

# **INDONESIA**



Impact Monitoring of Hydrometeorological Hazards

Special Focus: Peak of Dry Season 2021



September 2021

a bulletin from

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### **Key Messages**

### **Update on Climate Situation**

Despite the absence of La Niña/El Niño events date to date, climate anomalies did occur. In Northern Indonesia, conditions were wetter than the long-term average, while conditions were drier than the long-term average in southern Indonesia. This anomaly led to hydrometeorological disasters including floods in northern Indonesia (especially in Kalimantan), and drought in southern Indonesia (particularly in Nusa Tenggara Timur).

### Impact of Climate and Hydrometeorological Disaster

#### **Livelihoods Impact**

In comparison with the previous year the number of disasters in Indonesia was 4% to 6% lower during the period January - August 2021. However, the number of affected persons, including those displaced, increased by nearly 50% compared to the previous year. Thus far in 2021, 5.8 million people have been affected by disasters compared to 3.8 million as of this time in 2020.

### Impact to agriculture

Despite pest and drought disturbances, paddy crop failure was lower in April to June 2021 compared to the same period last year. Floods in May 2021 were the dominant cause of the 5.300 ha paddy crop failure during this period. This is 65% lower in comparison to the same period last year (15,000 ha).

### **Government Hazard Preventive Actions and Interventions on Food Security**

### Hazard Prevention

The BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Agriculture continued supporting farmers through a subsidized agriculture insurance programme to mitigate the impact of climate hazards by utilising recently developed yield index.

In April 2021 the Ministry of Agriculture through its Agriculture Business Insurance (AUTP) scheme covered around 113,000 farmers with over 66,000 ha of paddy areas. In 2020, nearly 1 million ha of paddy areas were insured by the AUTP, with participation of 1,367,700 farmers from 29 provinces.

Increased socialization and marketing of the scheme among farmers and a complete detailed database is required to improve the coverage and facilitate the process of the programme implementation.

### Interventions

Weekly food supply monitoring data from the Food Security Agency (BKP), providing near-real time data on markets, food supply conditions and prices has been utilised for planning, delivery, and distribution of extra supplies of food from surplus provinces to deficit provinces to ensure timely food availability and prices stability. In the second week of August 2021, BKP reported 15 provinces were experiencing food stocks deficit.

### **Development of climate Outlook Q4 2021**

BMKG predicts that most areas of Indonesia will receive sufficient amount of rainfall for agriculture from November 2021. The International Research Institute for Climate and Society Columbia (IRI) and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) predict higher than long term average rainfall for October - December 2021 in Indonesia, with the exception of northern part of Sumatera. Providing geographic specific climate predictions and monitoring of the situation will allow for improved anticipatory actions to mitigate the impact of hydro-meteorological impacts.

# **Media Brief**

Erick Thohir sebut impor beras masalah kebijakan dan terkait satu data



(01/06/2021) ANTARA - Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Erick Thohir considers that rice imports are a problem related to policies and the condition of the absence of a single national data program.

The existence of this data is intended for the government to be able to collect data in one door that is accurate, up-to-date, integrated, and easily accessible. [1].

Punya Stok 1,3 Juta Ton, Bulog Yakin Tak Ada Impor Beras 2021

CNN Indonesia | Selasa, 18/05/2021 13:40 WIB

(18/05/2021) CNN Indonesia - Bulog President Director Budi Waseso confirmed that he would not import rice until the end of the year. The reason is, Bulog's rice stock still meets the supply for sales needs and availability for price stability program (KSPH), market operations (OP), and disaster emergency response programs [2]. Lima Langkah Kementan Mitigasi Kekeringan Musim Kemarau



(10/06/2021) Tempo - Minister of Agriculture Syahrul Yasin Limpo explained 5 steps being prepared related to mitigation in dealing with drought disasters due to dry season:

- inventory of drought-prone areas as well as monitoring of crops in areas with potential for drought disaster,
- 2) improve coordination between central and regional agencies in the context of mitigating risk impacts,
- utilization of water sources such as dams, reservoirs, use of pumps and agricultural machinery (alsintan) for drought mitigation,
- utilization of Rice Farming Business Insurance (AUTP) or agricultural insurance, assistance for production tools, and utilization of dry land and swamps, dissemination of climate forecast information. [3]

# Jasindo-Kementan kolaborasi siapkan asuransi usaha tani berbasis area

(16/07/2021) Antara - Jakarta - PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia cooperates with the Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) to provide Rice Farming Business Insurance based on the rice yield index or Area-Based Rice Yield Index Insurance (IHPPBA). [4]

### BMKG Sebut Musim Kemarau Diprediksi Terjadi Sampai September 2021





(17/06/2021) Liputan6.com - The Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) Region IV Makassar predicts the dry season will still last until September 2021. Despite frequent light rains in several areas of Sulawesi Selatan and Sulawesi Barat. [5]

### Produksi Padi Petani Rengasdengklok Meningkat Berkat Embung

Oleh: Tempo.co Selasa, 22 Juni 2021 10:20 WIE



(22/06/2021) Tempo - Agricultural productivity in Karawang Regency continues to increase. This is in line with the increase in rice production by farmers in Karyasari Village, Rengasdengklok District. The farmers in Karyasari Village have recognized the increase in rice production was because of the existence of a reservoir built by the Ministry of Agriculture. [6]

# Indonesia's Climate Update: May - July 2021

### Rainfall Anomaly: May 2021 - July 2021 Comparison of Rainfall Accumulation with Long-Term Average Thailand Brunei Philippines Darussalam





ENSO on the normal conditions. no La Niña/El Niño phenomenon occurs.

BMKG predicts the neutral ENSO phenomenon will last until February 2022.

> As of July 2021 72% of Indonesia's territory has entered the dry season, 28% is still in the rainy season. BMKG predicts that 85% of Indonesia's territory will experience the peak of the dry season in August - September 2021.

Climate change anomaly analysis showed primarily wetter than average conditions, with some geographic variations, across most of Indonesia between May and July 2021. In comparison to previous years, drier conditions were experienced in the northern areas of Sumatra, eastern areas of Kalimantan, northern areas of Papua, central areas of Java, and Nusa Tenggara.

The driest conditions were experienced in Nusa Tenggara Barat and Nusa Tenggara Timur with rainfall 40-60% below average.

These anomalies resulted in hydrometeorological disasters including: floods in northern Indonesia, especially Kalimantan, and drought in southern Indonesia, especially Nusa Tenggara Timur. Low rainfall is expected through December 2021 in Nusa Tenggara Timur, increasing the risk for drought across the region.

# Extreme Meteorological Events: Mapping Potential Hydro-Met Disasters



Data and analysis for the period of May through August 2021 indicate that Indonesia experienced a range of hydrometeorological disasters. This included floods (primarily in northern areas), and droughts (primarily in southern areas).

Extreme rainfall was experienced in several regions including Kalimantan, Aceh, Riau, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tenggara, and parts of Papua. Localised extreme rains triggering floods were reported in several locations, including floods in Aceh Timur [1], Labuhanbatu [2], and Jambi [3]. Massive floods occurred in several areas in Kalimantan [4] [5] [6] [7], Soppeng and Wajo [8]. Flash floods occurred in Konawe Utara [9].

However, in contrast to conditions in northern Indonesia, southern regions of Indonesia including Jawa Timur, Nusa Tenggara Barat, and Nusa Tenggara Timur received very low precipitation, resulting in extreme meteorological drought events. Similar observations have been made by the BMKG. [10], [11].

# Impact of Disasters in Indonesia: January - August 2021



Damaged 129.585 +333% 29.916



Hydrometeorological disasters still dominate in Indonesia disasters events from January to August 2021, with floods (733 events), whirlwinds (475 events), and landslides (342 events). The largest proportion of events occurred Jawa Barat Province (464 events).

Compared to the January to August time period last year the number of Indonesia disasters events was 9.3% lower (1,932 events in January to August 2020), with exception of floods and earthquake.

However, in 2021, a significantly higher number of people were affected and displaced compared to the same period in 2020. Damage to people's houses also rose compared to the same period of previous year. This data suggests an increasing impact and severity of disasters in the over the past year.

# Crop Monitoring: Overall Vegetation Situation

### Vegetation Indices as of July 2021

Overall Crop Condition Compared to the Long-Term Average in the Same Period



## 预览已结束, 完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\_1075

