

Indonesia

Sugeng Triutomo
Deputy Chairman for Prevention and Preparedness
**National Agency for Disaster Management
(BNPB)**

Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action in Indonesia

Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2009

I. Make disaster risk reduction (DRR) a priority

Activities and results:

- Formulation of National Action Plan for DRR (2006 – 2009) and will be continued (2010-2015)
- Enactment of Disaster Management Law No. 24/2007 and its ancillary regulations
- Establishment of National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)
- Integration of DRR into National Development Plan and as a Priorities
- Formulation of Disaster Management Plan

Gaps and challenge identified:

- Consistency between DRR policy, work plan and implementation by stakeholders
- Coordination to interaction and coordination among stakeholders that will lead to commitment for planning and implementing DRR program
- Adequate capacity in terms of institutions, human and financial resources
- Consultation process to enhance people's participation in DRR implementation

Plan:

- Dissemination on DRR and DM Law & its ancillary regulations
- Synchronization between DM Law & regulations with other existing policy/regulations
- Establishment of DRR National Platform to support implementation of HFA

II. Improve risk information and early warning

Activities and results:

- Risk assessment and analysis are being developed at local level, mostly in vulnerable areas.
- Establishment of Data and Information on Disaster (DIBI)
- Formulation guidelines for risk analysis is being developed
- Early warning information for major hazards (floods, landslides, tsunami, volcanic eruptions, drought) are available

Gaps and Challenge identified:

- Existing information is mostly on hazards, very limited on vulnerability
- Different methods for risk analysis are being utilized by different stakeholders
- Capacity (human, financial, and infrastructure) to set-up early warning system

Plan:

- Standardization on risk assessment, analysis and mapping
- Capacity building in risk assessment and early warning information to formulate disaster management plan.
- Enhance the involvement of private sector and media in risk information and early warning, and also cooperation among institutions that develop risk analysis and mapping to have integrated and comprehensive results

III. Build a culture of safety and resistance

Activities and results:

- Information related to disasters are available and can be accessed at various institutions.
- National policy for the integration of DRR into school curricula
- Research on the methods and tools for multi-risks analysis are being developed by universities/research institutes
- Various stakeholders undertake public education and campaign at community level on DRR

Gaps and challenges identified

- Data and information sharing still needs to be strengthened among relevant stakeholders and to be updated more frequently
- Framework and guidelines for integration of DRR into school curricula is required
- Limited products on risk assessment to be disseminated.
- Implementation of public education and campaign on DRR are still sporadic and its continuity is still questionable

Plan

- Initiation for the drafting of guidelines for integrating DRR into school curricula
- Capacity building for enhancement of research methods and tools, as well as enhance the role of disaster centers in universities/research institutes
- Develop strategy for public education and campaign on DRR by involving the media

IV. Reduce the underlying risk factors

Activities and results:

- Integration and linkages of Climate Change into DRR
- Requirement to make disaster risk analysis in the high risk development
- Integration DRR to the Law No. 26/2008 on Spatial Planning
- Integration of DRR into recovery phase and involvement of affected communities in its processes.

Gaps and challenge identified:

- Climate change and adaptation is a new concept
- Many programs related to enhancement of people's welfare, however, they do not incorporate vulnerability reduction against disaster
- Lack of awareness on DRR (e.g. building codes) at community level
- Monitoring on incorporation of disaster risk assessment in major development needs to be strengthened and reinforced

Plan

- Enforcement on building code in regulation and application
- Micro-zoning for risk mapping in developing spatial planning.
- Integration of risk analysis and environmental impact analysis
- Coordination among stakeholders involved in recovery and rehabilitation to ensure the incorporation of DRR into their planning and implementation

V. Strengthen preparedness to respond effectively

Activities and results:

- Mechanism for response preparedness are available at sectorsl and local level
- Provision of contingency planning workshop and exercises at local level
- Simulation and drill for various hazards at local/community level
- Provision of emergency/buffer stocks by Government and humanitarian stakeholders
- Networking between Government and non-government humanitarian actors.

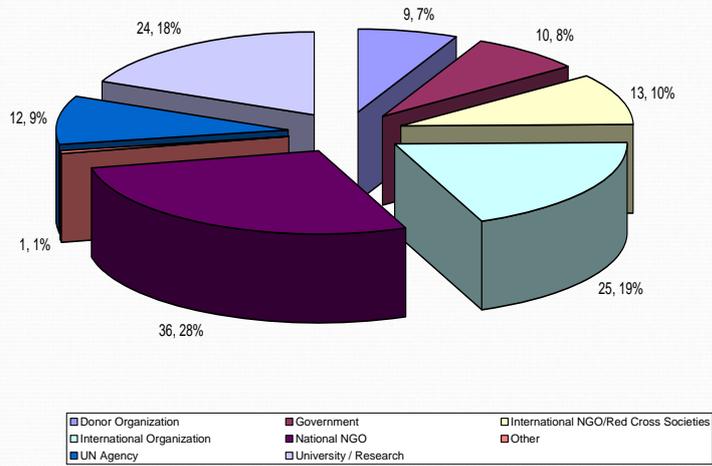
Gaps and challenge identified:

- Capacity and coordination for response preparedness needs to be strengthened
- Contingency planning efforts at local level needs to be disseminated
- Budget allocation for mobilization of humanitarian assistance needs to be considered

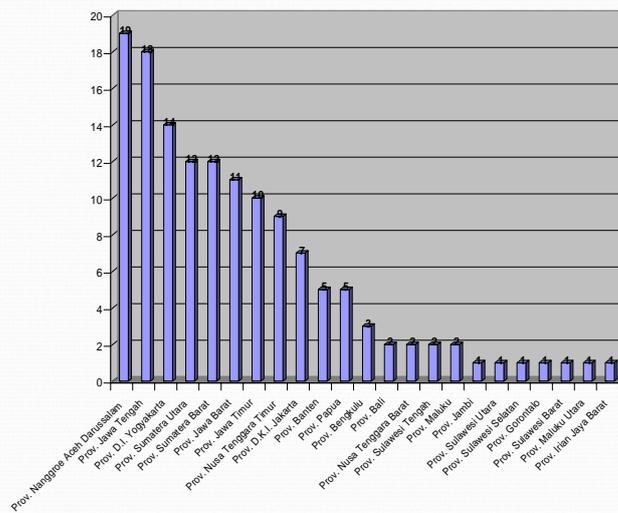
Plan:

- Standardization on the competence of personnel involved in disaster response through standardized trainings
- Strengthening vertical and horizontal coordination
- Strengthening the function of "Emergency Operation Center" at all levels
- Development of SOPs for disaster response related activities
- Strengthening information management system for disaster response/emergency situation to smoothen vertical and horizontal coordination

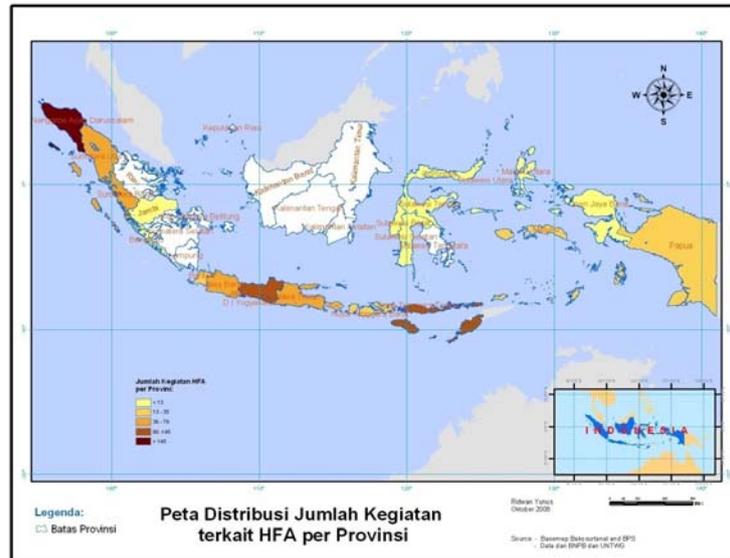
Composition of Organizations Implementing DRR/HFA



Distribution of Organizations Implementing DRR/HFA at Provincial Level



Distribution of DRR/HFA Activities at Provincial Level



Conclusion

- In the past year, Indonesia has made substantive progress on DRR, especially for Priority Action I and V of HFA
- The Gap challenges include:
 - Limited budget allocation for non-emergency activities;
 - Lack of synchronization between existing policy/regulation with disaster management/disaster risk reduction
 - Lack of systematic and strategic policy framework that could be used as guidance in planning and implementing DRR
 - Lack of capacity (financial, human and infrastructure), especially at local level
 - Coordination and integration on DRR planning and implementation
- Indonesia is establishing the new National Disaster Management System consisting of legislation, institutional, planning, budgeting, science & technology and implementation