Case of Indonesia

• Disaster management in Indonesia largely based on district level
• For large investments need for involvement of national level due to limited budget
• Currently investment in risk management seems not very interesting for decision-makers on the district levels
• Decision makers more focussed on new, physical projects with obvious benefits (roads, schools) than preventing or making hazard-resistant
Planning agency in local government in Indonesia
Suggestions related to CBA

• Shift of paradigm: from focus on post-disaster action to prevention
• CBA can help creating sensitivity for risk management by demonstrating its benefits
• Short planning horizons (“quick yields“) in public planning make it difficult to adopt risk management projects where benefits arise in the future
• In urban centres with diverse and conflicting interests, CBA could be useful for urban planning.
• Integrated project in Semarang would have immediate benefits (water supply) and longer term (reduction in flooding)
Longer-term benefits: reduction in inundation