

HFA Implementation Review – Simplified Version for ACDR2010

Country:	Indonesia
Date of data filled out:	30 November 2009
Name of the respondent:	Sugeng Triutomo

1 Priority for action 1:

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

1-1. National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels

	Name	Area (please select)	Year of Enforcement
National laws for disaster risk reduction	• Law No. 24 Year 2007 on Disaster Management	Response/ Recovery/ Mitigation/ Preparedness	2007
	• Law No. 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning		2007
	• Law No. 27 Year 2007 on Coastal Zone Management and Small Islands		2007
	• Government Regulation No. 21 Year 2008 on Disaster Management Operation		2008
	• Government Regulation No. 22 Year 2008 on Funding and Management of Disaster Assistance		2008
	• Government Regulation No. 23/2008 on Participation of International Institutions and Foreign Non Government Institutions in Disaster Management		2008
	• Presidential Regulation No. 8/2008 on National Agency for Disaster Management		2008
	• Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 46/2008 on Guidelines of Organizational Structure of Local Agency for DM		2008
	• Head of BNPB Regulation No. 3/2008 on Guidelines for the establishment of Local Agency for DM		2008
	National policy for disaster risk reduction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Action Plan for DRR 2006 – 2009 • National Action Plan for

	DRR 2010-2012 (currently being finalized) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Disaster Management Plan 2009-2014 • National Medium Term Development Plan 2009-2014 (priority # 9) 		
--	--	--	--

[Comments (if any)]

- At the local levels, many provinces and districts/cities have already passed Local Regulations on Disaster Management, detailing the clear responsibilities of each different government level

1-2. Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction activities at all administrative levels

	Amount (currency, year)	Main Purpose (please select)
Funds allocation for disaster risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine Funding to support ministries/departments' routine and operational activities especially DRR (amount XXX) • Contingency Funding for emergency preparedness (amount XXX) • On Call Funding for emergency response (amount XXX) • Social Assistance Funding as grant for post-disaster assistance (amount XXX) • Funding originated from community 	Mitigation/ Preparedness Preparedness Response Recovery
	Name	Number of Staff
Department for disaster risk reduction at national Level (Please attach an organization chart)	National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)	113

[Comments (if any)]

1-3. Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

	System (Policy, Organization, Network, etc.)	Main Purpose (please select)
System to ensure community participation in disaster risk reduction	Decentralization that promises to transfer "duties and functions" from the central government to local governments has been regulated through Law No. 32 Year 2004. However, this has not been balanced with decentralization or delegation of	Response/ Recovery/ Mitigation/ Preparedness

	<p>authorities and resources, which actually is very much needed by the local authorities in order that they can perform their functions well.</p> <p>Decentralization of resources to the local level has not been done in a proper way. Much of the existing resources is still pooled at the national government, so that at the local level there is only very limited capacity for risk reduction, particularly the capacity to assess the root causes of the local people's vulnerability.</p>	
--	--	--

[Comments (if any)]

1-4. A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning

	Name	Main Purpose (please select)	Year of Establishment
Multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction (Please attach an organization chart)	Platform Nasional Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (Planas PRB)	Response/ Recovery/ Mitigation/ Preparedness	November 2008

[Comments (if any)]

2 Priority for action 2:

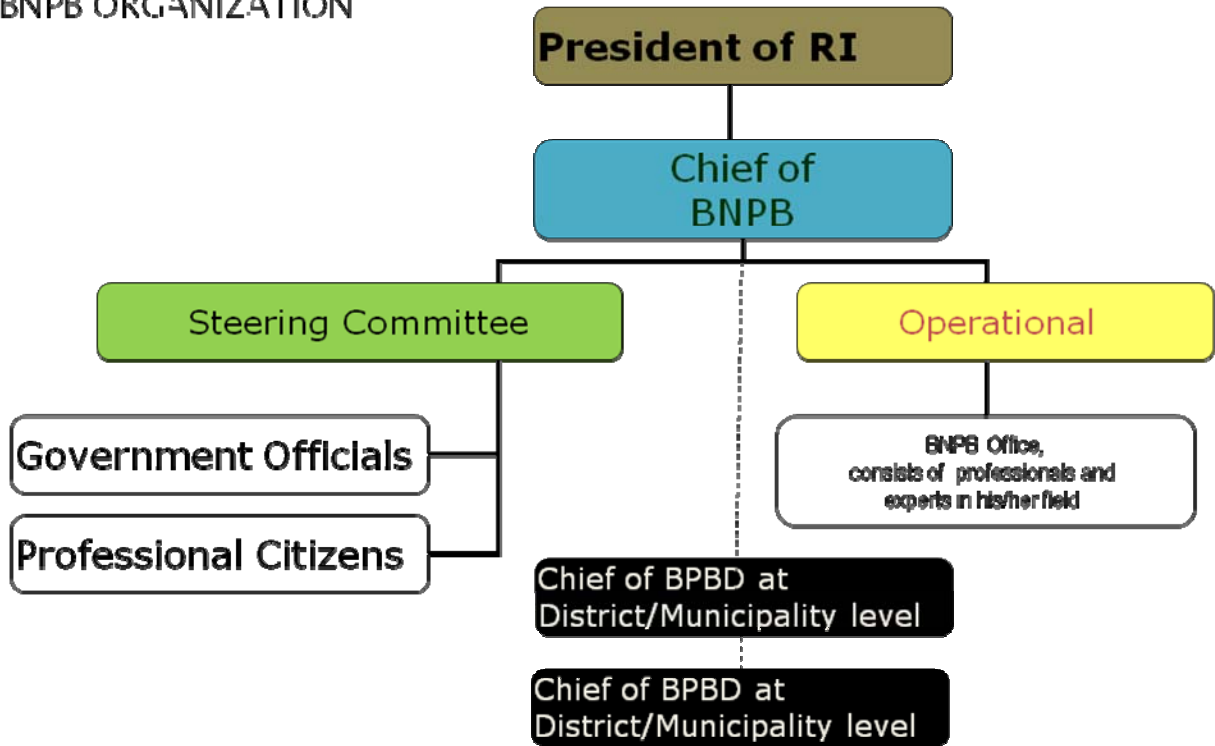
Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

2-1. National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors

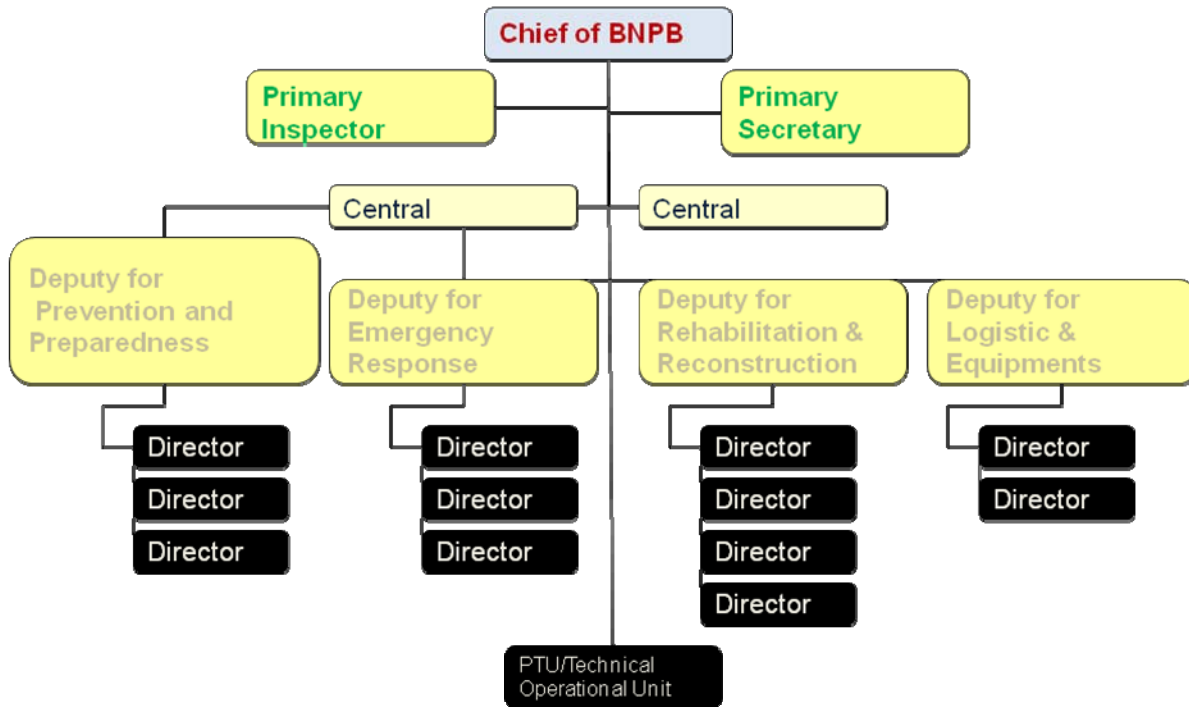
	Activities	Type of disasters	Year of Completion
Development of hazard maps	<p>At the national level hazard data have been produced by the different sectorial ministries, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DIBI (by National Agency for Disaster Management/BNPB) • PIRBA (by Ministry for Research and Technology/Menristek) • SIMBA (by National Agency for Space and Aeronautic/LAPAN). The Ministry of Home Affairs, through the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation 	All types	

Institutional

BNPB ORGANIZATION



Executive Body (operational)



	(Permendagri) No. 46 Year 2008, has ordered or recommended that district/city governments collect and report hazard related data in their areas. Several regions have met these requirements, although it has not been optimal.		
Risk assessment	Presidential Regulation No. 8 Year 2008 stipulates the set-up of Local Disaster Management agencies (BPBD) and one of the functions of BPBD is to prepare hazard maps of their regions. Several regions have already had meta data that could be used as a basis for risk assessment. Capacity building is needed for local governments and local universities or disaster research centers will need to be engaged to support local BPBDs in conducting hazard and risk mapping.	All types	

[Comments (if any)]

2-2. Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

	Name	Type of disasters
Disaster monitoring system	<p>At the national level, disaster monitoring system has already in place and being used by the sectorial agencies/ministries. The standard data format has also been agreed by 12 relevant ministries and agencies.</p> <p>The archive system and dissemination of hazard data for flood, volcano, landslide, earthquake and other hazards are done by the individual responsible sectorial agencies/ministries, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency • Energy and Mineral Resources Department, • Public Works Department 	<p>Earthquake, tsunami, climate-related hazards Landslides, volcanic eruption Floods</p>

Disaster Information system (archive & dissemination of data)	DIBI (Indonesian Disaster Data and Information) established by BNPB. It is expected that a standardized and user-friendly database could be established and accessed by the public.	All types
---	---	-----------

[Comments (if any)]

2-3. Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities

	Description	Type of disasters
Disaster warning system (information flow)	Early warning systems in national level for several types of hazard, such as earthquakes, tsunami, volcanic eruption, and floods are available and functioning, which have been disseminated to the community level of the communities at risk. Evaluation on the early warning system for several types of disasters in the community level has been done professionally. This is supported by experts from research institutions/universities/disaster studies, adapting the early warning system to the development of the local situation and condition, by taking the existing indigenous knowledge and culture into account. The example is the early warning system developed by the community of Forum Merapi. However, in many other regions, due to the limited capacity of human resources, the response to the early warning system being advocated is not optimal.	Various types
Early warning and evacuation system	The commitment of the relevant institutions on each disaster to provide and disseminate the early warning systems has been realized. However, the outcome that leads to systematic evacuation system still needs to be strengthened due to limited capacity, in terms of financial, human resources and physical capacity.	

[Comments (if any)]

2-4. National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

	Description	Type of disasters
Regional (trans-boundary) information sharing system for disaster monitoring and early warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement and commitment have been established between regions which have or face similar risks, for example the four regencies vulnerable to Merapi eruption in Yogyakarta and Central Java provinces. 	

	<p>The four regencies located in two different provinces have signed a cooperation agreement in disseminating early warning information, evacuation process and the management of trans-boundary displaced population (across administrative boundary in regency and provincial levels).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overflow of Bengawan Solo River which often affects several districts work together for dissemination of early warning information, and evacuation process as well. • In terms of regional or international risks; agreement, cooperation and commitment in the Tsunami early warning system have been established. For example, under the coordination of Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO), mandated by the international community, has established the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWS). • Memorandum of Understanding to consider trans-boundary risks has been developed among the ASEAN country members to build resilient nations to deal with disasters and to realize the safer community by the establishment of ASEAN Regional Programme on Disaster Management (ARPD) which focuses on the ASEAN regional strategies for disaster management, including the field and priority activities for disaster risk reduction. 	
--	--	--

[Comments (if any)]

3 Priority for action 3:

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

3-1. Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

	System, Activities	Type of disasters
Public awareness on disasters and disaster risks	Various government and non-government organizations/institutions have developed disaster information system, such as the National Agency Disaster Management, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI), Indonesian National Police (POLRI), Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG), Coordinating Body for	

	<p>Survey and National Mapping (BAKOSURTANAL), Ministry of the Environment (KLH), UNESCO (Jakarta Tsunami Information Center).</p> <p>The Curriculum Center of Ministry of National Education (learning model and school-based curricula in the hazard-prone areas), LIPI (National Institute of Science), Geology Division of the Department of Mineral Energy Resources, Consortium for Disaster Education.</p> <p>Since the disaster data and information is collected, analyzed and developed by the different sectors, they are not integrated and the information availability is limited because they are very sectoral and the benefits are still limited to the planning of the disaster risk reduction programs.</p>	
--	--	--

[Comments (if any)]

3-2. School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices

Items	
School curricula include disaster risk reduction concepts	Yes (some schools have initiated to incorporate DRR concepts into local school curricula)
Educational materials for learning/teaching disaster risk reduction	For both formal and informal education, although they are still very limited
Training program for learning disaster risk reduction	Yes (various stakeholder group, such as CSO, Government, Universities, International Organizations, Private Sector and Media, provide training program for learning DRR, although they are not yet standardized)

[Comments (if any)]

In Indonesia, the Presidential Decree was issued to the Ministry of National Education and Ministry of Home Affairs to integrate disaster risk reduction into the school curricula, both intra and extracurricular programs. However, this decree has not been implemented because the policy implementation instrument has not been devised in the national level. Currently, a step to formulate a national policy in the form of strategies to mainstream the disaster risk reduction into the national education system is prepared. As the initial process, a governmental working group and civil society working group, in this case Consortium for Disaster Education has been set up.

3-3. Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened

	Description
Development of research methods and tools for multi-risk assessment	<p>In the past two years, various disaster research centres have developed rapidly at universities in the country. Studies on disasters outside the university settings, such as those conducted by NGOs, donor organization, government and business institutions have also increased in number. Some institutions have gone as far as integrating the disaster research as one of the priorities of the research topics, for example Directorate General of Higher Education Indonesia (Dikti), Disaster Response Network (DRN), Indonesian Science Institute (LIPI) and the State Ministry of Research and Technology (Ristek). However, the program and government funding allocated to develop the methodology and tools to analyze the risks are limited.</p> <p>In relevance with the methods and tools for multi-risk assessments, many stakeholders, in particular academicians/institutions of higher education have developed them. Nevertheless, the tools are still limited and focused simply on the disaster assessment aspects.</p> <p>Currently, a team consisting of experts in the relevant fields from various institutions commissioned by Disaster Management National Agency and Research and Technology Ministry is preparing to formulate the guidelines for disaster multi-risk assessment.</p>

[Comments (if any)]

3-4. Country-wide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities

	Name	Year
Country-wide public awareness strategy	National public awareness strategy is currently being drafted and becomes one of DRR priorities of action for BNPB	

[Comments (if any)]

4 Priority for action 4:
Reduce the underlying risk factors

4-1. Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

<p>Environmental related policies include disaster risk reduction concepts</p>	<p>Yes (Efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction into policies and plans related to the environment have been initiated.</p> <p>The government has also initiated the integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, as the outcome of the Bali Conference in 2007. This is followed up with the drafting of the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation.)</p>
<p>National land use planning include disaster risk reduction concepts</p>	<p>Yes (Spatial planning as stipulated in Law No. 26/2008 on Spatial Planning, for instance, has accommodated the importance of disaster risk assessments in planning the land use.</p> <p>Awareness to protect the wetlands has been promoted but has not achieved significant implementation. Forest land use monitoring is carried out as one of the efforts done by the National Forest Inventory)</p>

[Comments (if any)]

4-2. Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk

<p>Social development policies include disaster risk reduction concepts</p>	<p>Yes (Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial)</p>
---	--

[Comments (if any)]

The relevant policies to identify and categorize the hazard-prone communities to create a social security system are available, for example food security policy and the establishment of Food Security Council to ensure the implementation of the policy. In addition, the social security system is carried out through social security net, BLT (Direct Cash Assistance), community health security (health insurance for the poor). Access to the micro-insurance for the population at risk has been initiated, for example by coastal population resilience micro-credit (program launched by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery), and micro-insurance for farmers.

Disaster loss insurance program to protect the communities at risk from multi-hazards (earthquakes, volcanic eruption, tsunami, flood and fire) is available. The stakeholders related to insurance and micro-insurance have given attention and commitment but meet technical constraints. Among them are the questions on who will pay for the premium, who will assess the vulnerabilities, and so on.

4-3. Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Economic and productive sectorial policies include disaster risk reduction concepts	Yes (Some progress, but without systematic policy and/or institutional commitment)
---	--

[Comments (if any)]

The stakeholders have made efforts related to economic sector planning to reduce vulnerabilities. For example, the formulation of fiscal policy by Ministry of Finance to consider disaster risk reduction and climate change; the awareness of food diversification promoted by Ministry of Agriculture; the commitment of Ministry of Finance to give incentive to business institutions that consider and integrate disaster risk reduction efforts in their business activities; the fishery planning by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery that takes the disaster vulnerabilities into account; and the initiatives taken by state-owned enterprises (BUMN) to integrate disaster risk reduction in their business activities.

4-4. Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes

Planning and management of human settlements include disaster risk reduction concepts	Yes (Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial)
---	---

[Comments (if any)]

Pertaining to the planning and management of human settlement incorporating disaster risk reduction elements, including the enforcement of regulations for human settlements, the relevant institutions have enforced the policies on building codes, zoning and building construction permit. Besides, there is a growing public awareness of the earthquake-proof buildings and an effort to certify the quality of building, public buildings in particular. Law enforcement related to building supervision that considers public safety must be promoted.

4-5. Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery processes	Yes (Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in capacities and resources)
---	--

[Comments (if any)]

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes. For example, the housing reconstruction in Aceh and Yogyakarta considered the land-use planning and environment using the earthquake-proof construction methods. Besides, the disaster victim relocation has considered the land-use, risk analysis and disaster risk reduction elements. The Ministry of Health has stipulated a policy related with the reconstruction of ruined earthquake-hit hospitals by adhering to the disaster risk reduction principles. As an effort to educate the society on disaster risk reduction, the disaster affected society is involved in the post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes. In addition, the micro-finance scheme has been integrated into the recovery and rehabilitation activities aimed at assisting women.

4-6. Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure

Procedures to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects	Yes (Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial)
--	---

[Comments (if any)]

There have been land use management policies for controlling disaster risk impacts, even though the implementation was still not optimal. The Department of Public Works and Department of Transportation have been regulating airports and their construction projects based on disaster risk reduction. Some schools have been constructed based on disaster risk impacts, although the number is still small. The government is also strictly controlling the infrastructure construction projects, in order to prevent the construction of public facilities in hazard-prone areas. In addition, despite the weak implementation, such as that in the case of emission test, no-smoking areas, and many others, regional regulations related to air pollution control have also been issued.

At this moment, BNPB is preparing a guideline that would require constructions with high risk of disaster to be equipped with a disaster risk analysis.

5 Priority for action 5:

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

5-1. Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place

	Policy/ Mechanisms
Policy and mechanisms for disaster risk management (ex. task force for disaster risk management)	One out of the eleven priorities of Indonesia's National Medium Term Development Planning disaster management, in particular the capacity building for the National Disaster Assessment and Response Team, known as Satuan Reaksi Cepat Penanggulangan Bencana (SRC PB), which has just recently been established.

[Comments (if any)]

5-2. Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes

	Name	
Disaster preparedness plans		
Disaster contingency plans		

		Remarks
National level disaster management drills	() Regularly conducted () Periodically conducted () not conducted	
Local level disaster management drills	() Regularly conducted (X) Periodically conducted () not conducted	In 2009 under the coordination and command of BNPB, local disaster management drills have been conducted in 7 provinces. Other stakeholder groups (e.g., Red Cross Society, International Organizations, CSO, etc.) also undertake drills at local (district/municipality/village) level

[Comments (if any)]

Disaster preparedness and contingency plans for emergency response situations were implemented in no more than 10 percent of the whole regions in Indonesia, including the provincial level, regency level, and sectoral level. Program continuity in regions having contingency plans also needs to be investigated further, for instance, to find out whether they regularly test and upgrade their contingency plans. The purpose of this activity is to ensure that the operational plan can run effectively when a disaster strikes.

Integrated action plans from numerous sectors with several types of disaster, such as forest fire, flood, landslide, and drought have been developed. Simulations and drills were not comprehensively done, either only performed in sectoral level or in certain regions. National-scale contingency plans, simulation, and drills have never been organized.

Emergency network response has been created and proven to run well in local, regional, and national level, despite the fact that they were done by individuals, not institutions.

5-3. Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required

Items	
Financial reserve for disasters	Yes (US\$)/ No/ Other ()
Compensation for disasters	Yes (Name of system:) No Other ()
Insurance for disasters	Yes (Name of system:) No Other ()
Tax reduction or exemption	Yes (Name of system:) No Other ()

[Comments (if any)]

Emergency/buffer stocks prepared by the government for disaster emergency response have been provided in the national, provincial, and regional levels. Buffer stocks consist of basic needs such as tents, rice, soup-kitchen, foodstuffs, clothes, and basic medical supplies. The available contingency budget is around 40-50 billion rupiahs, and can be increased when needed. At this moment, BNPB is in the process of constructing Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) in several

regions, which will serve as a training center and an emergency response warehouse. In addition, 10 regions in Indonesia have indicated their support in helping the Department of Health to provide medical health service for disaster-affected victims.

The other stakeholders are also well prepared. Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), for instance, owns two main warehouses and six regional warehouses situated in several regions in Indonesia. The warehouses are capable of storing the minimum stocks for approximately 10,000 family units. Once a year, Indonesian Red Cross's raises their financial reserves with the support of national association of the allied countries. International organizations working in Indonesia that have the mandate to perform emergency response, such as UNOCHA, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, and many others, also possess emergency stock, which is ready to be mobilized when needed. Donor organizations, such as USAID, AusAID, CIDA, DANIDA, etc, also provide contingency fund which is ready to be distributed in time of need. As one of the rules derived from Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management, Indonesian government has also issued Government Regulation No. 23/2008 about the Roles of International Organizations in Disaster Management.

5-4. Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Procedures for exchanging relevant information during disasters (Knowledge compilation of lessons learned from previous disasters)	Yes ()
--	------------

[Comments (if any)]

One of the procedures for exchanging information is having coordination meetings during emergency response situations. However, meeting mechanisms tended to focus only on information sharing and ignore needs analysis. Furthermore, the meetings were commonly very intensive only at the beginning of the emergency response stage. Routine reports prepared by numerous sectors also tended to be very descriptive, while the situation analysis and the follow-up actions were still weak.

A number of regions affected by high-impact disasters such as Aceh, Nias, and Yogyakarta has submitted and documented various lessons on emergency preparedness and response, as well as on the planning and implementation of recovery and rehabilitation actions. However, such lessons were rarely used as references to better follow-up actions. Such lessons were also not widely announced in some hazard-prone areas.

Based on the experience of the emergency response, rehabilitation plans, and reconstruction plans in Yogyakarta, the use of Humanitarian Cluster Approach has led program implementation to be more focused, open, and well coordinated.

Efforts have also been undertaken to develop Damage and Loss Assessment. However further process and clear mechanism is still required to follow up the results of the assessment.