

TERMS OF REFERENCE
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON
Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Risk Reduction: Solutions and Best Practices

1. BACKGROUND

Climate change reportedly causes unpredictable and increased frequency, intensity and duration of extreme weather and climate-related hazards. Changes in the weather patterns not only brought new risks to the environment but also for humanity. Disasters result from anthropogenic and natural system's complex interactions. The severity of a disaster depends on the level of a hazard's impacts on the society and the environment. Unfortunately, global climate change and disasters are intensifying and have their greatest impact at the local level.

Compared to three main types of natural disasters in the world, hydro-meteorological disasters account for more than 75% in terms of the damages including casualties, economic and social losses, and infrastructure damages (Jayawardena, 2015). Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) reported that Indonesia is becoming a country with the highest number of casualties due to natural disasters in 2018. During this period, increased frequency of hydro-meteorological disasters such as floods, landslides, storm, drought and fire has tolled 57.3 million of casualties globally (CRED, 2019). Several parts of Indonesia had been recently confronted with floods and landslides due to the increased rainfall intensities coupled with degraded environments. Extreme weather due to high rainfall intensity is one of the factors that causes disasters. In mountainous areas changing rainfall patterns resulted in longer duration of rainfall that leads to the weakening of soil cohesion and soil detachment from the rock mass and mountains. Drought on the other hand lead to crop failures, famines and diseases which may last for extended periods. In many places, drought may have dramatic effects on agriculture and food production.

Recognizing the fact that the frequency of hydrometeorological disasters and the consequent damages are intensifying in recent years, mitigation measures should become a high priority matter in all vulnerable countries. Disaster risk reduction in concept and practice of reducing risks should be widely understood. Activities for reducing exposure to hazards, lessening vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improving preparedness and early warning for disastrous events should be strengthened and implemented locally, nationally, and globally.

The Conference is a follow-up of the previous conference under a theme of "Hydro-meteorological disaster mitigation under global change" that had been held in Yogyakarta on November 29, 2018. This year, the Conference is hosted by Research, Development and Innovation Agency of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia

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Objective

- Bringing together researchers, managers, policy makers and related stakeholders from around the world for exchanging views and experiences about Hydro-meteorological disaster risk reduction
- Understanding the role and importance of disaster mitigation actions, guidances and policies to prevent and reduce the loss
- Discuss the solutions and best practices of disaster risk reduction implementation at local, national and global level.

The International Conference will discuss about solutions and best practices of hydro-meteorological disaster risk reduction. The expected outputs of this conference are:

- Applied methods and approach to mitigate disasters (floods, drought and forest fires)
- Early warning systems in hydro-meteorological hazards,
- Policies measures and recommendations to reduce disaster and the impact of disaster

Sub-themes:

- Risk Identification and Vulnerability Assessment in Hydro-meteorological Hazards :
 - Floods
 - Drought
 - Forest fires
- Applying Science, Technology and Innovations: from Risk Reduction to Recovery in Hydro-meteorological Hazards
 - Conservation and others techniques in disaster mitigation (floods, drought and fires)
 - Early warning systems
- Capacity and Knowledge in Building a Resilience Culture of Hydro-meteorological Hazards
 - Community awareness raising and capacity building in hydrometeorological hazards
 - Emergency Preparedness for Effective Response in Hydro-meteorological Hazards
- Governance and Development Planning at National/Local Levels to Reduce the Risk of Hydro-meteorological Hazards
 - Land-Use Planning for Risk Reduction of Hydro-meteorological Hazards
 - Policy recommendation in disaster risk reduction
 - Guidance and other tools

Keynote speakers:

- Minister of Environment and Forestry
- Head of the Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB)
- Mukand Babel (ASIAN Institute of Technology Bangkok)
- Grahame Applegate (University of Sunshine Coast Australia)
- UNEP, UNCCD, FAO

Invited Guest Speakers:

- TBD (Drought from BPPTPDAS)

- TBD (Disaster policy from P3SEKPI)

Important dates:

- 12 March 2019 Deadline of abstract submission
- 15 March 2019 Abstract acceptance notification
- 25 March 2019 Deadline of full paper submission
- 2 April 2019 End of early bird registration
- 9 April 2019 Conference Day

Conference fee:

International Participant

Category	Early Bird Registry	Regular Registry
Student	USD 50	USD 100
General	USD 110	USD 175

Local Participant

Category	Early Bird Registry	Regular Registry
Student	IDR 250.000	IDR 350.000
General	IDR 450.000	IDR 550.000

Registration payment method, please transfer to:

Bank:

Swift Code:

Account Number:

Account Name:

Conference venue:

IPB International Convention Centre

Contact and further information:

TBD

The International Conference is held and supported by:

- Pusat Litbang Sosial Ekonomi Kebijakan dan Perubahan Iklim - [Center for Research and Development of Socio-Economic Policy and Climate Change \(CRD-SEPCC\)](#)
- [Pusat Litbang Hutan - Center for Research and Development of Forestry](#)
- Balai Litbang Teknologi Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai - [Watershed Management Technology Center \(WMTC\)](#)