conservation of water resources shall be conducted through the protection and conservation of water resources, water preservation, and management of water quality and water pollution control with reference to water resources management scheme set out in each basin.

Institutional Set-up Indicators

IS Indicators	1. Any flood management regulatory agencies	Yes (8)	<p>Effectiveness of Output is monitored and evaluated</p> <p>the agency who manage the flood regulatory is BNPB (Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management)</p> <p>See Note 1</p>
	2. Any institutional arrangements among related agencies to manage flood	Yes (8)	<p>Effectiveness of Output is monitored and evaluated</p> <p>the arrangements are being held by BNPB</p> <p>See Note 2</p>

Note 1

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BNPB has the goals to protect the nation from the threat of disasters through risk reduction, to build a reliable system of disaster management, and organizing disaster management in a planned, integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive. This regulatory agency provides guidance and direction to the disaster relief effort that includes disaster prevention, emergency response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in a fair and equitable, establishes standardization and implementation of disaster management needs based on the laws and regulations, delivering disaster management information to the public, and develop guidelines for the establishment of the Regional Disaster Management Agency.

Note 2

In May 2010, there is institutional arrangement among BNPB and ITB (Bandung Institute of Technology) MoU Nr. 02/KB/DIKTI/2010 associated with the development of human resources, through education, training, research and community service in the field of disaster management, including floods, as well as the development of science and technology in the field of Disaster Management.

Management Tools Indicators

MT Indicators	1. Any implementation of Integrated Flood Management (IFM) approaches involving the use of structural and non-structural flood mitigation measures	No (4)	Existence of a plan to produce the Output. The implementation has been planned but still no real action implemented in this year
	2. Any program to develop flood hazard and flood risk maps	Yes (8)	Effectiveness of Output is monitored and evaluated the program has been run since 2006 by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BNPB (Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management) 2. Dirjen SDA Kementrian PU-PR (Directorate General of Water Resources, The Ministry of Public Works and Housing) 3. BMKG (Indonesian Agency for Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics) 4. BIG (Indonesian National Coordinator for Survey and Mapping) And since then until 2010 there are 55 maps had been created. See Note 1

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	3. Any river basin flood zoning and land use planning	Yes (8)	Effectiveness of Output is monitored and evaluated the flood zoning was made by BNPB and the land use planning was made by Dirjen Tata Ruang Kementrian PU-PR (Directorate General of Regional and City Planning, The Ministry of Public Works and Housing)
	4. Any program to control the loss of existing low-lying flood detention areas to development	Yes (8)	Effectiveness of Output is monitored and evaluated The program was arranged by BNPB
	5. Any climate adaptation program to mitigate the potential impacts of extreme floods due to climate change	No (4)	Existence of a plan to produce the Output. the implementation has been planned but still no real action implemented in this year

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Note 1

Tahun								
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kab. Banyumas	Kab. Cilacap	Kab. Brebes	Kab. Pandegelang	Sragen	Pekanbaru	Blora	Sintang	Medan
Kab. Grobogan	Kab. Jombang	Kab. Gresik	Kab. Tangerang	Sukoharjo	Pontianak	Banyumas* ^{***}	Sanggau	Deli Serdang
Kab. Ogan Komerling Ilir	Kab. Lampung Barat	Kab. Karawang	Kab. Cirebon	Kab. Pemalang	Sambas	Ponorogo	Putussibau/ Kapas Hulu	Padang
Kota Semarang	Kab. Mojokerto	Kab. Kebumen	Kab. Pekalongan	Kab. Klaten	Banjarmasin	Pacitan	Palangkaraya	Solok
Kab. Sidoarjo	Kab. Pati	Kab. Ngawi	Kab. Kulonprogo	Kab. Lamongan	Banjar	Surabaya*	Barito	Bungo
Kab. Situbondo	Kota Padang	Kab. Tegal	Kab. Kudus	Kab. Banyuwangi	Balikpapan	Sidoarjo*	Belu	Tebo
Kota Surabaya	Kota Medan		Kab. Madiun	Subang	Barito Kuala	Sampang	Manggarai	Lampung Utara
Kab. Ogan Komerling Ulu	Kota Palu		Kab. Magetan	Probolinggo	Nganjuk	Semarang*	Sikka	Tanggamus
Kota Palembang	Kab. Serang		Kab. Tuban	Kab. Minahasa & Kota Manado	Tulungagung	Singaraja	Rokan Hulu	Pati
Kab. Bandung	Prop. DKI		Kab. Pasuruan	Kota Samarinda	Kediri	Kota Denpasar	Rokan Hilir	Grobogan
			Kab. Jember	Purworejo	Trenggalek	Bolaang Mongondow	Kampar	Bantul
			Kab. Marros & Kota Makassar		Lebak	Bolaang Mongondow Timur**	Majene	Jombang
						Bolaang Mongondow Selatan**	Luwuk Utara	Bangkalan
						Kota Mataram	Luwuk Timur	Situbondo
						Pinrang	Bone	Barito Selatan
						Sidenreng Rappang		Barito Timur
						Wajo		Palu
						Aceh Utara**		Sigibiromaru
						Kota Lhoksumawe**		Kendari
						Kab. Bireun**		Konawe Selatan
						Kab. Pidie**		
						Kab. Pidie Jaya**		
10	14	6	13	12	12	22 (18 Peta baru, 4 Peta hasil updating)	15	20
								124

The flood hazard and flood risk maps has been run since 2006 – 2014 with an increasing number of maps:

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