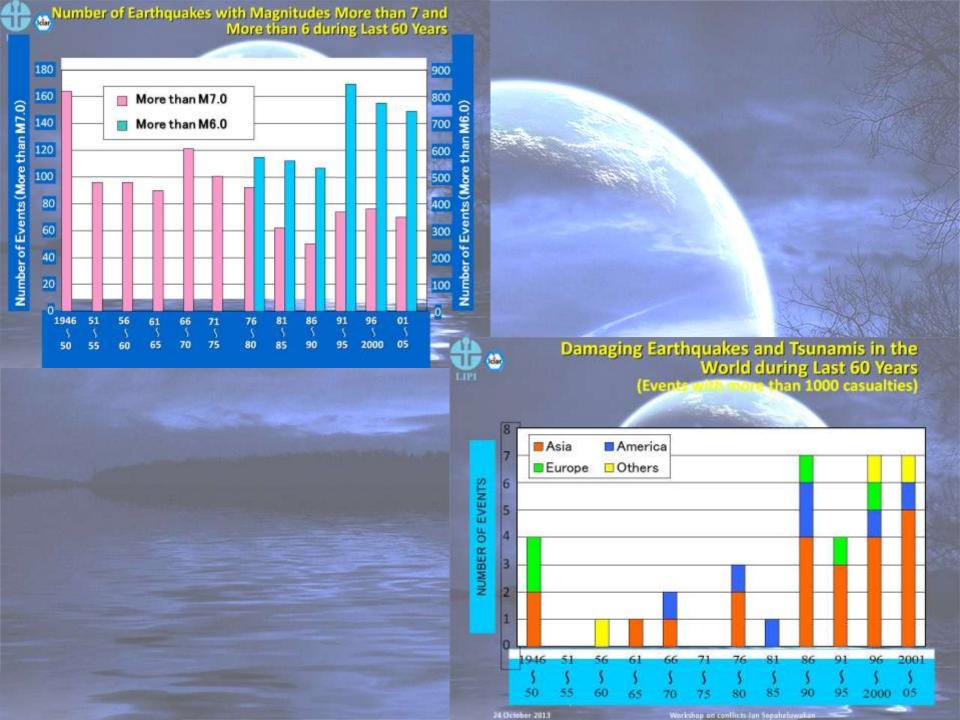


1st Asia Park Congress
Working Group 1
Ecosystem and Disaster
Sendai City, 13 – 15 November 2013

Jan Sopaheluwakan
Senior Advisor
International Center for Interdisciplinary
and Advanced Research-LIPI

The West Java Watershed - Biosphere Reserve and Jakarta Urban Resilient Nexus





Views on natural resources and emvironment



Political

Control



Economy

Sell





Preserve, Conserve



Antropological

Living and negotiated strategy



cosystem se







Provisioning



Regulating



Supporting



- - disease;
 - e.g. nutrient cycles and crop pollination; and
 - e.g. spiritual and recreational
 - benefits



Asia Parks Congress-Sendai



Environment – disaster – development cycle

- Environmental fragility (groundwater, land)
- Dependency on environmental services

Environmental drivers of disaster risk

- Climate change increases hazard risk
 - Degradation of natural infrastructure increases vulnerability
- Environmental degradation reduces livelihood resilience

Disaster

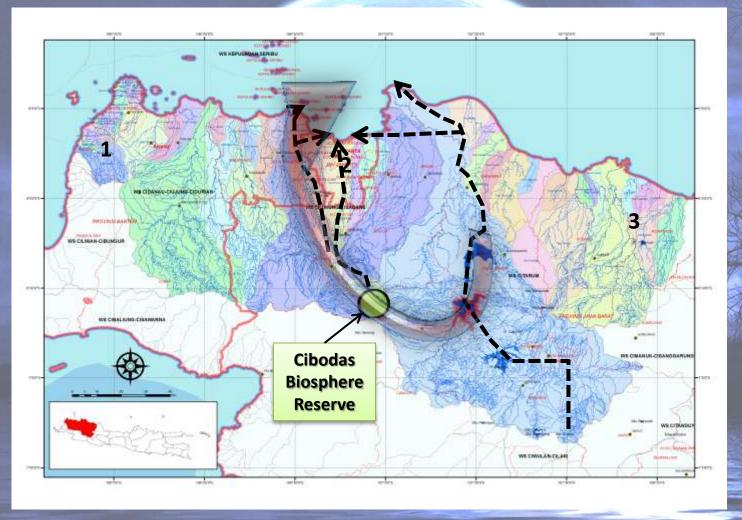
Development

New and recurring vulnerabilities

Environmental impacts of disasters

- Damage to natural resources and ecosystem functions
- Release of hazardous substances
- Unsustainable use of natural resources by disaster response operations

Jakarta vulnerability and dependency on ecosystem services of the surrounding catchments and the Biosphere Reserve



3 major river regions in Jakarta, Banten and West Java: Cidanau, Ciujung, Cidurian - Cisadane, Ciliwung - Citarum



Citarum: the most toxic place on earth! (?)



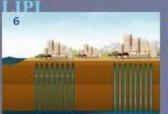


COASTAL JAKARTA – CITARUM HINTERLAND ECOSYSTEM

Sumber: RCMU Bappenas, 2012



VULNERABILITY IN URBANIZED CITARUM WATERSHED (Source: National Development Planning Board)



15m sea water intrusion Caused by ground water extraction & coastal degradation



Lack of sanitation and was atment facilities

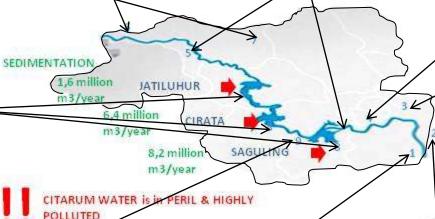


BoD concentrations as high as

300 mg/liter



Water conflict for paddy field in drought season



500,000 m3/year uncollected garbage into

> 1,500 industries supply 280 ton of chemical waste into Citarum everyday!



in 3 DAMs

Uncontrolled expansion of

fish cage operations

4-5cm/year Land Subsidence

Caused by groundwater extraction



Critical Land Caused by deforestation & farming. Erosion in 31.4% Citarum catchment.

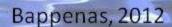
400 Ton vaste from 000 cows

dumped into Citarum everyday!

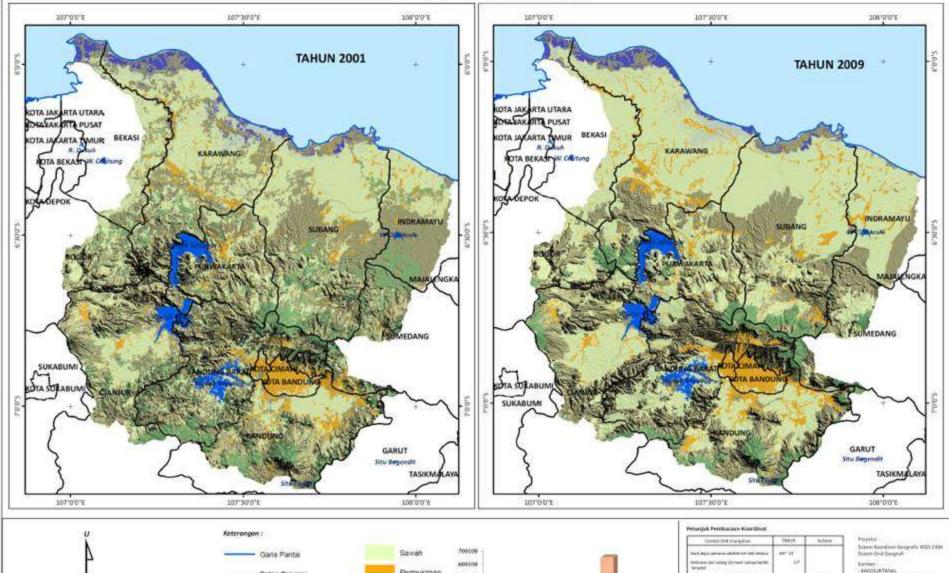
14/11/2013

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LAND USE CHANGE OF RICE FIELDS, HUMAN SETTLEMENT AND FOREST IN CITARUM BASIN





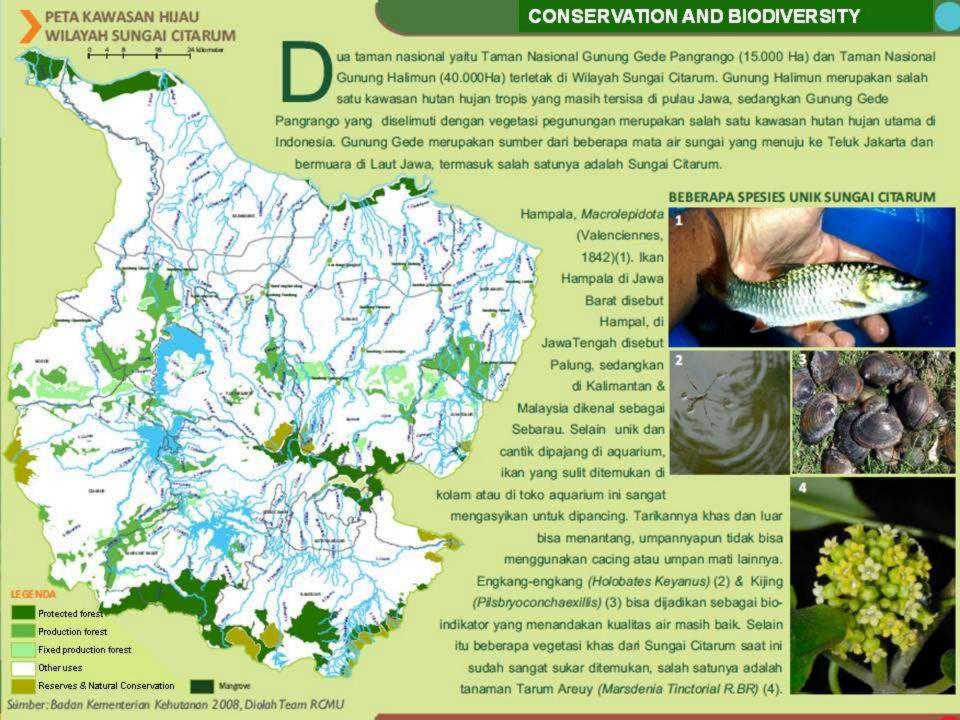
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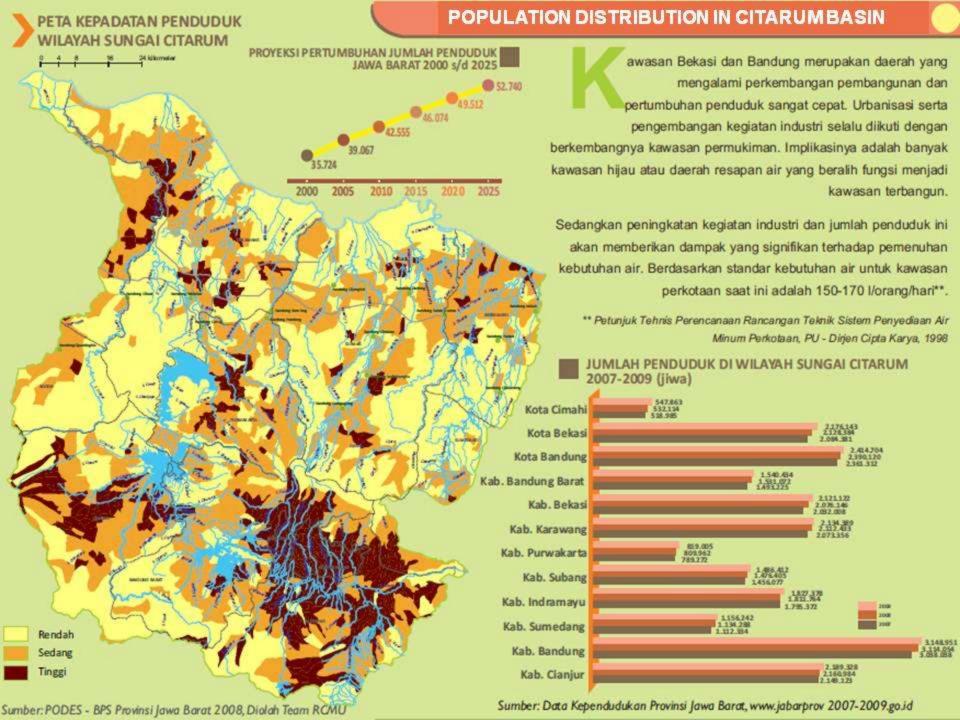
Refer to below manager, an other bis access
as an extend below administrate deposits resigne transmitted
(No horizon technical reduction hardern as the NCM) Destinal Propose Parts Reserve



- Review to the Publication Library Earnesterius Enghangen Indus 2009

· Naspedo Procinci Despillaror 2004







AS Citarum dengan luas 6.614 km2 atau 22% luas wilayah Jawa Barat bersifat strategis karena merupakan sumber mata air yang menyangga keberlanjutan fungsi Bendungan Saguling, Cirata dan Jatiluhur, Kondisi DAS Citarum saat ini mulai menurun, dan tidak dipungkiri akan berdampak pada terjadinya banjir, kekeringan dan terhambatnya suplai air untuk kebutuhan irigasi, industri, rumah tangga maupun pembangkit listrik.

Kerusakan DAS terutama pada DAS hulu yang diakibatkan antara lain karena penebangan liar, pengolahan lahan yang kurang tepat, kemudian menimbulkan dampak terjadinya tanah longsor, erosi dan sedimentasi. Lahan Kritis di DAS Citarum Hulu (Cekungan Bandung) diperkirakan seluas kurang lebih 46.543 Ha atau sekitar 20% dari luas Cekungan Bandung (234.088 Ha). Lahan kritis di Citarum Hulu tersebar di DAS Ciminyak, Cihaur, Cikapundung, Citarik, Cirasea, Ciwidey dan DAS Cisangkuy. Luas lahan di

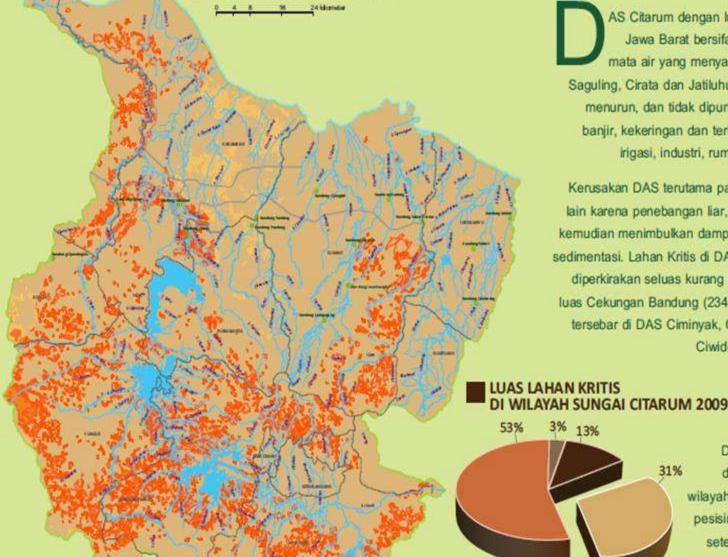
> Di wilayah pesisir, intrusi air laut terjadi 31% di sepanjang Sungai Citarum Hilir yaitu wilayah Karawang dan Indramayu. Di daerah pesisir Karawang peresapan air asin secara setempat telah mencapai ke arah daratan antara 7 sampai 15 km dari garis pantai. Air tanah dangkal dengan kedalaman kurang dari 3

wilayah daerah tangkapan/cathcment

area yang perlu direhabilitasi

seluas 22.326,12 Ha.

meter sudah tercemar air asin.



PETA DEGRADASI LAHAN WILAYAH SUNGAI CITARUM

Lahan Kritis Sumber: Kementerian Kehutanan 2008, Diolah Team RCMU

Lahan Sangat Kritis

LEGENDA

Sumber: Aser BPLHD Jabar 2009 & Pola Pengelolaan SDAWS 6 Ci

Potensial Kritis

Sangat Kritis

Agak Kritis

Kritis

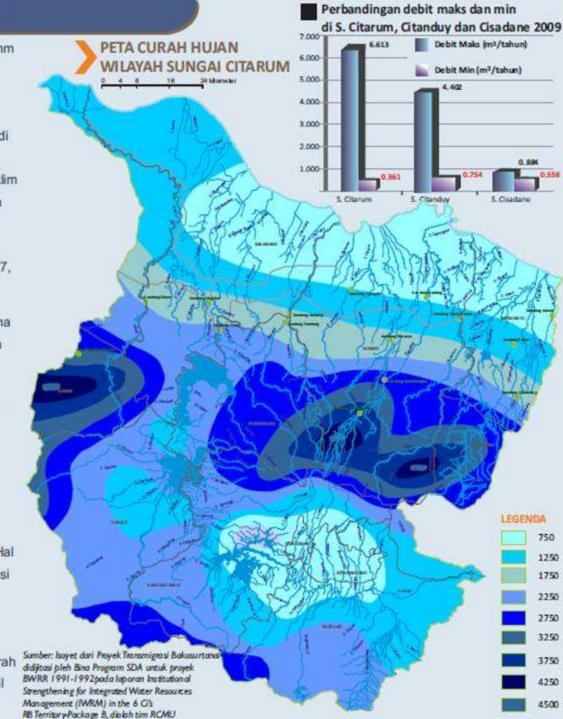
3% 13%

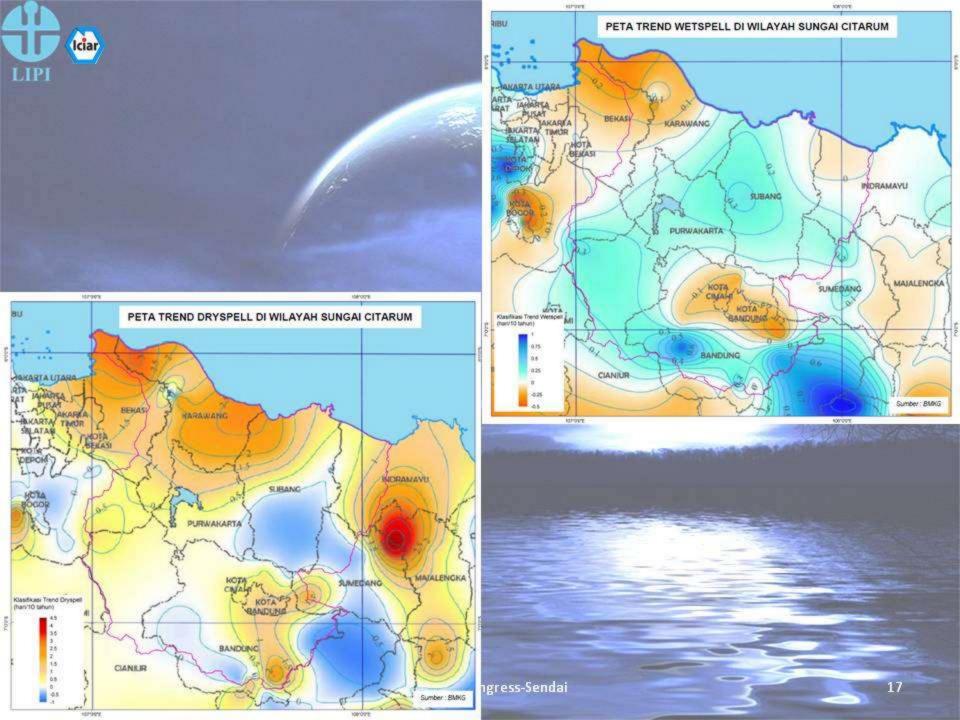
CLIMATE CHANGE AND RAINFALL

Curah hujan rata-rata di wilayah Sungai Citarum antara 2.000 mm di hilir dan 4.000 mm untuk daerah hulu. Variable curah hujan memiliki dampak yang signifikan pada volume air waduk di Indonesia juga di Wilayah Sungai Citarum. Di Indonesia pada musim kemarau yang dipengaruhi oleh iklim el nino, jumlah air di Waduk Jatiluhur dapat turun hingga mencapai 60% dari batas normal. Sedangkan pada musim hujan yang dipengaruhi oleh iklim la nina jumlah air mencapai 120% dari normal. Pada perubahan iklim el nino pada tahun 1994, tercatat produksi listrik di tiga waduk di Sungai Citarum yang juga digunakan sebagai PLTA (Saguling, Cirata & Jatiluhur) masih tinggi, namun semenjak 1997, 2002,2003,2004 dan 2006 cenderung mengalami penurunan.

Selain karena perubahan iklim, indikasi degradasi hutan terutama di daerah Hulu Sungai Citarum telah mengurangi luasan daerah tangkapan air (catchment area). Kondisi ini meningkatkan perbedaan antara debit aliran pada musim hujan dan musim kemarau. Padahal berdasarkan penelitian D'Arrigo et al. (2010) menyatakan bahwa hutan memainkan peranan yang signifkan dalam meningkatkan ketahanan ekosistem di Wilayah Sungai Citarum terhadap perubahan iklim yang ekstrim.

Anomali debit air sungal juga berpengaruh pada produktivitas pertanian terutama padi. Areal persawahan mengalami banjir selama musim hujan dan kekeringan selama musim kemarau. Hal ini juga menunjukan bahwa efektivitas bendungan yang berfungsi untuk mengelola banjir selama musim hujan dan memasok air telah menurun. Tidak hanya produksi listrik dan produksi hasil pertanian, kekurangan air di waduk di Sungai Citarum juga berpengaruh pada ketersediaan air minum khususnya bagi daerah perkotaan terutama Jakarta yang 80% suply air bakunya diambil dari Waduk Jatiliuhur.





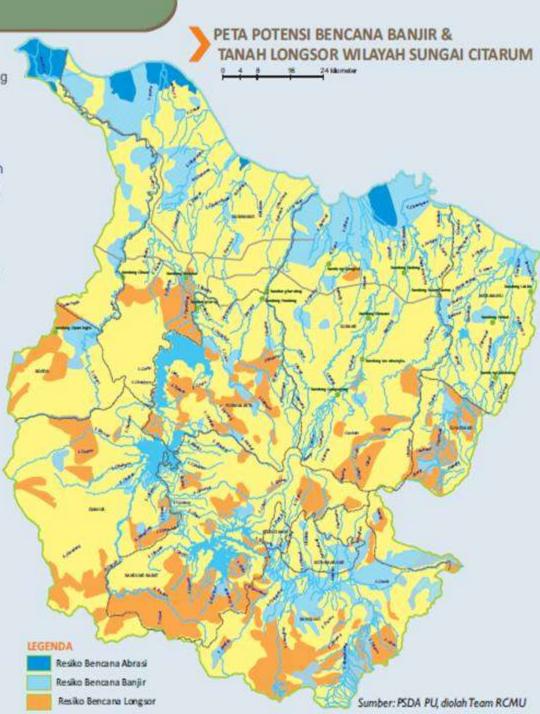
FLOODS IN CITARUMBASIN

Banjir sering terjadi di kawasan Bandung atau bagian hulu dan tengah Sungai Citarum. Akumulasi permasalahan yang menyebabkan banjir diantaranya adalah; penggundulan kawasan hulu, penurunan air muka tanah akibat penggunaan berlebih, sedimentasi, dan tidak terkelolanya sampah dengan baik. Selain itu posisi geografis kawasan Bandung yang berada di daerah cekungan (bekas Danau Bandung Purba), menyebabkan daerah ini mempunyai potensi tergenang air yang cukup tinggi.

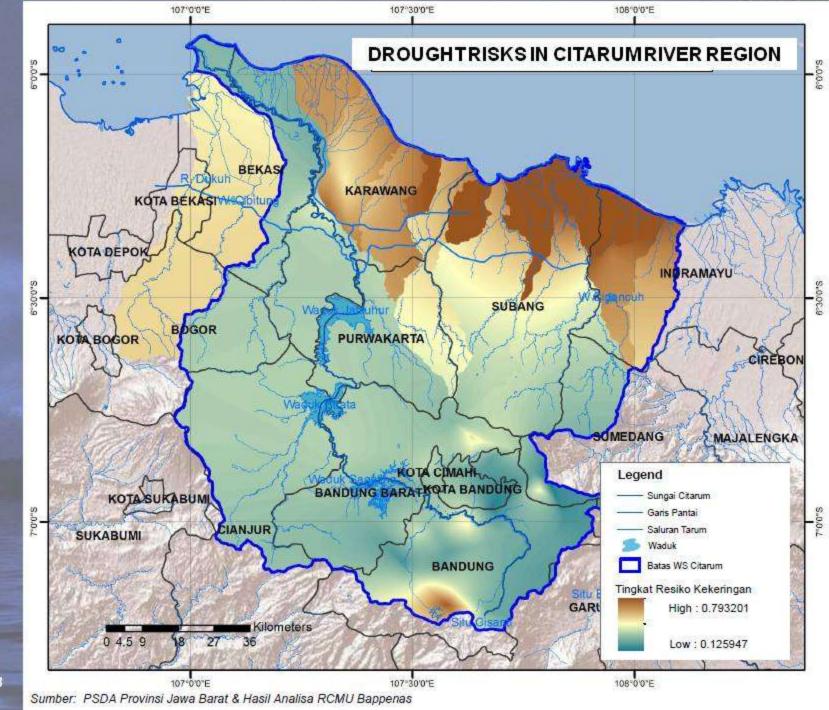
Sedangkan di kawasan hilir, bergabungnya anak Sungai Citarum menyebabkan kapasitas aliran meningkat sehingga terjadi limpasan di kawasan hilir. Kondisi ini diperparah dengan konversi lahan resapan air (cathment area) menjadi kawasan industri dan permukiman, pengelolaan persampahan dan limbah yang belum memadai serta sedimentasi yang terjadi menghambat aliran air menuju ke muara.

Prosentase Banjir di Jawa Barat Tahun 2008



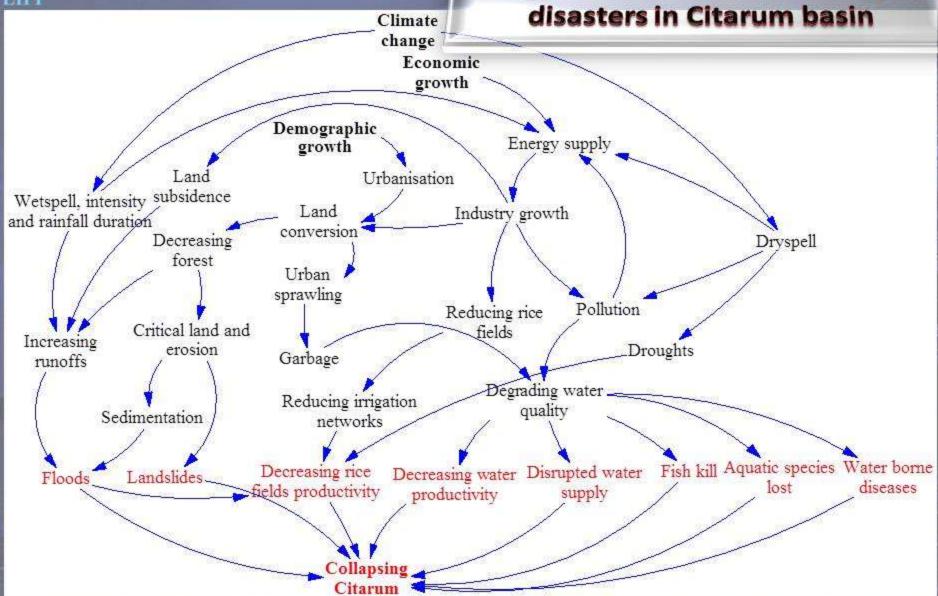


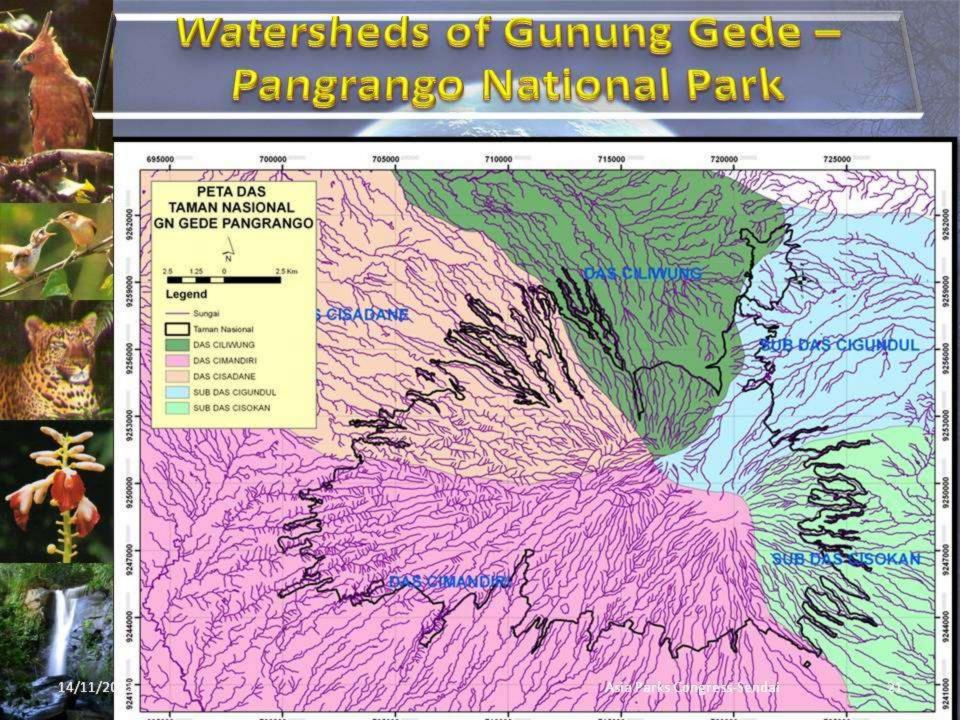


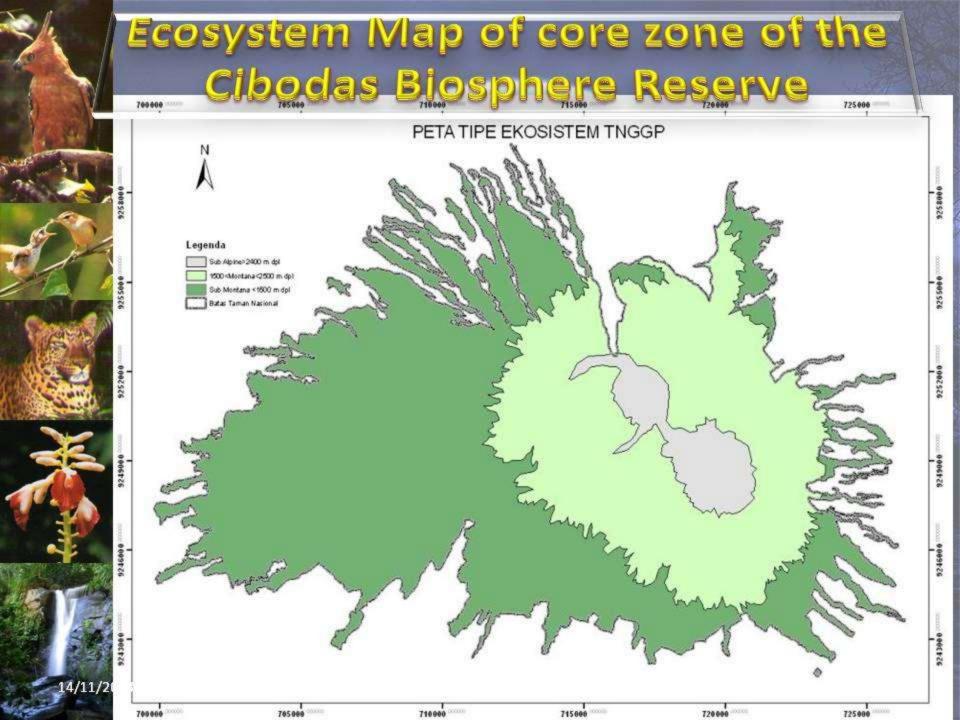


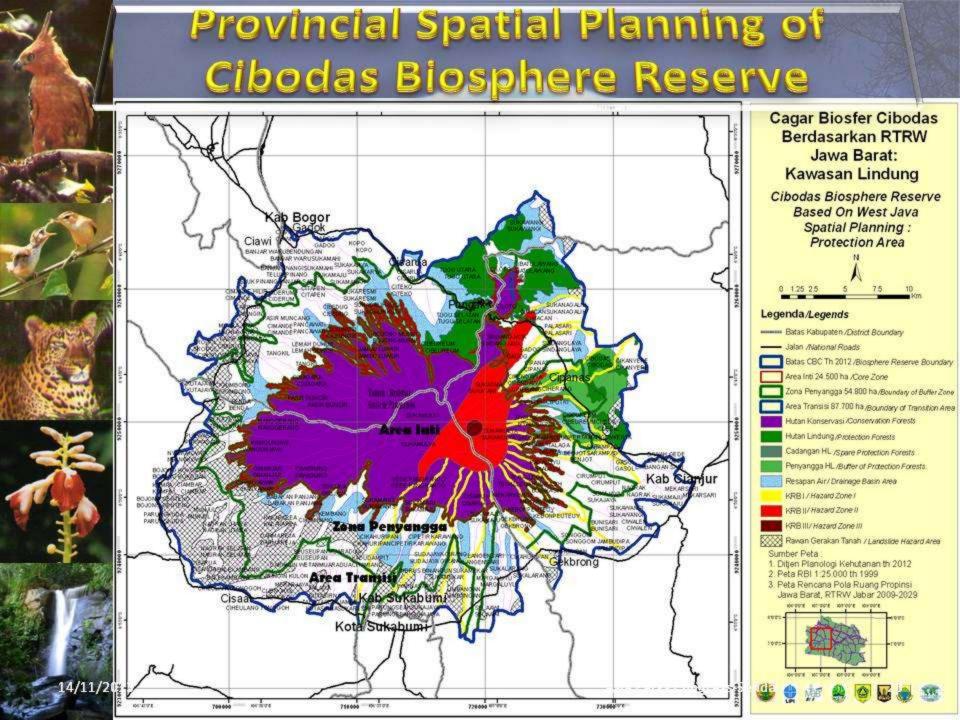


Escalating and complex climate change - human induced ecosystem









Land encroachmen IN Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park 2012: 1.222 Ha by 2.763 families PETA PERAMBAHAN TNGGP 2012 total 1.222 ha 2.763 KK 700000 Legenda Pos Jaga Batas TNGGP Perambahan **SARONGGE** Jalan Provinsi ILLEGAL FARMING Peta perambahan kawasan konservasi TN Gunung Gede Pangrango seluas 1.222 ha 700000 705000

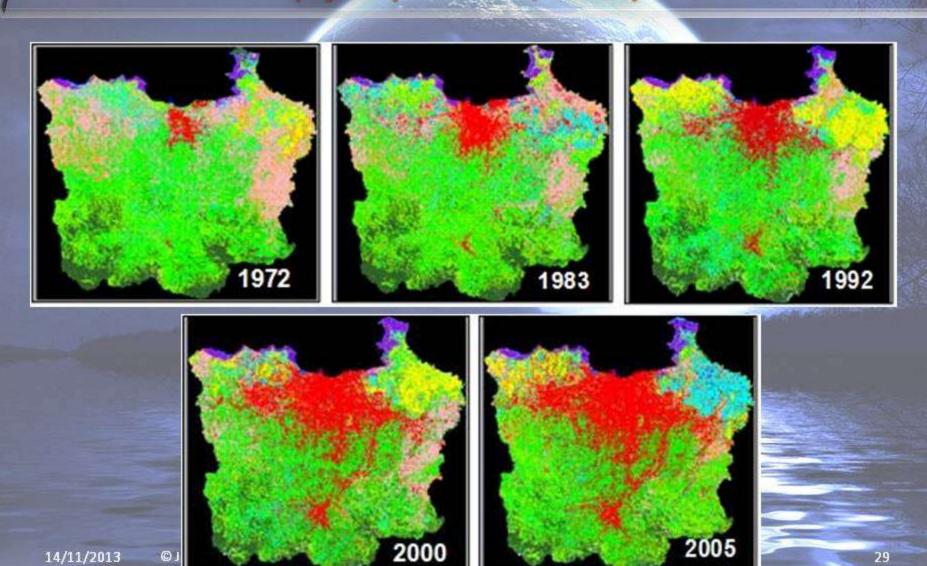
Superimposition with golf course







Built up areas in Jabodetabek (Djakapermana, 2008)

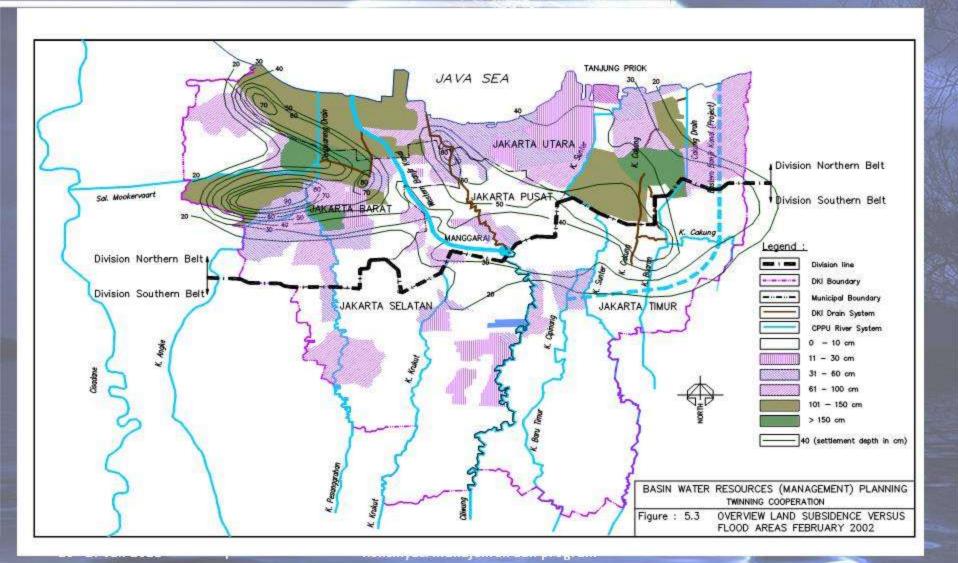


Subsidence closely related to flood areas



Enabling Delta Life

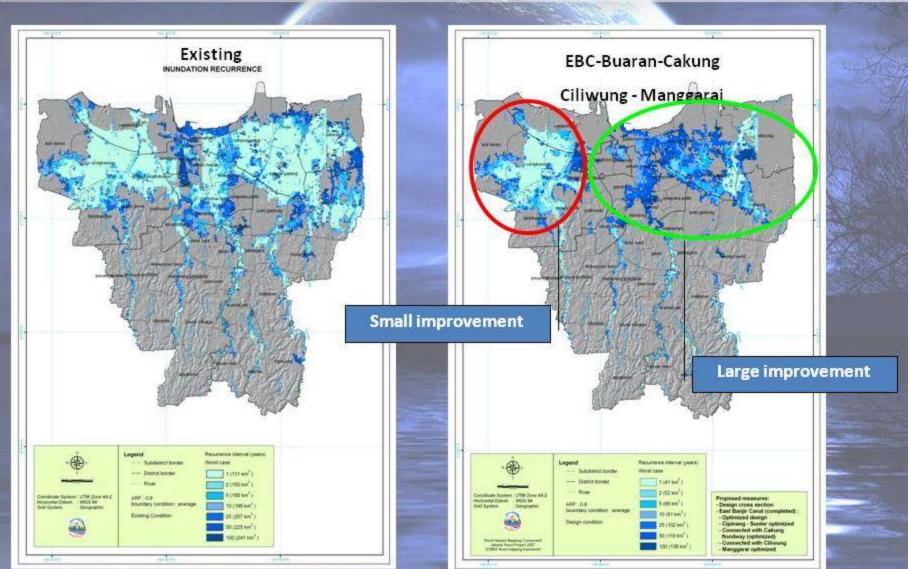






Design Events: Worst case

1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 rain every where at the same time





Flood related escalating impact (data from different sources, incomplete, not fully verified)

| Event | 2002 | 2007 | 2013 41 square kilometer | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Areal coverage | 87,07 square kilometer | 231,8 square kilometer | | |
| Peak rainfal intensity, rain duration | 200mm, 4 days, started in North Jakarta and later spread over the rest of the city | 340mm, 4 days, in South Jakarta and in mountain upstream 100 year recurrent heavy rain | 250-300mm, Jakarta | |
| Eatimated damage and lost | Rp. 9,8 trilyun | Rp. 8,8 trillions lost; 0,59 % PDB was reduced | Rp 32 Triliun lost Subsided North Jakarta was submerged by 1 m deep flood water for almost a week | |
| People affected | 21 dead, 381.266 evacuated | 80 dead, 320.000 evacuated | 20 dead, 33.500 evacuated | |
| Disrupted infrastructure | River embankment State electricity Railway system Telecommunication | Breached river embankments, poor drainage Electricity disconnected for 3 days in West Jakarta Internet and telephone lines were disrupted Business activities, transporpation system were paralyzed | Breached river embankments, poor (and breakage?) drainage Major Jakarta business districts were flooded PLN: Rp. 116 Miliar | |
| Preparedness, respond and normalisation • USD 1,5 billions to mitigate, but hardly realised | | East flood canal to be realised, river normalisation Improvement of Land Use act | State of emergency declared USD 2 billions to mitigate flood impacts Weather modification technology Resettlement of vulnerable inhabitant in North Jakarta Deep Tunnel? | |



<u> 6 diseases of world delta cities</u>

(Delta Alliance International, 2011)

| | | The second | | | | 3 4 6 6 | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| | "Diseases" | | | | | | |
| Deltas | Pressure on space | Flood vulnerability | Freshwater scarcity | Aging infrastructure | Coastal erosion | Loss of biodiversity | |
| Yangtze River Delta (China) | | • | • | • | • | | |
| Mekong River Delta (Vietnam) | • | | | • | • | | |
| Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta (Bangladesh) | | | • | • | | | |
| Ciliwung River Delta (Indonesia) | | | • | • | • | | |
| Mahakam River Delta (Indonesia) | • | | • | • | | | |
| Nile River Delta (Egypt) | | • | | | • | • | |
| Rhine River Delta (Netherlands) | | • | • | | • | • | |
| Mississippi River Delta (USA) | • | | • | | | | |
| California Delta and Bay (USA) | • | | | | • | | |

relatively minor problem, now and in the near future currently a minor problem, but is likely to increase in the near future currently already a big problem, future trend uncertain currently already a big problem, likely to increase in the near future

© Jan Se

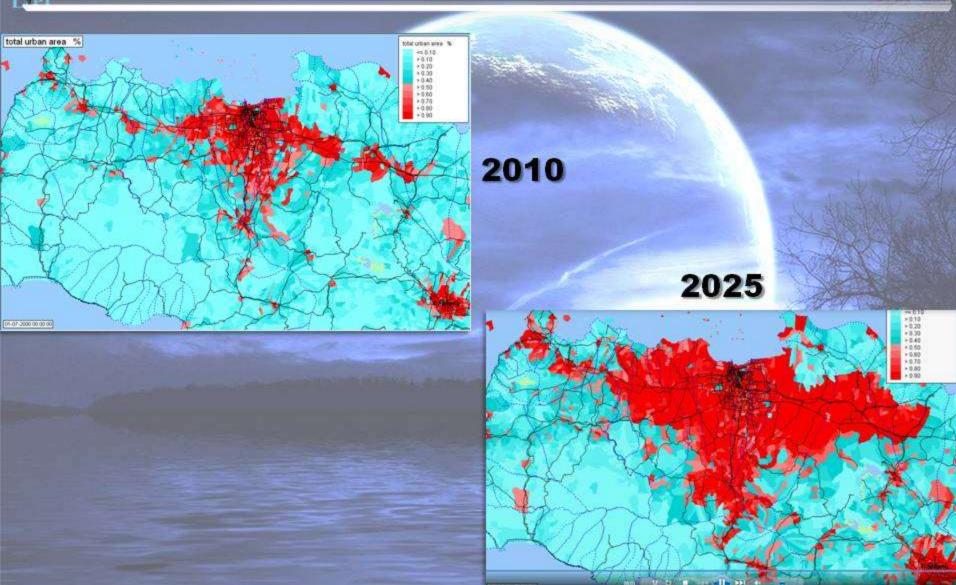


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TOTAL URBAN AREA CURRENT TREND CT

36



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Rapid onset and slow onset (diffuse) disasters

Vulnerability - Risk

Floods, climate change, sea level rise, environmental Papig and sudden disaster disasters, Social conflicts Earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption



Main event

Time

© Jan Sopaheluwakan 2013 Precursors ("small disaster")

2013

Workshop on conflicts-Jan Sopaheluwakan

Collapsing Citarum?!

Stakeholders Business as Usual Population growth

Pressure on space and water

Climate change

Doomsday scenario

EWS

Risk and damage

Rapid and emergency response

Asia Parks Congress-Sendai

Public education and community preparedness

₹8

The battle of minds and win-win solution





$R_{total} = \sum_{i} L_{i} p(L_{i})$









Vulnerability and risks

Vulner ability

• Exposure to physical and socio-ecological threats + inadequate capacity

 Decision maker's and analysts's perception and interpretation Risk

Hazard (probabil ity)

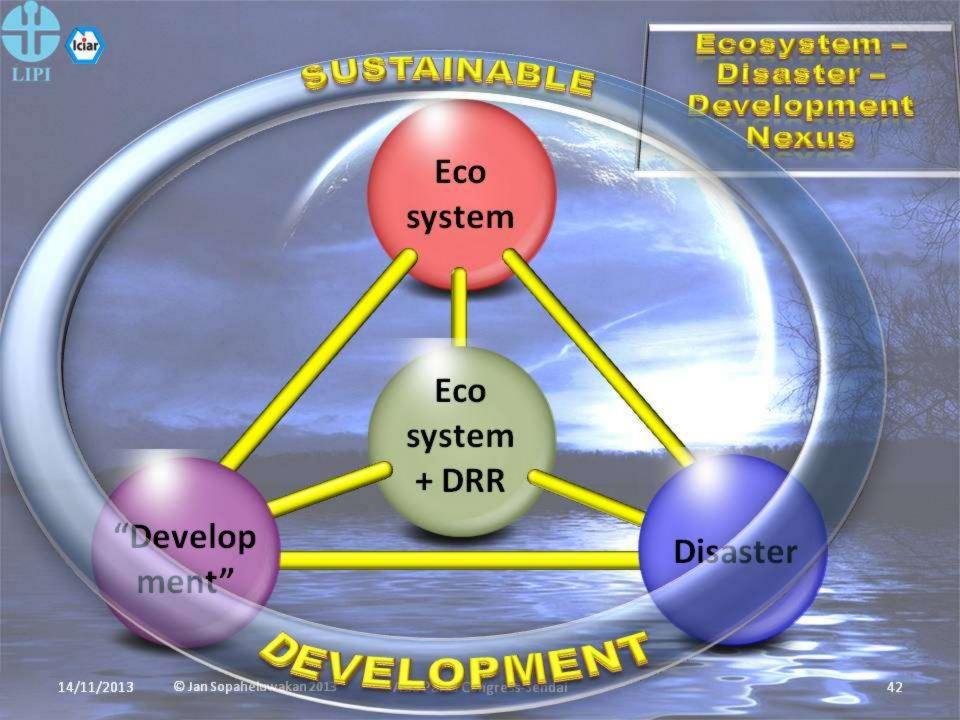
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Lost (estim ated)

41

Preparedness (lost mitigation)

Risks





Concluding remarks

Greater Jakarta Megapolitan is in peril and highly vulnerable with respect to flood hazards and diminishing ecosystem services of

- · the upstream watersheds and
- biosphere reserve

We need a total integration

 Ecosystem services – DRR – Development planning

Escalating risks

- Floods
- Landslides
- Erosion and sedimentation in reservoirs
- Water scarcity and degrading quality
- Coastal abrasion
- Small islands ecosystem collapse
- Food security



Concluding remarks

Develop scenarios

 Doomsday scenario of escalating ecological disasters and the disrupting ecosystem services

Integrated multirisks assessment

- Floods
- landslides
- Micro climatic changes
- Pollution and degrading water quality
- Sedimentation and reservoirs siltation

Preparedness

- Environmental EWS
 - Aquatic env
 - Terrestrial env
- Disaster drill
- Institutional development
- Public awareness
- Climate change adaptation

