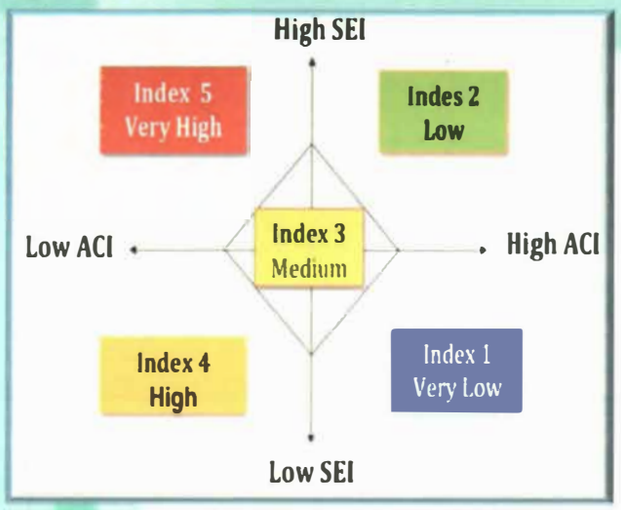
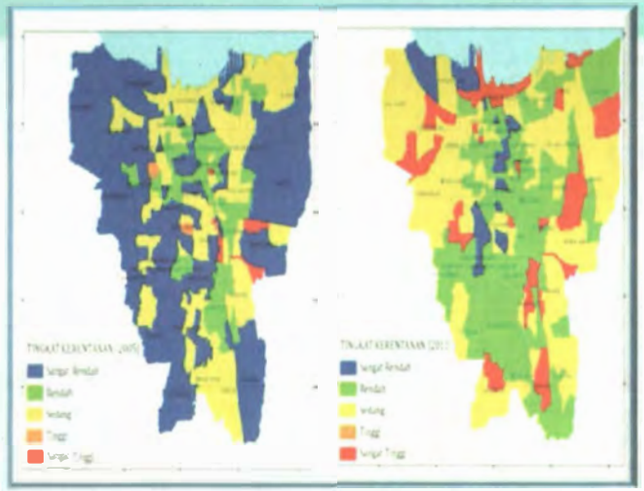


Villages with high sensitivity and exposure index (SEI) and low adaptive capacity index (ACI) will be categorized as the most vulnerable villages, while the ones with low SEI and high ACI is the least vulnerable villages (Figure 1).

The System can display the vulnerability index of villages for different level of jurisdictions, e.g. district, province or national.

Local governments can access the SIDIK on line and verify data of the indicators whenever there is data inconsistency in the data. They also can add new indicators specific for their jurisdiction whenever data is available to better represent the exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the villages.



For further refinement of the SIDIK, the MoE has collaborated with other national agencies, i.e. National Agencies for Geospatial Information (BIG) and National Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG). The first agency will supply the geospatial data to SIDIK that represent level of exposure.

The socio-economic data will be continuously supply by the BPS. BMKG will provide climate hazards and future climate extreme events to assess current and future climate risk. Villages that should get urgent attention for the implementation of adaptation are currently most vulnerable and already expose to climate hazards and in the future, the probability to be exposed to climate hazards is increasing.

INVENTORY SYSTEM FOR VULNERABILITY INDEX IN INDONESIA

(SIDIK: Sistem Inventarisasi Data Indeks Kerentanan)

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
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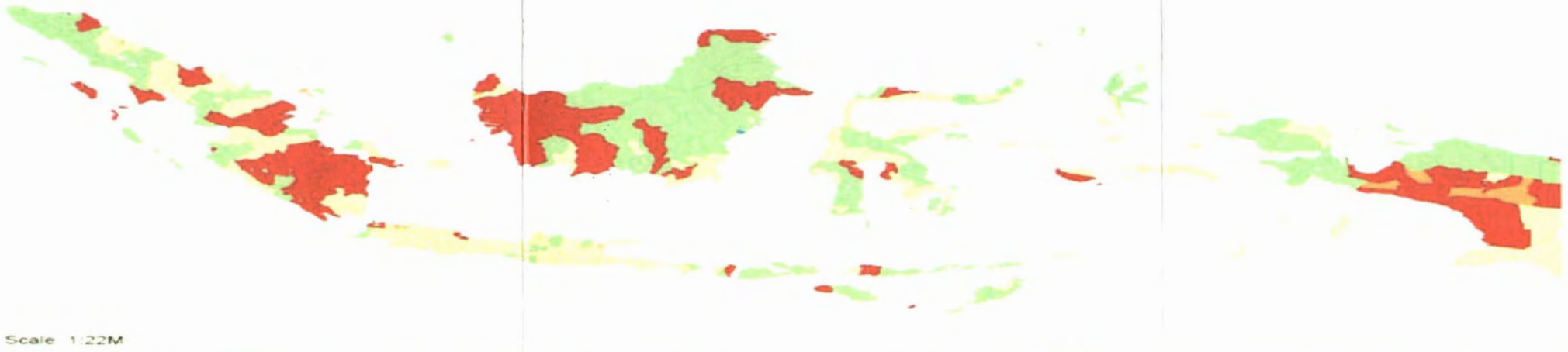
MAP OF CLIMATE VULNERABILITY OF INDONESIA (DISTRICT LEVEL)



Vulnerability

Vulnerability Level	Indicates
Very Low	Low SEI, High ACI
Low	High SEI, High ACI
Moderate	Moderate SEI, Moderate ACI
High	Low SEI, Low ACI
Very High	High SEI, Low ACI

Flood Risk

Drought Risk

As a part of Indonesian commitment to combat global climate change, the Government of Indonesian has established a National Action Plan for Adaptation called RAN-API issued on 18 February 2014. RAN API aims to provide direction for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the national development planning process, guidance for sectors and cross-sectors climate change adaptation action in the short-term (2013-2014), medium-term (2015-2019), and long-term (2020-2025) planning, direction for short-term priority adaptation actions which will get special attention and support from international funding and direction for the sector and local government in developing synergized adaptation actions and efforts to build more effective communication and coordination system.

To accelerate the utilization of RAN-API in formulating climate change adaptation programs at local level, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) initiated the development of Inventory System for Vulnerability Index called as SIDIK. The SIDIK was developed as no standard tool can be employed by the local governments to assess the vulnerability of their regions to climate change.

The vulnerability assessment is required to understand factors causing the vulnerability so that it can be used to identify and prioritize types adaptation actions for a particular region.

The SIDIK can also be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the adaptation actions in reducing the vulnerability of the region.

The current SIDIK is developed to calculate the vulnerability index of regions at administrative (village) level. The vulnerability index is defined based in biophysical and socio-economic data that can represent level of exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity of the regions. The biophysical and socio-economic data were collected through national census every three years from villages by Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The data called as PODES (Village Potency). The SIDIK evaluates the relative position of the village based on their vulnerability index using quadrant system.