# Risk Management To Sustain Water Resources

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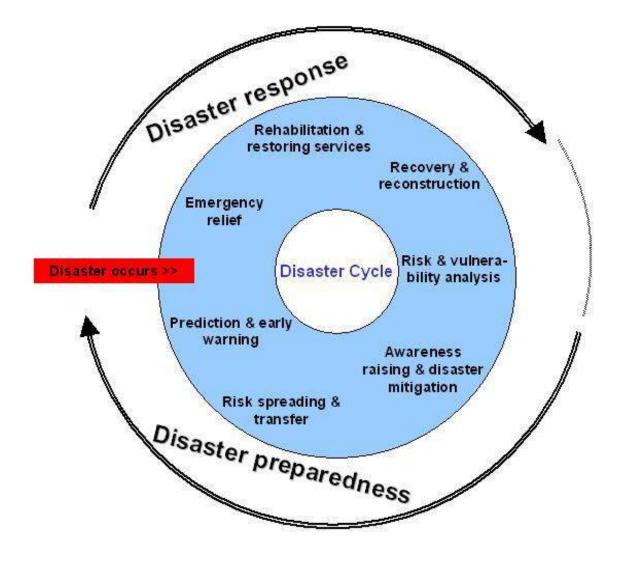
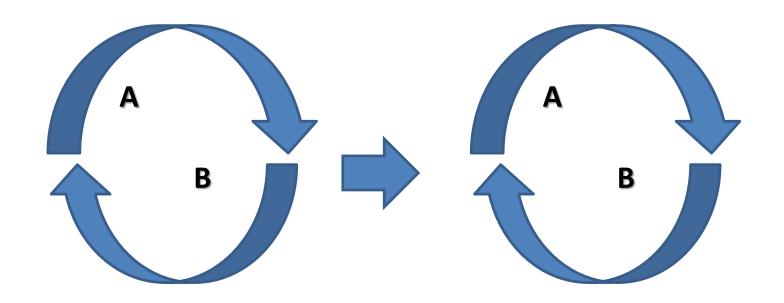
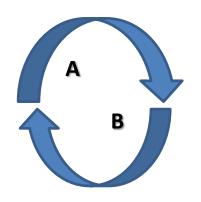


Fig. 1: The disaster cycle or disaster management continuum (after Warner 2002)



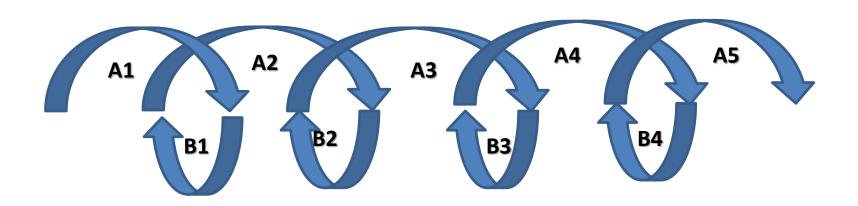
Disaster Risks → Respons

Know more Risks → Better Respons



Nature and Human always change...
The process of learning and respons also change

From static circular process of recovery into dynamic cyclic process of improvements



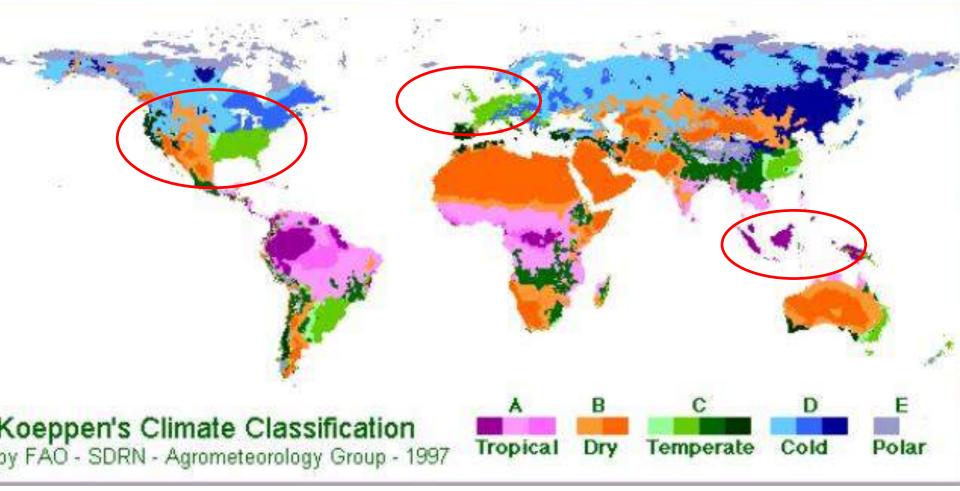
### INVOLVEMENT OF ALL STAKEHOLDERS



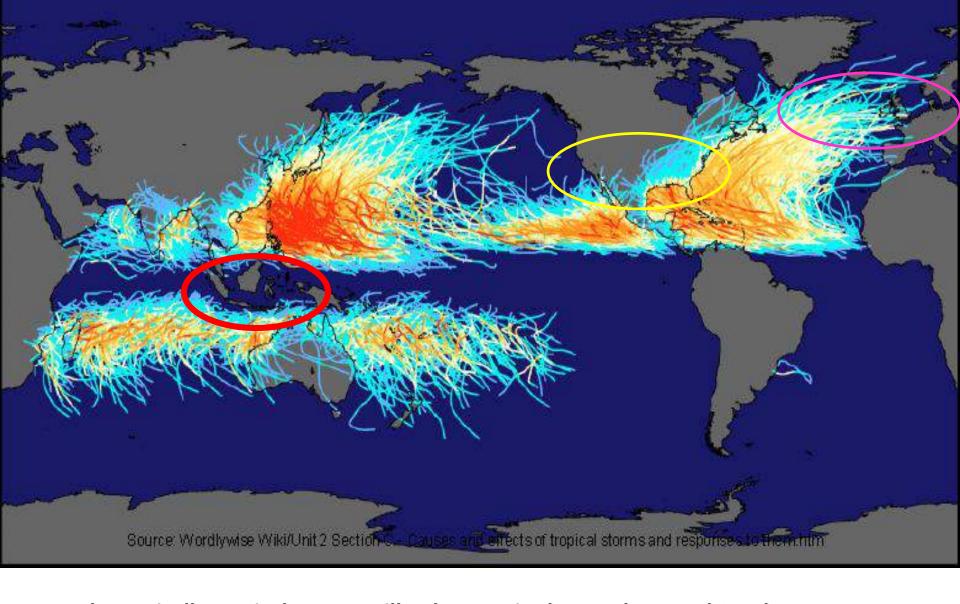
Source: KMB KKP, 2004

## **Basic Conception**

- Risk management has two continuous cyclic process: assessing risks
   → developing solutions → assessing (new) risks → developing (new)
   sollutions...etc
- Risks should be assessed, by both qualitatively and quantitatively
- Vulnerabilities such as flood inundation and flood damages can be quantified.
- Other vulnerabilities (ecosystems) can be categorized qualitatively by stakeholders in terms of 'coping zones' and relative degrees of 'risk tolerance.'
- **Risk management options (solutions)** need to take into account both types of information.

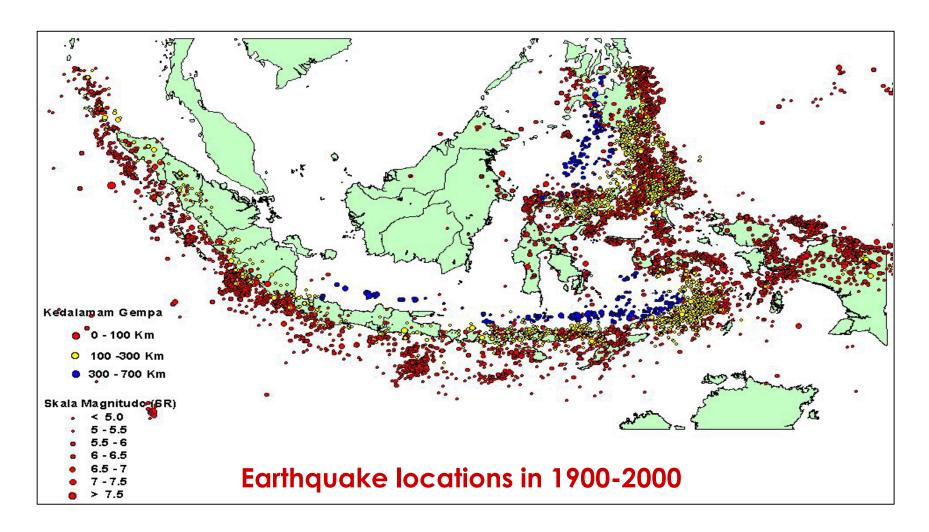


Mitigation and adaptation should be based on local environmental conditions and cultural values. This picture shows that no other archipelago or island country which has similar climate classification with Indonesia. Indonesia should collect its own reference on local environmental change and cultural conditions.

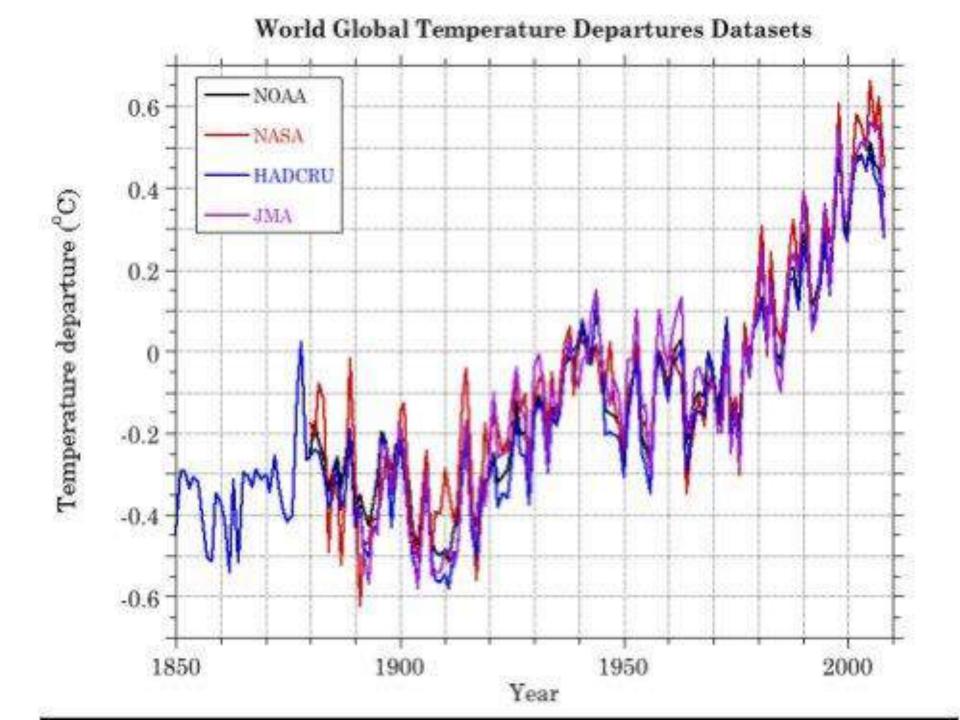


Theoretically tropical storms will only occur in the Northern and Southern parts of Indonesia. But recently there were more strong winds blew in wider areas in the country.

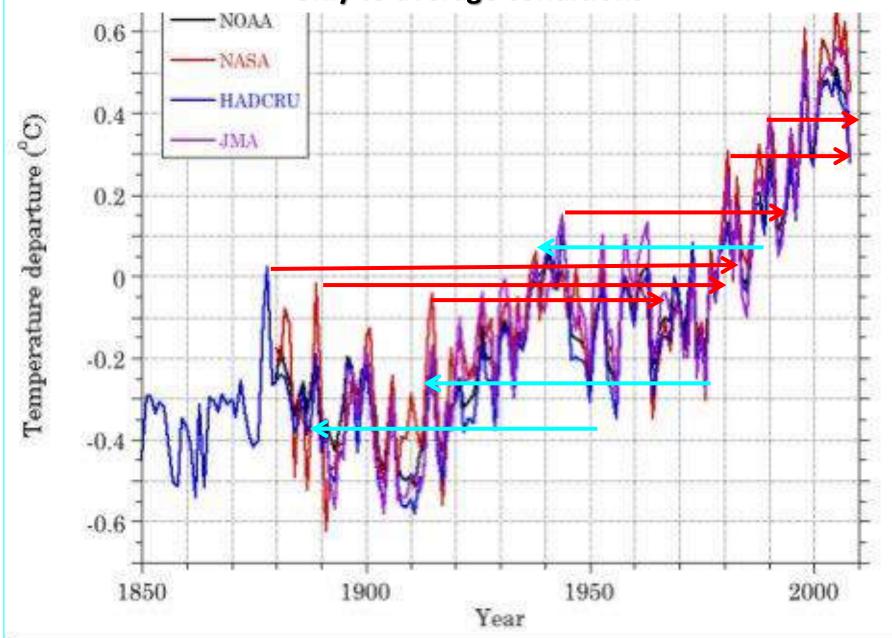
## RING OF FIRE



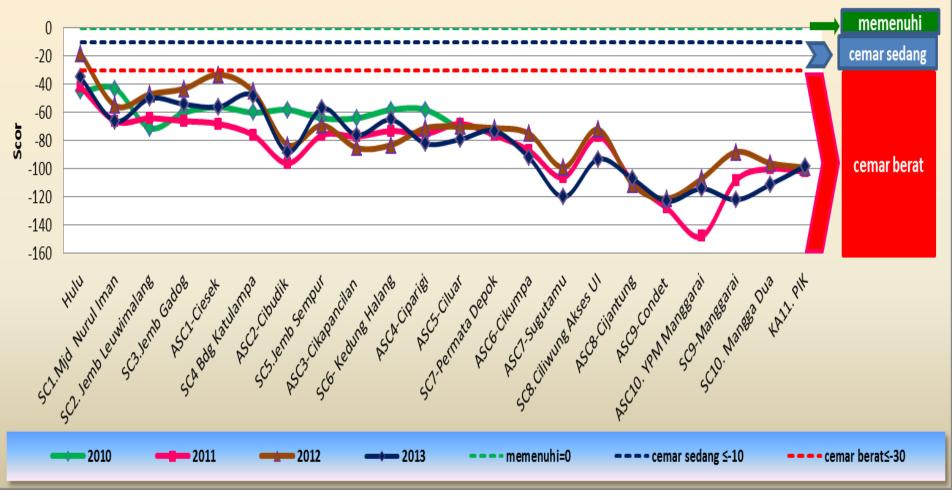
Response to earthquake in Singapore shoud be different with Jakarta



Respond should be related to the extreem conditions, not only to average conditions



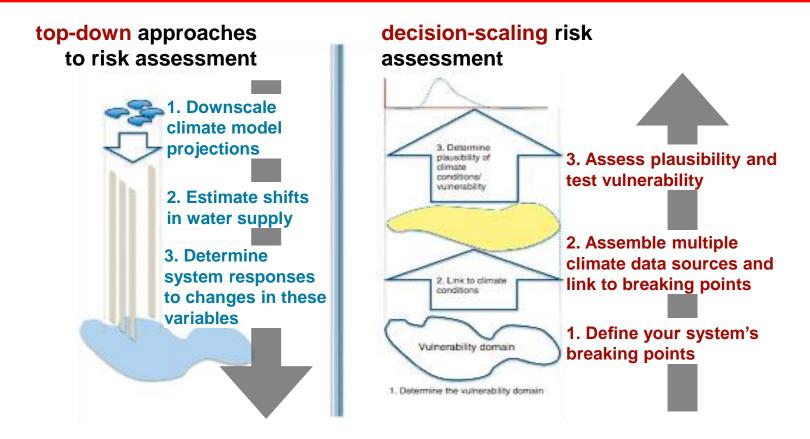
#### Status Mutu Hulu-Hilir DAS Ciliwung 2010-2013 Berdasarkan KMA kelas II PP 82/2001



Sumber: KNLHK 2015

River management not only should concern on the potential flood to the lower level of the stream but also the control quality of each part (gate) of the river and for supporting the quality of life of the people and species who live in the water. This will include of how to keep sufficient water still flowing in the river.

## Top-down vs. bottom-up approaches

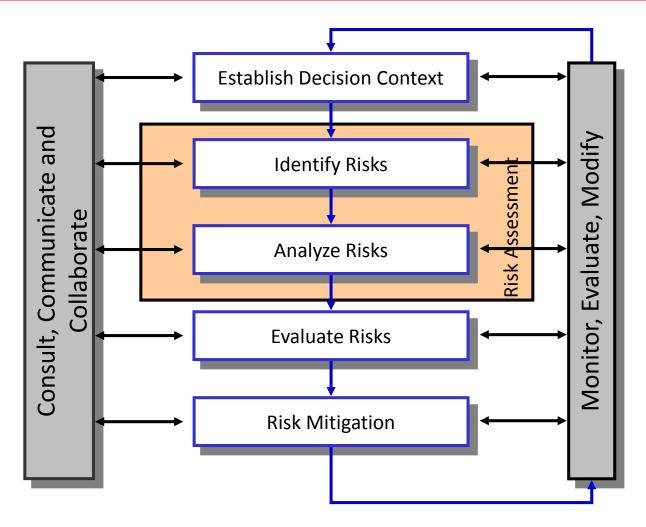




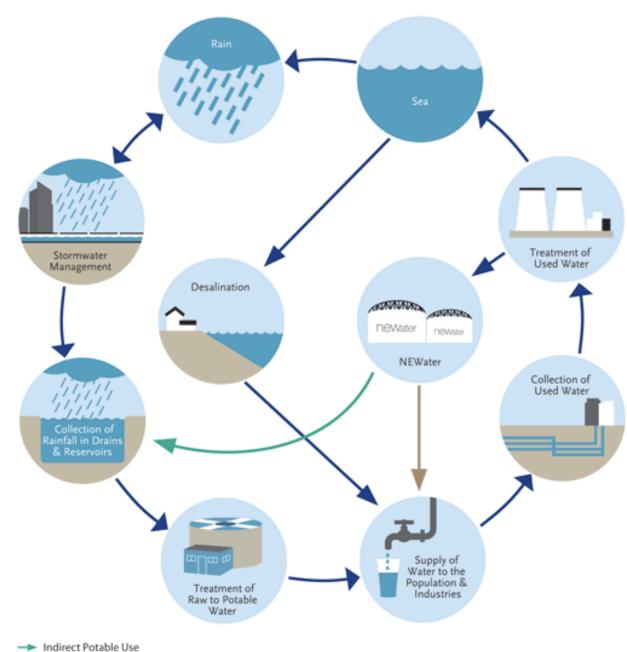
Weaver et al., 2012, WIREs Climate Change

When water issues will affects all tier of management, and all the citizen concerned to get better services ,both top down and bottom-up should work together

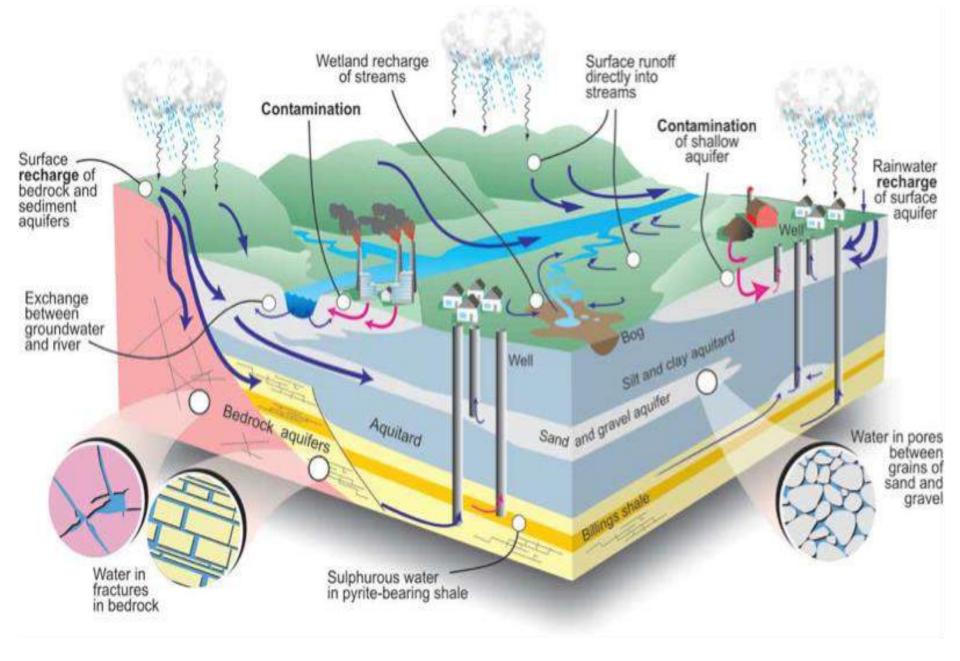
## **Risk-Informed Decision Making**

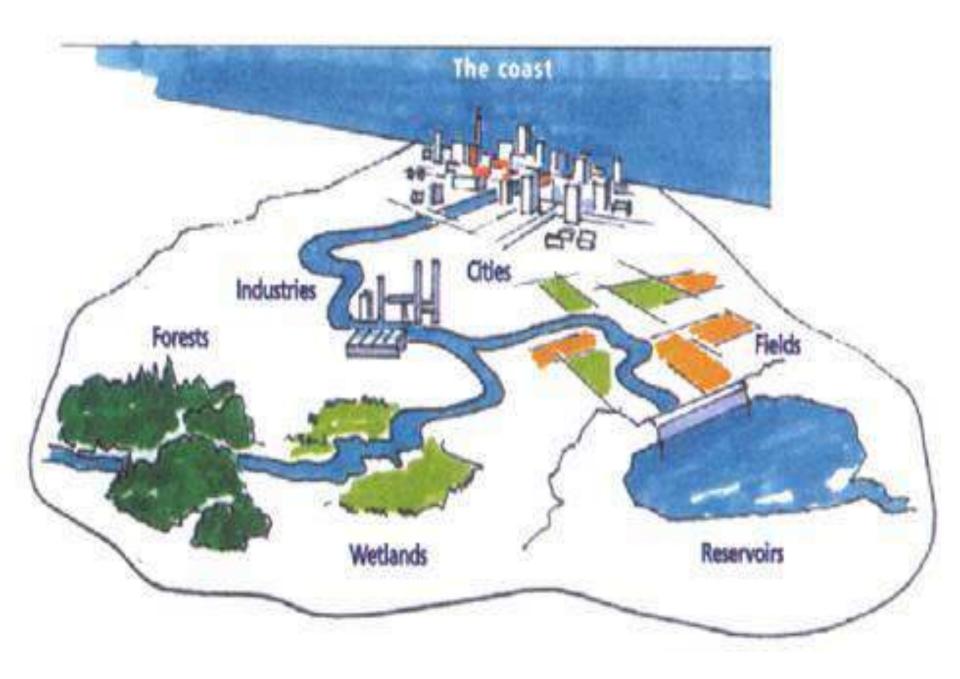






- Direct Non-Potable Use





#### Pre-Development

(a)

