

Risk Mapping Indonesia

Sector Disaster Risk Reduction & Emergency Aid

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Appendix: hazard map Indonesia

Republic of Indonesia

Fast Facts¹

Capital: Jakarta (9 million) Population: 245 million Population Density: 135 / sq. km Administrative regions: 30 provinces, 2 special regions, 1 capital district Major ethnic groups: Javanese 40.6%, Sundanese 15%, Madurese 3.3%, Minangkabau 2.7%, Betawi 2.4%, Bugis 2.4%, Banten 2%, Banjar 1.7%	Major religion: Muslim 86.1%, Protestant 5.7%, Roman Catholic 3%, Hindu 1.8%, Official languages: Bahasa Indonesia (official), English Climate: tropical hot, humid; moderate in highlands Pop. Affected by natural disasters (average/year/mln people): 1 364 World Risk Index: 28 (173) Cordaid sectors: CT, DRR, Ondernemen
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Hazards

Natural Hazards

Earthquakes

Indonesia is located where three tectonic plates meet. The country experiences frequent seismic activity. In the case of Indonesia they also frequently occur at sea which may add to the danger of tsunamis. During the period from 1600-2006 there were 110 incidents of tsunami waves where 90% were caused by tectonic earthquakes. The tsunami of December 26 in south-east Asia was caused by an earthquake under water with a magnitude of 9.0.² Around 5% of Indonesia's large population is directly exposed to earthquakes, which is about 11 million people and makes it one of the most hazardous countries regarding earthquakes. Around 2,5 million people are exposed to tsunamis in the country.³

Floods

Floods are also a common phenomenon in Indonesia with several floods occurring yearly. About 1 million are directly exposed to flood hazard in Indonesia which ranks the country very high regarding this hazard.⁴ Due to the tropical climate heavy rainfall in short time periods is common place. Indonesia holds more than 5 thousand rivers and 30% run through major densely populated areas. Particularly the west is susceptible to floods because of the heavy precipitation and shallow rivers.⁵ Rainy season runs from December to March in the north-east and from June to October in the south-west. Floods may occur all year.⁶

Volcanoes

Indonesia contains the most volcanoes of any country in the world, around 80 are active and threatening. Significant volcanic activity happens mostly on the Java, western Sumatra, the Sunda and Halmahera Islands, Sulawesi, Sangihe and in the Banda Sea. The most active volcano in Indonesia is the Merapi or 'Decade Volcano' (Java). This volcano has had over a dozen known deadly eruptions. From 1997-2006,

¹ CIA Factbook (2011). Indonesia. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html> viewed on 28.11.2011.

² Cordaid Yogyakarta Representative Office (2006). Disaster Risk Management Desk Study, Indonesia.

³ PreventionWeb (2011). Indonesia. Risk Profile/Disaster Profile. <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/statistics/risk.php?cid=80> viewed on 28.11.2011.

⁴ PreventionWeb (2011). Indonesia. Risk Profile/Disaster Profile. <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/statistics/risk.php?cid=80> viewed on 28.11.2011.

⁵ Cordaid Yogyakarta Representative Office (2006). Disaster Risk Management Desk Study, Indonesia.

⁶ WFP (2011). Seasonal and Hazards Calendar. WFP Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch.

there were 52 volcanic eruptions recorded.⁷ Other notable volcanoes are Agung (Bali), Awu, Karangetang (Sangihe Islands), Krakatau (Sunda straight), Makian (Maluku Islands), Raung (Java) and Tambora (Sumbawa).⁸

Drought

Another threat from nature is related to scarcity of food during a long, extended dry season, especially in the eastern part of Indonesia. Such conditions can be aggravated by the symptoms of El-Nino. About 2 million people are exposed to droughts. Droughts are common when the dry season is exceptionally long, areas such as West Nusa Tenggara, Nusa Tenggara Timor and some areas in Sulawesi, Kalimantan, and Papua.⁹

Landslides and mudslides

Landslides often occur in the rainy season in the Bukit Barisan mountain range (Sumatra) and the mountain slopes of Java, Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara. Due to the loss of the natural ecosystems buffer by logging the effects have become much more severe. Added to that the porous volcanic soil is very prone to land and mudslides.¹⁰ Landslides can occur all year round.¹¹

Hurricanes

According to Government of Indonesia data, from 1997-2006, there were 325 floods incidents and 143 hurricanes which displaced at least 400,000 persons and caused damaged/loss up to 1 trillion rupiahs (USD 1 billion).¹² However, most of Indonesia is not positioned in a hurricane prone area; this actually runs just north and south of the country.¹³ Generally, the period of tropical storms is from October to April.

Environmental hazards

Indonesia is also threatened by environmental hazards such as deforestation, this leads to the intensification of certain natural disasters. Logging, mining, and the creation of large plantations have reduced the natural environment's capacity and human capacity to withstand the challenges posed by nature, as well as that of communities whose livelihood is based on access to natural resources. Water pollution from industrial wastes and sewage as well as air pollution are a problem in urban areas.¹⁴

Forest Fires

Forest fires occur in Indonesia. Recent patterns of logging and grazing have left large areas of Indonesia particularly susceptible to fire. Widespread fires in 1997 and 2006 blanketed Southeast Asia in incredible smog for several months, causing an estimated \$1.3 billion in damage to the region. Fire hazards are said to be largest in south Sumatra, south Kalimantan, Java and Nusa Tenggara Timor.¹⁵

Sidoarjo mud flow

The Sidoarjo mud flow is a mud volcano in east Java that has been in eruption since May 2006. This biggest mud volcano in the world is said to be created by the blowout of a natural gas well drilled by PT Lapindo Brantas, although company officials contend that it was caused by a distant earthquake. At its peak Lusi was spewing up to 180,000 m³ of mud per day. In mid August 2011, mud was being discharged at

⁷ Cordaid Yogyakarta Representative Office (2006). Disaster Risk Management Desk Study, Indonesia.

⁸ CIA Factbook (2011). Indonesia. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html> viewed on 28.11.2011.

⁹ Cordaid Yogyakarta Representative Office (2006). Disaster Risk Management Desk Study, Indonesia.

¹⁰ Cordaid Yogyakarta Representative Office (2006). Disaster Risk Management Desk Study, Indonesia.

¹¹ WFP (2011). Seasonal and Hazards Calendar. WFP Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch.

¹² Cordaid Yogyakarta Representative Office (2006). Disaster Risk Management Desk Study, Indonesia.

¹³ Global Risk Data Platform (2010). Maps. Indonesia. Risk/Hazard / Event. <http://preview.grid.unep.ch/index.php?preview=map&lang=eng> viewed on 30.11.2011.

¹⁴ CIA Factbook (2011). Indonesia. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html> viewed on 28.11.2011.

¹⁵ Herawati, H., Santoso, H., Forner, C. (2006). Forest Fires and Climate Change in Indonesia. TroFCCA. <http://www.cifor.org/trofcca/asia/docs/Forest%20Fire%20&%20CC.pdf> viewed on 28.11.2011.

a rate of 10,000 cubic metres per day. This was a significant decline from a year previous year. It is expected that the flow will continue for the next 25 to 30 years. Although the Sidoarjo mud flow has been contained by levees since November 2008, the flooding still regularly disrupts local highways and villages and further breakouts of mud are still possible. This phenomenon is displacing many hundreds of families.¹⁶

Epidemics

The degree of risk for contracting a disease in Indonesia is very high. The main diseases in the country are bacterial diarrhoea, hepatitis A and E, typhoid fever, chikungunya, dengue fever and malaria. Epidemics occur often in Indonesia, a large dengue epidemic in 2004 killed more than 600 people, it was allowed to spread so easily due to situations created by different natural disasters at the time.¹⁷

Conflict hazard

Aceh

It is thought to have been in Aceh where Islam was first established in Southeast Asia. Aceh has a history of political independence and fierce resistance to control by outsiders. Aceh has substantial natural resources, including oil and natural gas - some estimates put Aceh gas reserves as being the largest in the world. Relative to most of Indonesia, it is a religiously conservative area.

During 1970s the people of Aceh called for independence. Yet, the movement had a small number of followers. The province followed Suharto's policy of economic development and industrialisation. During late 80s several security threats lead the Indonesian central government to send troops to Aceh. In the late 90s, chaos in Java and an ineffective government gave an advantage to the Free Aceh Movement and resulted in a rebellion, this time with large support from the Acehnese people. Indonesian government responded in 2001 by broadening Aceh's autonomy and giving its government the right to apply Sharia law more broadly and the right to receive direct foreign investment. However, it did not end here and in 2003 an offensive began and a state of emergency was proclaimed in the area.

The war was still going on when the Tsunami Disaster of 2004 hit. Aceh was the closest point of land to the epicentre. It wiped out many supplies, and killed many personnel from both sides and it drew a lot of international attention to the conflict. Interestingly, it helped trigger the peace agreement in 2005 between the government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement, mediated by former Finnish president Martti Ahtisaari. Post-Suharto Indonesia and the liberal-democratic reform period, as well as changes in the Indonesian military, helped create an environment more favorable to peace talks. Aceh has been granted broader autonomy through Aceh Government Legislation and the right of the Acehnese to establish local political parties to represent their interests.¹⁸

Further demonstrations end-month due to increased fears of pre-election violence in Aceh after Partai Aceh claimed it would boycott 24 Dec local elections, protesting Constitutional Court's decision to allow independent candidates.¹⁹

Papua

A small guerrilla group called Free Papua Organisation (OPM), has been fighting for independence ever since the 1960s, the population in fact supports non-violent efforts to get same result. A Special autonomy package for Papua, passed by Indonesian parliament 2001, was undercut by decision of Megawati government January 2003 to divide Papua into two provinces - Papua and West Papua -- as way of weakening support for independence. The continuous tension and instances of violence in the area mostly

¹⁶ Wikipedia (2011). Sidoarjo mud flow. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sidoarjo_mud_flow viewed 22.12.2011.

¹⁷ Searo (n.d.). Indonesia. http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Dengue_dengue_Indonesia.pdf viewed on 28.11.2011.

¹⁸ Wikipedia (2011). Aceh. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aceh#Free_Aceh_Movement viewed on 28.11.2011.

related to inequality and distribution of resources. There is also a slow implementation of the Special Autonomy law and political dialogue and expression are limited. There is still distrust between the Government of Indonesia and the Papuans who still tend to see this situation as a security problem rather than a political one.²⁰ In October 2011 crisis struck again when violence broke out in during a strike.²¹

Ambon and Moluccas

The southern areas was one of few who preferred Dutch control, some leaders proclaimed the Republic of South Moluccas (RMS) in 1950 rather than submit to Jakarta. The RMS movement was largely Christian in area almost equally divided between Christians and Muslims. It was defeated November 1950 after brief but bloody war where 12,000 Ambonese families fled to Netherlands. After Suharto fell it was peaceful on the island. However in 1999, a full-scale war erupted between Christians and Muslims. Thousands of people had been killed and hundred thousand more displaced until the peace agreement in 2002. Minor outbreaks have still occurred since then as tensions remain about distribution of resources, access to land and corruption.²²

A serious eruption of communal violence in Ambon happened late 2011 which was ignited by the death of a Muslim in the Christian area. The violence killed 8, dozens of houses were burned down, and around 4,000 people were displaced as tensions remain in the area. President Yudhoyono set up a new unit on Papua to accelerate development and address political concerns.

Sectarian violence and communal conflicts

In Sulawesi, street violence between Christian and Muslim gangs has been going on in the 90s and onwards. Calm has returned to the region now. The underlying issues are related to justice and accountability and the effective use of recovery funding.

West Kalimantan faced ethnic conflict between the Dayaks and Madurese between 1996 and 2003. The Dayaks feel that the Madurese migrants have taken their land and economic opportunities. Over a thousand people had been killed due to the violence and 100 thousand people have been displaced.

Due to a large decentralisation program by the Government of Indonesia tensions have risen as new districts have been created along communal and ethnic lines. Furthermore, the government is failing to handle the stream of IDPs who can cause more tensions elsewhere.

Islam and extremism

The Darul Islam (DI) is a core movement of the late 1940s which led to the creation of the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) terrorist organisation. The DI want an Islamic State of Indonesia and were joined by other movements. They were defeated but the Indonesian army in the 50s but revived two decades later. Networks connected to JI and DI are still recruiting for new members. The JI have been involved in the 2000 Christmas Eve bombings, October 2002 Bali bomb, August 2003 Marriot bomb, September 2004 Australian embassy bomb, October 2005 Bali bombings and July 2009 Marriot-Ritz Carlton bombings. They were also active in the sectarian conflict in Poso and Ambon. Government de-radicalisation initiatives, the capture or killing of influential leaders and internal JI debates over the legitimate use of violence, have all played a role in decreasing the threat of future terrorism but it has not been eliminated.²³

¹⁹ International Crisis Group (2011). Crisis watch database. Indonesia. <http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/publication-type/crisiswatch/crisiswatch-database.aspx?CountryIDs=%7b31FFC734-F47F-4E3C-91D4-5273537D1775%7d#results> viewed on 29.11.2011.

²⁰ International Crisis Group (2010). Indonesia Conflict History. <http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/key-issues/research-resources/conflict-histories/indonesia.aspx> viewed on 29.11.2011.

²¹ International Crisis Group (2011). Crisis watch database. Indonesia. <http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/publication-type/crisiswatch/crisiswatch-database.aspx?CountryIDs=%7b31FFC734-F47F-4E3C-91D4-5273537D1775%7d#results> viewed on 29.11.2011.

²² International Crisis Group (2010). Indonesia Conflict History. <http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/key-issues/research-resources/conflict-histories/indonesia.aspx> viewed on 29.11.2011.

²³ International Crisis Group (2010). Indonesia Conflict History. <http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/key-issues/research-resources/conflict-histories/indonesia.aspx> viewed on 29.11.2011.

IDPs

The social unrest and violence throughout Indonesia (Maluku, North Maluku, Central Sulawesi, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, West Timor) between 1999 and 2002 saw more than 1.4 million people displaced. Another 500 thousand to 700 thousand people have been displaced during the conflict in Aceh before 2004. Further tens of thousands of IDPs have fled due to the situation in Papua since 2001.

There are few reliable statistics since 2005 concerning IDPs. In 2004 there remained an estimated 300 thousand to 600 thousand IDPs in the country. The cause of the vague statistics has been blamed on the lack of capacity and interest by the government to deal with the issues. Some IDPs still live in camps or informal settlements in Central Sulawesi and West Timor. Others have been settled far from urban areas with poor access to services in West Kalimantan, West Timor, Maluku and Central Sulawesi. Still others have returned home but have not regained their land and livelihood, as is the case in Aceh, Central Sulawesi, West and Central Kalimantan and Maluku.²⁴

Vulnerability

Indicators²⁵

Human Development Index (out of 187)	124	Adult literacy rate (% aged >15)	92.2
GDP per capita (USD)	3.813	Mean years of schooling (of adults)	5.8
Gini Coefficient	36.8	Gender inequality index	0.505
Living below 1,25 (USD) a day (% pop)	18.7	Global hunger index (>20 alarming)	12.2 ²⁶
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.4	Corruption perceptions index (10 = clean)	2.8 ²⁷
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	39		

A very vulnerable group in Indonesia are the hundred thousands of IDPs. They do not enjoy basic services and security. In Aceh, Maluku, West Timor, West and Central Kalimantan and Central Sulawesi, former displaced groups do not enjoying basic rights a result of economic, social and political segregation, and inadequate access to land, material and social services. Many of them have poor housing, no basic services and protection, no land and no opportunities to sustain their livelihoods.²⁸

Indonesia is a very densely populated country. The most densely populated area is Java. Sumatra is also quite densely populated, especially around the major cities. Coastal areas are generally at highest risk for tsunami hazard, unfortunately the Indonesian archipelago has a huge coastal area. Volcanoes are also scattered across the island, many of them still active. Volcanic soil is very fertile and many people live in these areas to better sustain their livelihoods²⁹.

Capacity

Government

Indonesia possesses a national disaster risk reduction policy plan and framework since 2007 (Law 24). The main body of disaster management at national level is the national agency for disaster management (BNBP). It is a non ministerial government agency headed by the minister-level official. The agency

²⁴ iDMC (2011). Indonesia. Population and figures. Up to 200,000 people still displaced by conflict in Indonesia in 2010 (January 2011). [http://www.internal-displacement.org/idmc/website/countries.nsf/\(httpEnvelopes\)/5347032E6CECCB46802570B8005A70E2?OpenDocument](http://www.internal-displacement.org/idmc/website/countries.nsf/(httpEnvelopes)/5347032E6CECCB46802570B8005A70E2?OpenDocument) viewed on 29.11.2011.

²⁵ UNDP (2011) Indonesia. <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/IDNml> viewed on 30.11.2011.

²⁶ IFPRI (2011). Global Hunger Index 2011. <http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ghi11.pdf> viewed on 20.12.2011.

²⁷ Transparency International (2010). Corruption Perceptions Index 2010. http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2010/results viewed on 20.12.2011.

²⁸ iDMC (2011). Indonesia. Population and figures. Up to 200,000 people still displaced by conflict in Indonesia in 2010 (January 2011). [http://www.internal-displacement.org/idmc/website/countries.nsf/\(httpEnvelopes\)/5347032E6CECCB46802570B8005A70E2?OpenDocument](http://www.internal-displacement.org/idmc/website/countries.nsf/(httpEnvelopes)/5347032E6CECCB46802570B8005A70E2?OpenDocument) viewed on 29.11.2011.

²⁹ USGS (2009). Living with volcanoes. The plus side of living with volcanoes. Fertile soils. http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/LivingWith/PlusSide/fertile_soils.html viewed 29.11.2011.

formulates policies in disaster risk management (DRM) and IDPs. The implementation is done by different ministries, agencies and institutions. For emergency response the BNPB works together with the national army, Basarnas and PMI (Indonesian Red Cross). Disaster management at the local level is implemented by local DRM agencies, BPBD, which is established at the provincial and district level. They formulate policies and manage the DRM coordination.³⁰

DRM laws have been implemented at the national and regional level. Almost all ministries have policy frameworks concerning DRM, however they have not been implemented on a regional level. Capacity and resource development have improved but there are still some financial and policy constraints. The shift to disaster risk reduction (DRR) needs to be improved along all sectors, as well as the enforcement of land use and spatial planning and the cooperation between bodies. DRR is a national priority in Indonesia but at the local level this is not yet visible everywhere, there is no delegation to the regions and a lack of capacity. At the local level a priority is given to government bodies rather than other participatory and decentralised possibilities while these local capacities still need to be developed.

In Indonesia early warning systems are in place and acted on effectively. There is local level preparedness and active involvement of the media. A major obstacle however is that it is still hard to reach the lowest levels of society and remote areas. The remote areas are also isolated from other information concerning DRR. Risk assessments and analysis is being made in the country but the government does not show political commitment towards its development, and there is a lack of coordination between the agencies. Indonesia does not show active commitment towards reducing the vulnerability of the high risk populations; this is related to the lack of conceptualisation of who is poor and vulnerable. Regarding spatial planning, there are action plans and laws to ensure safety but there is still no safety culture in the country and law enforcement is quite weak. Concerning recovery, Indonesia has no specific recovery and reconstruction funds and there is weak coordination in this phase, this has to do with accountability, transparency and bureaucracy.³¹

Civil Society

The Indonesian National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (PRB) is an independent forum which was established to support and facilitate cooperation among stakeholders on DRR in Indonesia. It tries to accommodate all stakeholders in relation with disaster, and also synchronizing various DRR policy, program and activity in central level.³² However, the work of this forum has not been so prominent. It has not been working in a systematic manner, with measurable work and budget plans. Support in the form of required resources from the involved parties has not been significant either.³³

International Coordination

The humanitarian aid sector has been very diverse in the last half a decade. Coordination and support services have all been of major focus for humanitarian aid in the country. Multilateral organisations have always been the main channel for humanitarian funding in Indonesia. The two major humanitarian funds active are the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF). The HRF introduced a mechanism in Indonesia in 2001 where NGOs registered with the government would be provided with flexible funding to meet short-term needs for the vulnerable.

³⁰ Republic of Indonesia (2010). National Disaster Management Plan.

³¹ PreventionWeb (2011) Indonesia. National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011). HFA Monitor update. http://www.preventionweb.net/files/15941_idn_NationalHFAprogress_2009-11.pdf viewed on 29.11.2011.

³² PreventionWeb (2011). Indonesia national platform. <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/contacts/profile.php?id=4276> viewed on 29.11.2011.

³³ PreventionWeb (2011). Indonesia national platform. <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/contacts/profile.php?id=4276> viewed on 29.11.2011.

A cluster approach was introduced in 2006:

Cluster ³⁴	Lead Agency
Emergency Shelter	IFRC
Early Recovery	UNDP
Health	WHO
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF
Food and Nutrition	UNICEF/WFP
Education	UNICEF / Save the Children
Protection	UNICEF
Agriculture	FAO
Information and Telecommunications	WFP
Logistics	WFP

Cordaid & Partners

Sector DRR

Name and kind of org.	Geo location	Core business	Strategy	turnover	staff
PSPP	Indonesia wide (they indicate but PV feels they have limited capacity and better focus)	Peace building, DRR Experience in ER especially in shelter	Teaching (they are part of university), Community Facilitation (DRR), service delivery (ER)	<100,000	<10
Pusaka	Province Sumatra (including Aceh)	Children's rights	Service delivery Community Facilitation (DRR)	100,000-500,000	10-50
Primari	Province Papua	Health , DRR	Service delivery (health, ER) Community Facilitation (DRR)	100,000-500,000	10-50
Perdhaki	All over Indonesia	Health including ER Limited DRR	Service delivery. Perdhaki is a network of Catholic health institutions in Indonesia.	>500,000	10-50, network : >50
Bina Swadaya	Province Yogyakarta, Java and selected areas were they have programmes	Micro credit, livelihood, DRR	Service delivery (part of the organisation is a profit organisation, we have relation with the consultancy organisation)	>500,000	>50
Insist	Maluku, Java, Yogyakarta, Sumatra, South Sulawesi	DRR, Social transformation, community development, livelihood & energy projects.	Insist is a network organisation with around 25 member organisations with Insist as coordination Unit. Members are quite different in capacity. Members with experience ER: LPTP (yogya), Mitra actie (Padang, sumatra)	Insist: <100,000 Network: >500,000	Insist: 10-50 Network : >50
Karina (caritas Indonesia)	All over Indonesia (dioceses)	DRR and ER	Service delivery , capacity building of dioceses	>500,000	10-50

³⁴ OneResponse (n.d.) Cluster Approach in Indonesia. <http://onerresponse.info/Coordination/ClusterApproach/Pages/Indonesia.aspx> viewed on 17.01.2012.

CRS Indonesia	All over Indonesia	ER - they support Karina but can also as CRS set up emergency programmes	Emergency service delivery and training in ER	100,000-500,000 Depends on emergency situation or not.	10-50
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Sector: Entrepreneurship

Name and kind of org.	Geo location	Core business	Strategy	turnover	staff
WEICHU (MicroSave Indonesia), CSO	National	microfinance	Service delivery	More than 500.000	?
Yayasan Riak Bumi, CSO, network organisation	West kalimantan	Non Timber Forest Produce (environmental sustainability)	Service delivery, business, capacity building	100.000-500.000	10-50
Dian Naga, company	Jakarta	NTPP	business	?	About 10
Lembaga Gemawan, CSO	East and West Kalimantan	NTPP	Service delivery, lobby/advocacy	100.000? or more?	?
VECO Indonesia, international CSO	NTT, Bali, South Sulawesi, East Java	Sustainable agriculture, Value chain development (access to markets)	Service delivery, capacity building, lobby/advocacy	More than 500.000	10-50
SwissContact, international CSO	NTT, West Kalimantan, Bangka, Aceh	Sustainable agriculture, Value chain development (access to markets)	Service delivery, capacity building	More than 500.000	10-50
Indonesian Netherlands Association, Chamber of commerce	Java island, Maluku	Sustainable agriculture, Value chain development (access to markets)	Service delivery, capacity building, lobby/advocacy	More than 500.000	10-50
NTPP Exchange programme - Indonesia chapter, international network	Kalimantan	NTPP	Service delivery, capacity building	Less than 100.000	Less than 10
Cassia Co-op, Company	Sumatra (Kerinci)	Sustainable agriculture, Value chain development (access to markets)	Business, service delivery, capacity building	More than 500.000	10-50

Caritas Network

Karina is supported by CRS but also by Caritas Germany, Caritas Italy, Caritas Australia and Cordaid (present). Normally CRS and Karina will take the lead in the Caritas network in case of a major emergency (such as a tsunami). There is a core group of Caritas agencies that support (fund) Karina in their global plan.

Synthesis

Indonesia is prone to multiple natural hazards; they are very vulnerable on many fronts. Their exposure to hazards is high. Most at risk islands would be Sumatra and Java because they are exposed to multiple hazards. The following points illustrate the main risks in this country based on hazards, vulnerability (as population exposed) and history.

- Earthquake and tsunami are the most threatening hazard in Indonesia. Together 7% of the country is exposed to these hazards, which are over 16 million people. An earthquake would be dangerous near a densely populated city such as Jakarta and metro were 20 million people are concentrated.
- Floods are a direct risk for 1 million people. In the past flood events have affected up to 200 thousand people.
- Volcanic eruptions have in the past affected up to 500 households at once.

Resources & Contact persons

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