

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Karya Ilmiah : **"Natural disaster insurance for Indonesia disaster management"**

Jumlah Penulis : **2 orang**

Status Pengusul : **Penulis pertama**

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :

a. Nama Jurnal : **AES Bioflux,**

b. Nomor ISSN : **Online ISSN 2066-7647; P ISSN 2066-7620**

c. Volume, nomor, bulan, tahun) : **Vol. 12 No. 2 Agustus 2020.**

d. Penerbit : **Bioflux SRL**

e. DOI artiket (jika ada) :

f. Alamat web Jurnal : <http://www.aes.bioflux.com.ro/home/volume-12-2-2020/>
Alamat Artikel : <http://www.aes.bioflux.com.ro/docs/2020.137-145.pdf>

g. Terindeks di : **scopus**

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional /Internasiona bereputasi **
(beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
 Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Non Akreditasi

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Reviewer		Nilai Rata-Rata
	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal (10%)	3	3	3
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	11	9	10
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	10,5	10	10,25
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	11	11	11
Total = (100%)	35,5	33	34,25
Nilai Pengusul = 60% x 34,25 = 20,55			

Reviewer 2



Dr. Irma Cahyaningtyas, SH.,MH
NIP. 198310312009122003
Unit kerja : Fakultas Hukum Undip

Semarang,

Reviewer I



Marjo, S.H.,M.H.
NIP 196503181990031001
Unit kerja : Fakultas Hukum Undip

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Karya Ilmiah : "Natural disaster insurance for Indonesia disaster management"

Jumlah Penulis : 2 orang

Status Pengusul : Penulis pertama

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :

- a. Nama Jurnal : AES Bioflux,
b. Nomor ISSN : Online ISSN 2066-7647; P ISSN 2066-7620
c. Volume, nomor, bulan, tahun) : Vol. 12 No. 2 Agustus 2020.
d. Penerbit : Bioflux SRL
e. DOI artiket (jika ada) :
f. Alamat web Jurnal : <http://www.aes.bioflux.com.ro/home/volume-12-2-2020/>
Alamat Artikel : <http://www.aes.bioflux.com.ro/docs/2020.137-145.pdf>
g. Terindeks di : scopus

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional /Internasiona bereputasi **
(beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
 Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Non Akreditasi

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			Nilai Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional/ Internasional berenutasi V	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional Non Akreditasi	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi Jurnal (10%)	4			3
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12			11
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			10,5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12			11
Total = (100%)	40			35,5
Nilai Pengusul = 60% x 35,5 = 21,3				

Catatan Penilaian Jurnal Oleh Reviewer :

a. Kelengkapan unsur isi Jurnal :

Dari kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal, Artikel yang ditulis sudah sangat memenuhi format / sistematisa penulisan jurnal pada umumnya yang terdiri Abstract, introduction, material and method.

b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan: dll

Artikel yang ditulis terbit dalam jurnal yang seopenya sekuat yaitu Advances in environmental sciences - international journal of the Bioflux Society dengan volume yang cukup bagus

c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi :

Data dalam Artikel sangat cukup untuk menganalisis dan menjawab persoalan hukum yang diangkat dan datanya sangat relevan dan terbaru serta lengkap. Reviewer yg update

d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit :

Artikel yang ditulis terbit dalam jurnal internasional yang bereputasi terindeks Scopus pada AES Bioflux ISSN 2066-7647

Semarang, 9 Maret 2022

Reviewer 1

Marjo, S.H., M.H.
NIP. 196503181990031001
Unit kerja : Fakultas Hukum Undip

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Karya Ilmiah : "Natural disaster insurance for Indonesia disaster management"

Jumlah Penulis : 2 orang

Status Pengusul : Penulis pertama

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :

- a. Nama Jurnal : AES Bioflux,
 b. Nomor ISSN : Online ISSN 2066-7647; P ISSN 2066-7620
 c. Volume, nomor, bulan, tahun) : Vol. 12 No. 2 Agustus 2020.
 d. Penerbit : Bioflux SRL
 e. DOI artiket (jika ada) :
 f. Alamat web Jurnal : <http://www.aes.bioflux.com.ro/home/volume-12-2-2020/>
 Alamat Artikel : <http://www.aes.bioflux.com.ro/docs/2020.137-145.pdf>
 g. Terindeks di : scopus

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional /Internasiona bereputasi **
 (beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
 Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Non Akreditasi

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			Nilai Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional/ Internasional berreputasi v	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional Non Akreditasi	
1. Kelengkapan unsur isi Jurnal (10%)	4			3
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12			9
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			10
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12			11
Total = (100%)	40			33
Nilai Pengusul = 60% x 33 = 19,5				

Catatan Penilaian Jurnal Oleh Reviewer :

- a. Kelengkapan unsur isi Jurnal :
 sistematis dlm artikel jurnal sdh sesuai dan lengkap, mulai dari Abstract sampai References → Abstract, Introduction, Material and Method, Result and Discussion, conclusions, Acknowledgements, References.
- b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan :
 Artikel ini mrpk artikel yg publish dlm scope jurnal yg mempunyai bahasan society issue dlm artikel ini up to date khususnya terkait dengan pemenuhan asuransi terkait penanggulangan bencana alam di Indonesia.
- c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi :
 Data yang disajikan sbg pendukung pd artikel ini cukup dan konsisten
- d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit :
 Artikel ini terbit di jurnal int'l dengan nama AES Bioflux dgn ONLINE ISSN 2066-7647; P ISSN 2066-7620 dgn scope environmental social sciences mostly life sciences.

Semarang,

Reviewer 2



Dr. Irma Cahyaningtyas, S.H., M.H.
 NIP. 198310312009122003
 Unit kerja : Fakultas Hukum Undip

Kapan saja

Sejak 2021

Sejak 2020

Sejak 2017

Rentang khusus...

Urutkan menurut relevansi

Urutkan menurut tanggal

Semua jenis

Artikel kajian

sertakan paten

mencakup kutipan

[PDF] Natural disaster insurance for Indonesia disaster management

[PDF] bioflux.com.ro

Z Aidi, H Farida - Advances in Environmental Sciences, 2020 - aes.bioflux.com.ro

Indonesia is a disaster-prone country because its territory is around the Pacific Ring of Fire. The high intensity of the disasters is inversely proportional to the budget provided by the government for disaster management. Based on these conditions, another funding procedure is needed to deal with potential disasters, and insurance is one of the logical choices that can be taken. This research tries to describe and analyze the prospects of natural disaster insurance implementation for Indonesia disaster management and the ...

☆ Simpan Kutip Dirujuk 2 kali Artikel terkait 3 versi

Menampilkan hasil terbaik untuk penelusuran ini. Lihat semua hasil



Advances in Environmental Sciences

You are here > Home

[AES Bioflux](#)

[Page format](#)

[Instructions to authors](#)

[Submission letter](#)

[Reviewer information pack](#)

[Volume 13\(3\)/2021 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 13\(2\)/2021 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 13\(1\)/2021 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 12\(3\)/2020 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 12\(2\)/2020 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 12\(1\)/2020 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 11\(3\)/2019 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 11\(2\)/2019 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 11\(1\)/2019 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 10\(3\)/2018 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 10\(2\)/2018 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 10\(1\)/2018 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 9\(3\)/2017 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 9\(2\)/2017 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 9\(1\)/2017 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 8\(3\)/2016 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 8\(2\)/2016 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 8\(1\)/2016 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 7\(3\)/2015 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 7\(2\)/2015 \(June, 30\)](#)

[Volume 7\(1\)/2015 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 6\(3\)/2014 \(December, 30\)](#)

Advances in Environmental Sciences - International Journal of the Bioflux Society

Online ISSN 2066-7647

Print ISSN 2066-7620

ISSN-L 2066-7620

Published by Bioflux, three issues per year.

Contact for submission: Gavrioloaie I. C. - ionelclaudiu@yahoo.com

The journal covers all the fields of environmental sciences, connected to life sciences, geology, physics, chemistry, economics, policies or legislation (both theoretical and applied issues).

AES Bioflux is a good opportunity for you to publish your original research, review, or short communication, both printed and online, color, open access. Our policy allows the author(s) to hold the copyright without restrictions. This is an open-access journal distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License CC-BY, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

AES Bioflux is an international peer-reviewed journal. Each published article was independently seen before by two Scientific Reviewers and at least one linguist. Peer-review policy in AES Bioflux: double blind peer-review. The editors use a soft for screening the plagiarism. Acceptance rate: about 50%. Electronic submission is required.

Because many authors withdrew their manuscript in final form just before the payment of the publication fee, our policy has changed (20 February 2019). The publication fee was replaced by a processing fee (250 USD), which is paid after a preliminary evaluation (not at the end). Our evaluation has two steps. 1)A preliminary evaluation by the editor (the author gets a preliminary acceptance or rejection); 2)An external double blind peer-review (at this point the author gets a final decision: acceptance or rejection). Please note that if the manuscript will not be published, the author or his/her institution gets the money back (except the cases of poor feedback from authors or withdrawal/rejection due to multiple submissions). We inform the authors about our final decision (acceptance or rejection) in 3-8 weeks after their submission. The average overall time from submission of the manuscript to publication is 10 weeks. Faster processing involves a tax of priority (50 USD).



Advances in Environmental Sciences

You are here › [Home](#) › [Editorial Board](#)

AES Bioflux

[Page format](#)

[Instructions to authors](#)

[Submission letter](#)

[Reviewer information pack](#)

[Volume 13\(3\)/2021 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 13\(2\)/2021 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 13\(1\)/2021 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 12\(3\)/2020 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 12\(2\)/2020 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 12\(1\)/2020 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 11\(3\)/2019 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 11\(2\)/2019 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 11\(1\)/2019 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 10\(3\)/2018 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 10\(2\)/2018 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 10\(1\)/2018 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 9\(3\)/2017 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 9\(2\)/2017 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 9\(1\)/2017 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 8\(3\)/2016 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 8\(2\)/2016 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 8\(1\)/2016 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 7\(3\)/2015 \(December, 30\)](#)

Editorial Board

Editor-in-Chief

Gavriloaie Ionel-Claudiu - SC Bioflux SRL, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)

Contact for submission: ionelclaudiu@yahoo.com

Editors

[Al-Qutob Mutaz - Al-Quds University \(Palestinian Authority\)](#)

[Banatean-Dunea Ioan - USAB Timisoara, Timisoara \(Romania\)](#)

Bora Florin D. - Research Station for Viticulture & Enology Tg.Bujor, Galati (Ro)

Bordeanu Bianca - USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)

[Bougdah Mounira - Badji Mokhtar Annaba University, Annaba \(Algeria\)](#)

Brejea Radu Petru - University of Oradea, Oradea (Romania)

[Burny Philippe – Universite de Liege, Gembloux \(Belgium\)](#)

Caipang Cristopher M.A. - Temasek Polytechnic (Singapore)

Chanda Kelvin M. - Lusitu High School, Siavonga (Zambia)

Celik Meryem Yesim - University of Sinop (Turkey)

Clemente Ken Joseph E. - University of Santo Tomas in Manila (Philippines)

Correa Jean Michel - Federal University of Ceara, Fortaleza (Brazil)

Donici Alina - Research Station for Viticulture & Enology Tg.Bujor, Galati (Romania)

Farooq Jehanzeb - Cotton Research Institute, Ayub, Faisalabad (Pakistan)

Georgescu Bogdan - USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)

Gradinaru Andrei - USAMV Iasi, Iasi (Romania)

Ionescu Tudor - University of Oradea, Oradea (Romania)

Volume 7(2)/2015 (June, 30)	Hasanuzzaman Mirza - Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University (Bangladesh)
Volume 7(1)/2015 (April, 30)	Helepiciuc Catalina M. - Technical University Gheorghe Asachi, Iasi (Romania)
Volume 6(3)/2014 (December, 30)	Kovacs Eniko - USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)
Volume 6(2)/2014 (June, 15)	Kporou Kouassi Elisee - Jean Lorougnon Guédé University (Ivory Coast)
Volume 6(1)/2014 (April, 15)	Maxim Aurel - USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)
Special Issue 2014 (March, 27)	Mierlita Dan - University of Oradea, Oradea (Romania)
Volume 5(3)/2013 (October, 15)	Mihaiescu Radu - Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)
Volume 5(2)/2013 (June, 15)	Mihaiescu Tania - USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)
Volume 5(1)/2013 (April, 15)	Muntean George Catalin - USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)
Volume 4(3)/2012 (December, 30)	Muntean Liviu - Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)
Volume 4(2)/2012 (August, 30)	Muntean Sorin - USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)
Volume 4(1)/2012 (June, 30)	Muntean Sorin - USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)
Volume 3(3)/2011 (December, 30)	Nowak Michal – University of Agriculture in Krakow (Poland)
Volume 3(2)/2011 (August, 30)	Nuneza Olga M. - MSU, Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City (Philippines)
Volume 3(1)/2011 (June, 30)	Oroian Ioan - USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania); BENA, Thessaloniki (Greece)
Volume 2(2)/2010 (November, 30)	Outred Heather A. - Massey University, Palmerston North (New Zealand)
Volume 2(1)/2010 (July, 31)	Pandey Praveen - Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow (India)
Volume 1(2)/2009 (December, 30)	Papuc Tudor - USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)
Volume 1(1)/2009 (August, 30)	Paschos Ioannis - Technological Educational Institute of Epirus (Greece)
Volume Pilot (b)/2008 (December, 30) - available printed only	Peteiro Cesar - Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO), Santander (Spain)
Volume Pilot (a)/2007 (December, 30) - available printed only	Petrescu Dacinia Crina - Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca (Romania); Universite de Liege, Gembloux (Belgium)
	Petrescu-Mag Ioan Valentin – USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania); University of Oradea (Romania); IBFF (Moldova)
	Petrescu-Mag Malina Ruxandra – Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca (Romania); Universite de Liege, Gembloux (Belgium)
	Pratasik Silvester Benny - Sam Ratulangi University, Manado (Indonesia)
	Proorocu Marian - USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)
	Rahman Mohammed M. - Kochi University, Kochi (Japan)
	Safirescu Calin - USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)

Samuil Costel - USAMV Iasi, Iasi (Romania)

Sangpradub Narumon - Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen (Thailand)

Talu Stefan - Technical University of Cluj-Napoca (Romania)

Varban Dan - USAMV Cluj, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)

Vesa Stefan Cristian - University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)

Zhukov Oleksandr - Bogdan Khmelnytsky Melitopol State Pedagogical University,
Melitopol (Ukraine)

08.03.2009. 03:16

design: www.simple-webdesign.com

[Home](#) | [Archive](#) | [Volume 1 \(1\) / August 2009](#) | [Pilot \(a\)](#) | [Pilot \(b\)](#) | [Volume 1\(2\)/2009 \(December, 30\)](#) | [Volume 2\(1\)/2010 \(July, 31\)](#) | [Volume 2\(2\)/2010](#) | [Volume 3\(1\)/2011](#) | [Volume 3\(2\)/2011](#) | [Volume 3\(3\)/2011](#) | [Volume 4\(1\)/2012](#) | [Volume 4\(2\)/2012 \(August, 30\)](#) | [Volume 4\(3\)/2012 \(December, 30\)](#) | [Volume 5\(1\)/2013](#) | [Volume 5\(2\)/2013, Selected papers, ELSEIDIMA International Conference, 9th edn., Cluj-Napoca, 2012](#) | [Volume 5\(3\)/2013](#) | [Volume 6\(1\)/2014](#) | [Volume 6\(2\)/2014](#) | [Special Issue, 2014](#) | [AES Bioflux 6\(3\)/2014](#) | [Volume 7\(1\)/2015](#) | [Volume 7\(2\)/2015](#) | [Volume 7\(3\)/2015](#) | [Volume 8\(1\)/2016](#) | [Volume 8\(2\)/2016](#) | [Volume 8\(3\)/2016](#) | [Volume 9\(1\)/2017](#) | [Volume 9\(2\)/2017](#) | [Volume 9\(3\)/2017](#) | [Volume 10\(1\)/2018](#) | [Volume 10\(2\)/2018](#) | [Volume 10\(3\)/2018](#) | [Volume 11\(1\)/2019](#) | [Volume 11\(2\)/2019](#) | [Volume 11\(3\)/2019](#) | [Volume 12\(1\)/2020](#) | [Volume 12\(2\)/2020](#) | [Volume 12\(3\)/2020](#) | [Volume 13\(1\)/2021](#) | [Volume 13\(2\)/2021](#) | [Volume 13\(3\)/2021](#) | [Contact](#) | [Site Map](#)



AES Bioflux

[Page format](#)

[Instructions to authors](#)

[Submission letter](#)

[Reviewer information pack](#)

[Volume 13\(3\)/2021 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 13\(2\)/2021 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 13\(1\)/2021 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 12\(3\)/2020 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 12\(2\)/2020 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 12\(1\)/2020 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 11\(3\)/2019 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 11\(2\)/2019 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 11\(1\)/2019 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 10\(3\)/2018 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 10\(2\)/2018 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 10\(1\)/2018 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 9\(3\)/2017 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 9\(2\)/2017 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 9\(1\)/2017 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 8\(3\)/2016 \(December, 30\)](#)

[Volume 8\(2\)/2016 \(August, 30\)](#)

[Volume 8\(1\)/2016 \(April, 30\)](#)

[Volume 7\(3\)/2015 \(December, 30\)](#)

Volume 12(2)/2020

First pages, 2020 AES Bioflux 12(2):i-vi.

Muksin D., Simbolon D., Wiyono E. S., Sondita M. F. A., 2020 Effect of global climate (ENSO) on regional climate (rainfall and air temperature) in the Morotai Island region. AES Bioflux 12(2):97-109.

Koehuan J. E., Suharto B., Djoyowasito G., Wignyanto, 2020 Rice water total factor productivity growth of West Timor region, Indonesia 2000-2015: a novel parametric approach. AES Bioflux 12(2):110-122.

Idali H., Fahde A., Schahrakane Y., Rachidi A., 2020 Characterization of bathing water on the Casablanca coast. AES Bioflux 12(2):123-136.

Aidi Z., Farida H., 2020 **Natural disaster insurance for Indonesia disaster management. AES Bioflux 12(2):137-145.**

Rusdiyanto E., Sitorus S. R. P., Pramudya B., Sobandi R., 2020 The dynamic of built land development in the Cikapundung riverside area, Bandung City, Indonesia. AES Bioflux 12(2):146-159.

Pito E. C., Labajo-Villantes Y., Alaman B. B., Villanueva G. V., Jomud P. D., Garrido Jr. A. F., Restauo G. P., 2020 Species richness, importance and conservation status of trees on natural forests in southern part of Mt. Malindang, Philippines. AES Bioflux 12(2):160-169.

Sobang Y. U. L., Maranatha G., Paulus C. A., Basuki T., 2020 Community adaptation strategy affected by Covid 19 pandemic in the fulfilling of family food. AES Bioflux 12(2):170-177.

Sutrisna M. G., Sitorus S. R. P., Widiatmaka, Marimin, Nurwajedi, 2020 Changes in land use of the land-based leading sectors in West Kotawaringin Regency of Central Kalimantan. AES Bioflux 12(2):178-193.



Natural disaster insurance for Indonesia disaster management

Zil Aidi, Hasna Farida

Faculty of Law, Universitas Diponegoro, Jl. Prof Soedarto, S.H., Tembalang, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia. Corresponding author: Z. Aidi, zil.aidi93@gmail.com

Abstract. Indonesia is a disaster-prone country because its territory is around the Pacific Ring of Fire. The high intensity of the disasters is inversely proportional to the budget provided by the government for disaster management. Based on these conditions, another funding procedure is needed to deal with potential disasters, and insurance is one of the logical choices that can be taken. This research tries to describe and analyze the prospects of natural disaster insurance implementation for Indonesia disaster management and the natural disaster insurance practices in Japan and New Zealand as a comparison. The result of this research found that the number of insurance users, including natural disaster insurance in Indonesia, is only around 2% of the 265 million population of Indonesia as of the end of 2018. Two things cause this condition; the first is the absence of regulations from the government that obligate natural disaster insurance for people who live in the locations that are prone to disasters. The second reason is the lack of literacy and public knowledge related to the benefits of participating in natural disaster insurance. To overcome this, the government should ideally arrange regulations that can force community participation in natural disaster insurance. After that, the government can choose whether to manage the natural disaster insurance itself by creating a particular entity that is professional in managing disasters like in New Zealand or initiate a partnership with private insurance companies. Finally, the government of Indonesia in cooperation with the private sector, must intensify education about the benefits of insurance to the public. This intensification aims to increase public literacy towards insurance which will indirectly have an impact on the increasing number of people who have natural disaster insurance. The increase in public literacy is expected to make the level of community participation in natural disaster insurance to be better as has been achieved in Japan and New Zealand.

Key Words: Indonesia, natural disaster, disaster management, insurance.

Introduction. Indonesia is an archipelago located between four large plates of the world, namely the Eurasian Plate, the Indo-Australian Plate, the Philippine Sea Plate and the Pacific Plate where the plates collide and push each other (Zakaria 2007). Moreover, Indonesia is also known as a country that has many volcanoes. This condition occurs due to the location of Indonesia, which is part of the Pacific Ring of Fire, as illustrated in Figure 1.

The Ring of Fire is an area where earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur (Masum & Akbar 2019). In this area, there are 425 volcanoes or equal to 75% of the total active volcanoes in the world (Baskoro 2017). Indonesia itself has around 240 volcanoes, of which nearly 70 are still active (Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance 2015).

Based on the facts above, natural disasters are prevalent events across most parts of Indonesia (Skoufias et al 2017). The Indonesia National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) released data stating that in 2019 alone there were 1968 (one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight) natural disaster events and within the last 5 (five) years not less than 14,193 (fourteen thousand one hundred ninety-three) natural disasters that hit Indonesia, including floods, landslides, tidal waves or abrasions, tornados, forest and land fires, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions (BNPB 2019).

The high intensity of the disasters certainly resulted in enormous economic and physical losses. Other problems have also surfaced related to rehabilitation and construction after the disaster, which cost a lot. For example, the earthquake and



Characterization of bathing water on the Casablanca coast

¹Hanane Idali, ¹Abdelilah Fahde, ²Yassine Schahrakane, ³Abderrazzak Rachidi

¹ Laboratory of Health and Environment, Faculty of Sciences Ain Chock, Hassan 2 University, Casablanca, Morocco; ² Laboratory of Immunology and Biodiversity, Faculty of Sciences Ain Chock, Hassan 2 University, Casablanca, Morocco; ³ Laboratory of Chemistry and Bromatology, National Office of Food Sinity Security, Casablanca, Morocco. Corresponding author: H. Idali, idali.hanane27@gmail.com

Abstract. The coast of Casablanca is located on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, it has sectors of human activities and economic activities that seek the coast location, as a preferential or necessary site: seaports, refining and chemical industry, modern thermal power stations, sea fishing, marine aquaculture, seaside tourism and marinas. The pursuit of these activities and their development require the persistence of a certain coastal balance. The definition of the coast will be limited to the area of land-sea contact and interaction between marine and continental effects. This space represents a precious and limited resource because it corresponds to this narrow zone of contact between the continental domain and the underwater world. Any abusive occupation results in the final consumption of this resource, without the possibility of reproduction. On the other hand the rational and light exploitation allows this space to perpetuate itself without losing its quality. The objective of this work is to assess the state of pollution of the Casablanca coast through different studies (physico-chemical, microbiological and determination of heavy metals) on different matrix (algae, water and mussels). We assessed the pollution status of bathing water on the Casablanca coast on five sites (Paloma, Zenata, Hank, Sidi Abd Rahman and Dar Bouazza) through different physico-chemical studies (determination of nitrate, nitrite, orthophosphate, BOD₅, dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH), microbiological (looking for coliforms, streptococci and clostridium) and determination of heavy metals by the analysis of three metallic elements (lead, cadmium and zinc) at the level of two species, animal (*Mytilus edulis*) and plant (*Corallina mediterranea*). The comparative analysis of the average levels found for the different studies showed that the contamination did not reach worrying levels except for the microbiological analysis which showed the presence of contamination of faecal origin.

Key Words: sea water, Casablanca coast, pollution, physico-chemical parameters, microbiology, atomic absorption, heavy metals, *Mytilus edulis*, *Corallina mediterranea*.

Introduction. The Casablanca coastline, located on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, is part of the coastal Meseta stretching from Rabat to El Jadida (Egis BCEOM International et al 2011).

The coastal zone of Casablanca, several tens of kilometers long, includes the city of Casablanca. This coastal area is characterized by a morphology alternating sandy beaches, beaches with rocky plateaus, rocky areas. Some portions of these beaches are bordered by dunes a few meters high (Egis BCEOM International et al 2011).

Aquatic organisms depend for their growth and reproduction on the quality of the waters in which they live. In general, the quality of water is determined on the basis of quantitative and qualitative criteria such as, the presence in sufficient quantities of certain nutrients, the oxygen content, the pH, the temperature or even the presence of substances known for their toxicity (metals, pesticides, phenols, etc.) (S.E.E.E. 2007).

Therefore this study aims to analyze the various physico-chemical parameters (nitrate, nitrite, orthophosphate, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), dissolved oxygen, temperature and pH), microbiological parameters (research and enumeration of



Species richness, importance and conservation status of trees on natural forests in southern part of Mt. Malindang, Philippines

¹Eden C. Pito, ^{1,2}Yunalyn Labajo-Villantes, ¹Bobby B. Alaman, ^{1,3}Grace V. Villanueva, ^{4,5}Perlito D. Jomoad, ^{1,5}Alfredo F. Garrido Jr., ⁶Gloria P. Restauero

¹ Misamis University Community Extension Program, Misamis University, H.T. Feliciano St. Aguada, Ozamiz City, Philippines; ² Natural Science Department, College of Arts and Sciences, Misamis University, H.T. Feliciano St. Aguada, Ozamiz City, Philippines; ³ Graduate School, Misamis University, H.T. Feliciano St. Aguada, Ozamiz City, Philippines; ⁴ College of Education, Misamis University, H.T. Feliciano St. Aguada, Ozamiz City, Philippines; ⁵ College of Agriculture and Forestry, Misamis University, H.T. Feliciano St. Aguada, Ozamiz City, Philippines; ⁶ Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Protected Area Office, Oroquieta City, Philippines. Corresponding author: Y. Labajo-Villantes, yunalynvillantes@gmail.com

Abstract. Trees are considered as critical indicators of forest's health and status which are essential for the continuous provision of ecosystem services. The inventory of trees in natural forests of the southern portion of Mt. Malindang Range Natural Park was conducted using a modified belt-transect method. All tree species with a diameter of 10 centimeters and above were identified and measured. Importance value and diversity index were computed, and endemism and conservation status of trees were assessed. A total of 46 tree species with 275 individuals belonging to 28 families of Angiosperms and two families of Gymnosperms were recorded. The diversity index ranged from 1.63 to 2.89 implied that the area had very low to moderate tree species diversity. The top abundant species with high importance include *Lithocarpus philippinensis*, *Lithocarpus mindanaensis*, *Shorea contorta*, *Melastoma malabatricum*, *Morella javanica*, *Gymnostoma rumphianum*, and *Cinnamomum mercadoi*. There were ten threatened species recorded. *Shorea contorta*, *S. squamata*, *S. negrosensis* and *S. polysperma* were considered critically endangered by the International Union of Conservation Nature. Results are vital for the protection and conservation of Mt. Malindang.

Key Words: importance, inventory, Mt. Malindang, natural forest, *Shorea*, transect.

Introduction. Mt. Malindang Range Natural Park (MMRNP) is one of the protected areas situated in the province of Misamis Occidental located in the Northwestern part of Mindanao, Philippines (RA 9304; RA 7586). It is also identified as one of the Key Conservation sites of the Philippines (Mallari et al 2001). In October 2011, the protected area (PA) was declared as an ASEAN Heritage Park (AHP) by Ministers of ASEAN Members State because of its unique biodiversity, ecosystems and outstanding universal values. Its recognition as important conservation area has corresponding responsibility to uphold the integrity of the area as representative in ASEAN Region by preserving the park's and maintain its scenic, educational, research and recreational and tourism values.

Before its designation as Natural Park, the Mt. Malindang Range was a logging concession area, but the operation stopped due to the logging ban sometimes in 1986 (Bugayong 2006). Practically, almost all matured trees in accessible areas were cut (Van Gardingen 1998) leaving the residuals and small trees. With the termination of the logging operation, it provides opportunities for residents to expand agricultural clearings (Cruz & Cruz 1990) and timber poaching activity for the area to be of open access (Bugayong 2006). Moreover, the presence of community near the forest collecting forest products created more pressure to forest resources and leaving behind little old growth