

PfR Indonesia country factsheet

Country: Indonesia

Project Area: Banten Bay, Java

Organization(s): Wetlands International

Key data about the project area (area of the beneficiaries):

Population:

Geography:

Main livelihood sectors:

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary groups: They are mainly fishermen and poor rural farmers, who primarily depend on the coast, seas, and agriculture in environmentally sensitive areas that are at high risk of coastal degradation, sea level rise, drought and flood.

What types of hazards occur in project site?

heavy rainfall, flash floods, whirlwinds, landslides. As low lying coastal areas make up a large part of the province, Banten is very vulnerable to sea level rise

How are these hazards exacerbated?

By human activity? (ecosystems degradation)

(?) Politics?

No DRR measures initiated (yet)

(?) Economics?

Climate change?

Projected changes for Southeast Asia show that unusually warm days and nights are likely to increase while unusually cold days and nights are likely to decrease. Projections show a median annual average temperature increase of 2.5°C for the Southeast Asian region by 2080-2090 with a range of 1.5 to 3.7°C (A1B scenario).

It is also likely that there will be more frequent and intense heavy precipitation days over most regions of South East Asia and particularly non-continent parts. Models project a median increase in annual average rainfall of 7% with a range of -2% to +15% possible by 2080 to 2090 (A1B scenario).

Also, sea-level rise is expected to increase by 0.18 to 0.59m by 2100. However, several other models suggest global sea level could rise by as much as one meter.

How are people's livelihoods affected?

Human

Low adaptive capacity. Lack of protected drinking water facilities in times of flood lead to an increase of waterborne diseases, while stagnant water as a result of dysfunctional drainage systems facilitate the spread of diseases such as dengue and malaria. Limited access to health care and limited knowledge of first-aid further aggravates health problems.

Social

Physical

In Banten, seasonal migration to Jakarta takes away labour capacity from rural communities, while migration from other areas to the industrialising zones in Banten brings an influx of outsiders who care less for the condition of Banten's coastal areas.

financial

Natural

The selected communities in Banten province are dependent on the fragile coastal areas. Difficult access to sea (unpredictable fish catch), due to high coastal surges and tides.

Extending raining season is expected to impact on the planting and harvesting, long dry season

Continuing coastal erosion results in loss of land, which adversely affects communities' livelihoods.

The decreasing quality of water of Banten Bay due to pollution has especially impacted shrimp farming. In Banten fish farming is suffering from the disappearance of mangroves and decreasing water quality.

What are the solutions offered by the alliance?

Preparedness

Early warning

Mitigation

development