

Disclaimer

This report was compiled by an ADRC visiting researcher (VR) from ADRC member countries.

The views expressed in the report do not necessarily reflect the views of the ADRC. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the maps in the report also do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the ADRC.



Indonesia's Country Report

1. General Information

The Republic of Indonesia (RI) is a country in Southeast Asia and Oceania. Lying along the equator, Indonesia has a tropical climate, with two distinct monsoonal wet and dry seasons. Average annual rainfall in the lowlands varies from 1,780–3,175 millimeters (70-125 in), and up to 6,100 millimeters (240 in) in mountainous regions. Mountainous areas-particularly in the west coast of Sumatra, West Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua-receive the highest rainfall. Humidity is generally high, averaging about 80%. Temperatures vary little throughout the year; the average daily temperature range of Jakarta is 26-30 °C (79-86 °F).

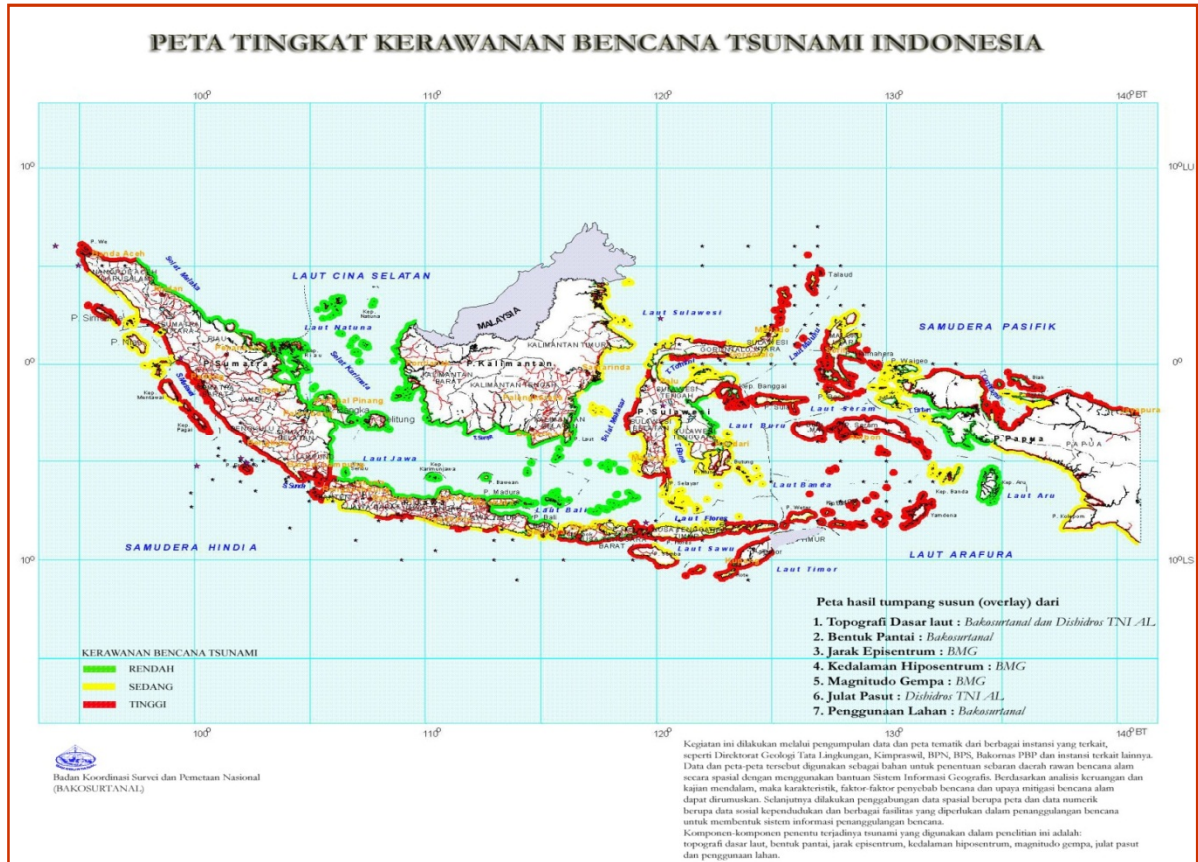
Indonesia is an archipelago comprising approximately 17,508 islands. It has 34 provinces with over 238 million people, and is the world's fourth most populous country. Indonesia is a republic, with an elected legislature and president. The nation's capital city is Jakarta. The country shares land borders with Papua New Guinea, East Timor, and Malaysia. With total area is 5.2 million km² (1.9 million Km² of land and 3.3 million Km² of ocean), West - East Distance edge is 5.110 Km.

According to the 2010 national census, the population of Indonesia is 237.6 million, with high population growth at 1.9%. 58% of the population lives on Java, the world's most populous island. Despite a fairly effective family planning program that has been in place since the 1960s, population is expected to grow to around 265 million by 2020 and 306 million by 2050.

There are around 300 distinct native ethnic groups in Indonesia, and 742 different languages and dialects. Most Indonesians are descended from Austronesian-speaking peoples whose languages can be traced to Proto-Austronesian (PAN), which possibly originated in Taiwan. Another major grouping is Melanesians, who inhabit eastern Indonesia. The largest ethnic group is the Javanese, who comprise 42% of the population, and are politically and culturally dominant. The Sundanese, ethnic Malays, and Madurese are the largest non-Javanese groups. A sense of Indonesian nationhood exists alongside strong regional identities. Society is largely harmonious, although social, religious and ethnic tensions have triggered horrendous violence. Chinese Indonesians are an influential ethnic minority comprising 3–4% of the population.

2. Natural Hazards in Indonesia

2-1. Natural Hazards Likely to Affect the Country



Indonesia is located in disaster prone area, can be considered as Laboratory of Disasters, due to its geographical, geological and demographic condition. Indonesia is susceptible to various types of natural hazards due to its geographical location and physical environment; being situated in the “Pacific Ring of Fire”, between three Tectonic plates (Indo Australia, Eurasian and Pacific), an area encircling the Pacific Ocean where frequent earthquakes and volcanic activity result from the movements of said tectonic plates. In fact, the country experiences an average of 20 earthquakes per day (most are too weak to be felt). There are also about 500 volcanoes, of which 128 are active and have been recorded in history to have erupted; while 21 are considered to be the most active namely: Sinabung, Merapi, Kaba, Kerinci, Anak Krakatau, Papandayan, Slamet, Bromo, Semeru, Batur, Rinjani, Sangeang Api, Rokatenda, Egon, Soputan, Lokon, Gamalama, Dukono, Karangetang, Ibu, Talang. Also, being located along the typhoon belt/superhighway in the Pacific makes it vulnerable to extreme weather events. An average of 20-30 typhoons/tropical cyclones visit the country every year, with 5-7 of them considered the most destructive. Total shoreline prone of tsunami is about 21.000 Km, making the country also highly-susceptible to sea level rise and storm surges. Accompanying or resulting from these tropical cyclone events are secondary

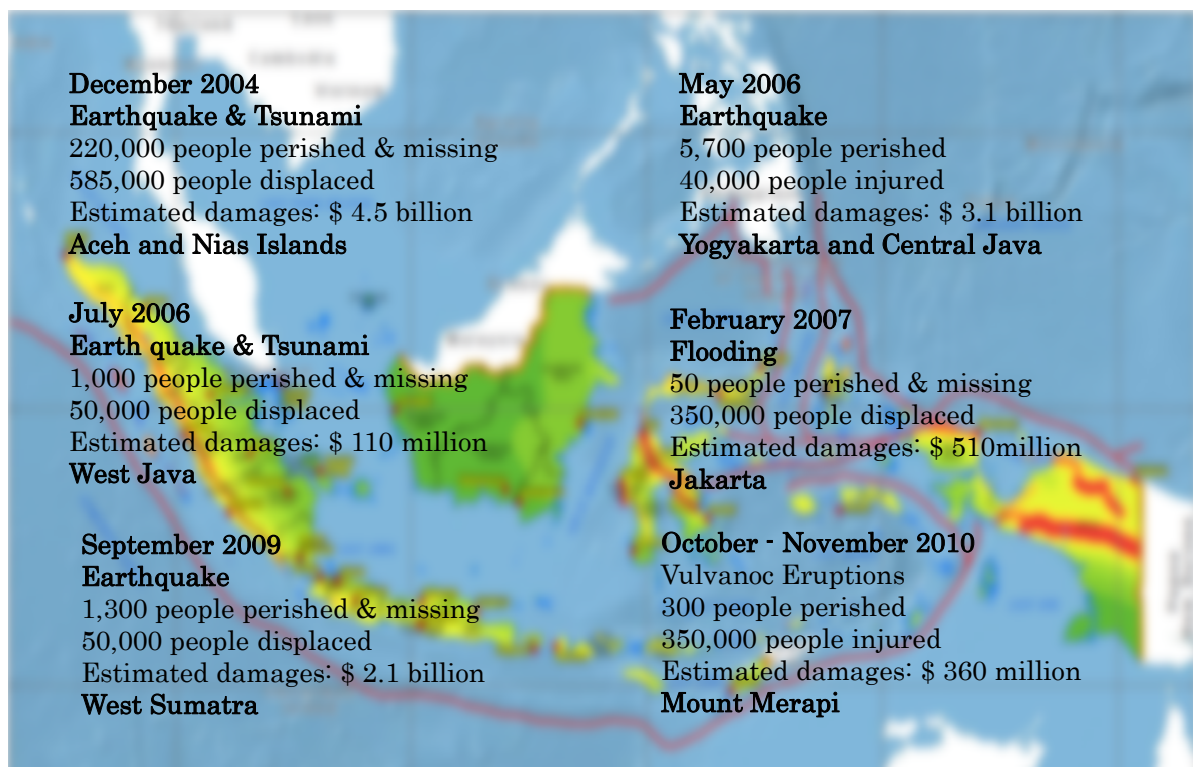
phenomena such as landslides, floods/flash floods/flooding, typhoon, drought, and heavy monsoon rains.

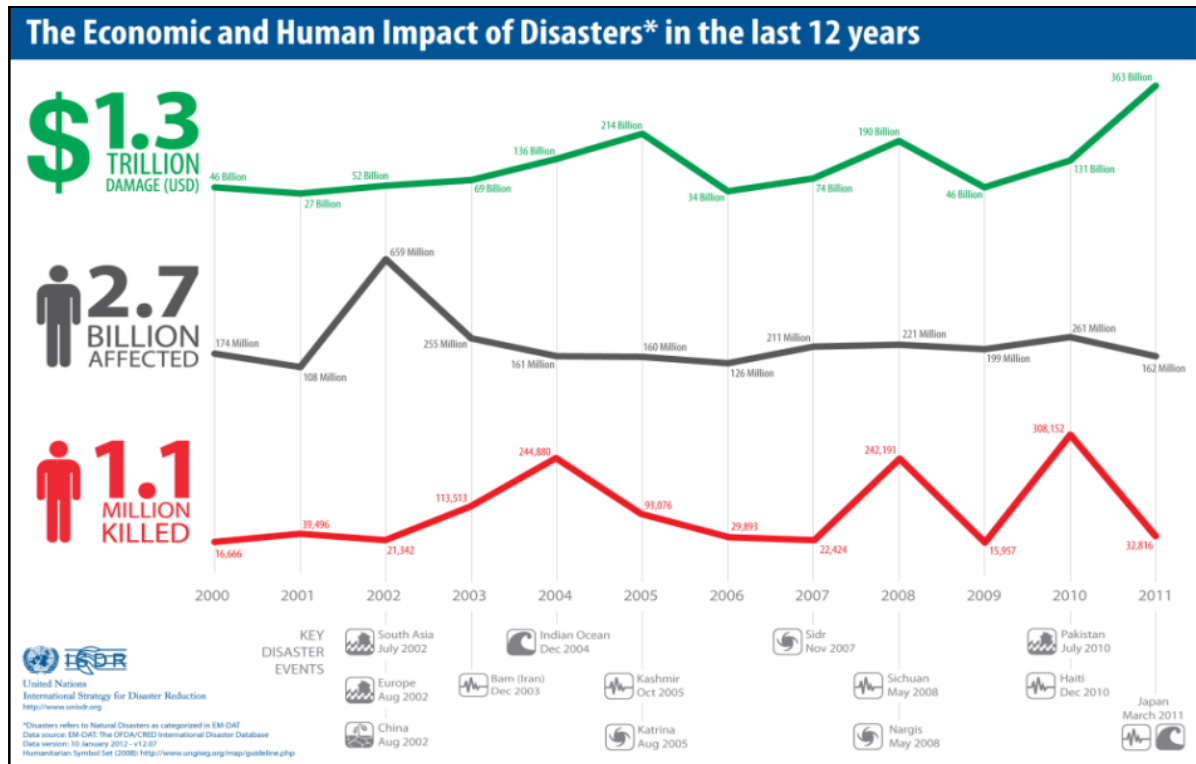
Aside from the natural hazards, Indonesia also experiences human-induced incidents such as urban/structural fires, air, land and sea mishaps, drowning, collapsed structure, epidemic/disease outbreak, food poisoning, vehicular accidents, gas explosion, chemical poisoning, oil spillage, grenade/bomb explosion/bombings, civil disturbance, and complex emergencies.

2-2. Recent Major Disasters

From 2000 – 2010 annual average disaster direct damage ranges (US\$ 100 billion – 110 billion) and further increased by indirect and secondary impact of disasters. Cost of direct damages is equivalent to 5% of the national (GDP). An average of 1,002 casualties annually and flooding is the topmost disaster during the last 5 years.

Last earthquake on September 30, 2009 occurred just off the southern coast of Sumatra, Indonesia. The major shock hit at 17:16:10 local time on September 30, 2009 (10:16:10 UTC) and had a moment magnitude of 7.9. The epicenter was 45 kilometres (28 mil) west-northwest of Padang, Sumatra, and 220 kilometres (140 mil) southwest of Pekanbaru, Sumatra. Early death-toll estimates extended beyond 1,300. Government reports have to date confirmed 1,115 dead, 1,214 severely injured and 1,688 slightly injured. The most deaths occurred in the areas of Padang Pariaman (675), Padang (313), Agam (80) and Pariaman (37). In addition, around 135,000 houses were severely damaged, 65,000 houses were moderately damaged and 79,000 houses were slightly damaged. An estimated 250,000 families (1,250,000 people) have been affected by the earthquake through the total or partial loss of their homes and livelihoods





Photos of Earthquake in West Sumatra and Tsunami in Banda Aceh

3. Disaster Management System

3.1 Administrative System

Indonesia has three (3) administrative levels of governance; national, province and regency/municipal. Each level of governments has its own disaster management organizations, policy frameworks and budgets. When disasters occur, municipalities respond first. In case disasters are large in scale beyond their capacity, national and province governments provide every possible support.

Government decides status and level of national and regional/local disaster, with indicators: number of victims, the loss of belongings, damages of facilities/infrastructure, area and economy and social impact.

Institutionalization

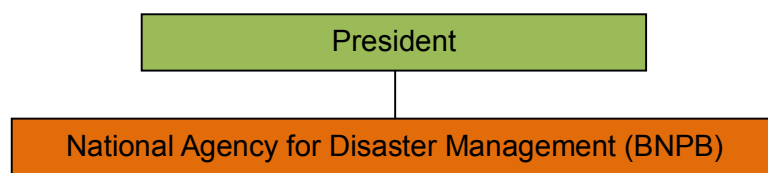
A. National level

BNPB - non-ministry institution (equals a Minister, consists of Steering & Executing components).

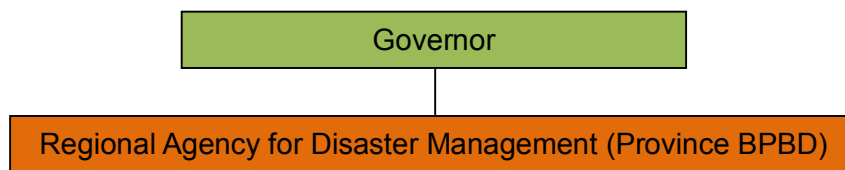
B. Provincial & District level

Provincial gov. establishes BPBD, chaired by an official functionary at a level of under Governor (echelon I-b). District gov establishes BPBD, chaired by an official functionary at a level of under Bupati/Walikota (head of district/mayor), echelon II-a. Establishment by coordination to BNPB.

National Level



Province Level



Regency/Municipal Level

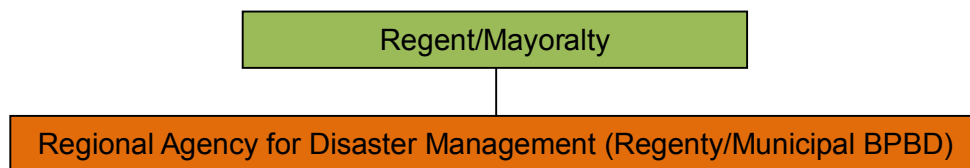


Fig 3.A.1 Administrative System in Indonesia

3.2 Legal System and Framework

Disaster Management System is “an overall regulating system which include legislation, institutionalization, planning, budgeting and science for disaster management, in order to ensure the implementation of disaster management is well-integrated and coordinated.”

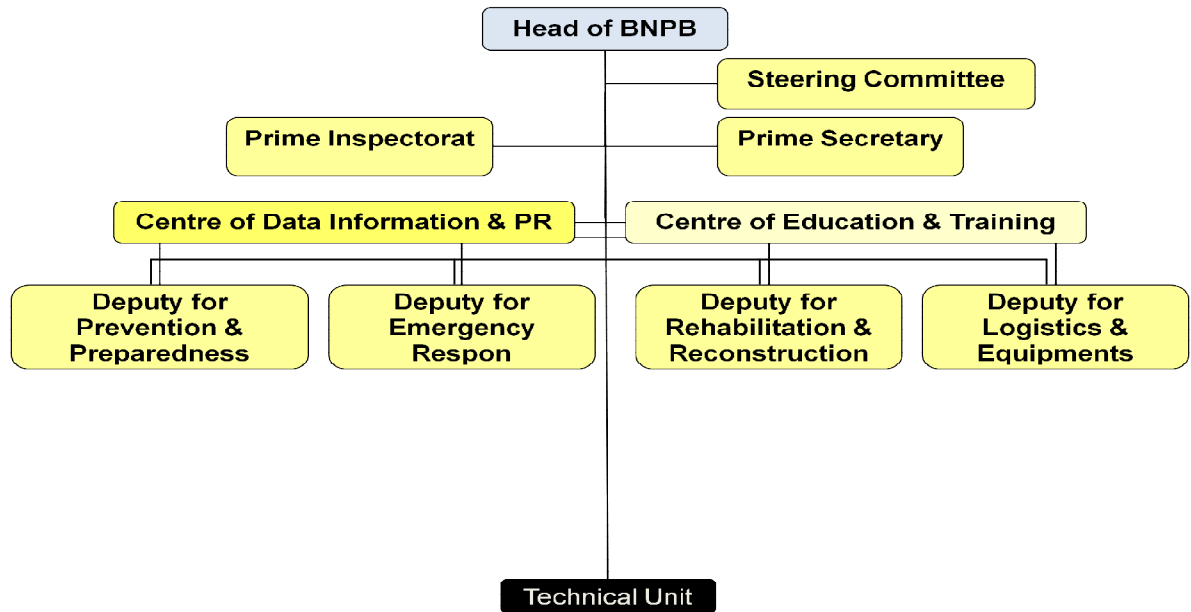
LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. Disaster Management Law No. 24/2007
Principles of Disaster Management
 - Promptness & Precision
 - Priority
 - Coordinating & Integrity
 - Efficiency & Effectiveness
 - Transparency and Accountability
 - Partnership
 - Non Discrimination
 - Non Proselytization
2. Government Regulation No. 21/2008 Operation of Disaster Management
3. Government Regulation No. 22/2008 Funding and Managing in Disaster Assistance
4. Government Regulation No. 23/2008 Role of International Agencies and Foreign Non Governmental Agencies in Disaster Management
5. Presidential Regulation No. 8/2008 Establishment of NADM

3-3. Structure of Disaster Management

- a. National Agency for Disaster Management
 - Head of NADM non-ministry institution equals a minister, consists of Steering & Executing components
 - Eight (8), Vice – Chairpersons;
 1. **Prime Secretary**, has the duties of planning, guidance and control of the program, administrative and resources and cooperation
 2. **Deputy for Prevention and Preparedness**, has the task coordinating and implementing public policy in the field of prabencana disaster management and empowerment community
 3. **Deputy for Emergency Response**, has the task coordinating and implementing public policy in the field of disaster management during emergency response
 4. **Deputy for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction**, has the task coordinating and implementing public policy in the field of disaster management in the post-disaster
 5. **Deputy for Logistics and Equipment**, has the tasks coordination and logistical support and equipment in the operation disaster
 6. **Prime Inspectorate**, has the tasks of supervision functional to the tasks and functions in the BNPB
 7. **Centre of Data Information & PR and Centre of Education & Training**

8. Technical Unit



- b. Regional Agency for Disaster Management (Province level)
 - Head of RADM (Chief executive) consists of Steering & Executing components (Ess. IIa)
 - Four(4), Vice – Chairpersons;
 - a. Executive Secretariat (Ess. IIIa)
 - b. Chief of Prevention and Preparedness (Ess. IIIa)
 - c. Chief of Emergency Field and Logistics (Ess. IIIa)
 - d. Chief of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (Ess. IIIa)
- c. Regional Agency for Disaster Management (Regenty/Municipal level)
 - Head of RADM (Chief executive) consists of Steering & Executing components (Ess. IIb)
 - Four(4), Vice – Chairpersons;
 - a. Executive Secretariat (Ess. IIIb)
 - b. Head Section of Prevention and Preparedness (Ess. IIIb)
 - c. Head Section of Emergency Field and Logistics (Ess. IIIb)
 - d. Head Section of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (Ess. IIIb)

Duties and Functions based on Law no. 24 / 2007

1. BNPB's duties:

- a. Guidelines & directives: prevention, emergency response, rehabilitation & reconstruction.
 - b. Standardisation & the need of DM implementation
 - c. Information of activities to the public
 - d. Report to President once each month & any time
 - e. Making use of domestic/int'l assistance
 - f. Accountability of budget
 - g. Guidelines on BPBD
2. BNPB's functions:
- a. Formulation & stipulation of DM policy
 - b. Coordination of DM activities

4. Disaster Management Strategy, Policy, and Plan BNPB Strategy and Policy Direction for 2010-2014

BNPB policy direction and strategy is the result of the identification of the strategic environment BNPB conducted on the internal and external environment. Based on the results of the strategic environmental assessment externally and internally as well as synchronization to the direction of national policies and strategies in the field of disaster management, the policy and strategy of the National Disaster Management Agency disaster management activities within the next five years (2010-2014) is

- 1. Disaster implementation of planned, directed, coordinated, integrated and comprehensive and accountable
- 2. Increased awareness, ability and preparedness for disasters through the creation of a rapid reaction force of disaster
- 3. Completion of handling emergency disaster victims in post-disaster areas quickly, accurately and effectively, and coordinated / integrated
- 4. Completion of recovery of physical infrastructure in the region and non-physical after disaster of an integrated and comprehensive

Vision and Mission of BNPB

Vision:

"Towards resilient nation to cope disaster"

Mission:

- 1. To protect people through disaster reduction**
- 2. To build disaster management system firmly.**
- 3. To implement disaster management in well planned, integrated, and coordinated**

National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010 – 2014

1. Climate Change
2. Control on Environmental Degradation
3. Early Warning System
4. Disaster Management :
 - Capacity enhancement of government and community in risk reduction, mitigation and emergency response, as well as forest fires in 33 provinces
 - Establishment of rapid response (special task force for emergency response) with sufficient transportation means based in strategic location (Jakarta & Malang) to cover nationwide (SRC PB/INDRRA)

The programs contained in the matrix RAN-PRB 2010-2012 are programs contained in the Act Number 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management and Government Regulation Number 21 Year 2008 on Implementation of Disaster Management. The programs were:

1. Strengthening legislation and institutional capacity
2. Disaster planning
3. Research, education and training
4. Increased participation and community capacity disaster risk reduction
5. Disaster prevention and mitigation
6. Early warning
7. Preparedness

5. Budget size on National Level

National disaster management plan 2010-2014 (Renas PB) load the program and focus priorities as the basis to make disaster management. Program is a translation of the vision and mission as well as the choice of action in accordance with the risk management. Indonesia disaster management system that is currently being built has 5 pillars in the form of sub-system legislation, planning, institutional, funding and capacity building. System was built to address the problems facing today and translated into the following programs: 1) Strengthening legislation and institutional capacity; 2) Disaster planning; 3) Research, education and training; 4) Increased participation and community capacity disaster risk reduction; 5) Disaster prevention and mitigation; 6) Early warning; 7) Preparedness; 8) Emergency Response; 9) Rehabilitation and reconstruction.

As for the budget needed to undertake disaster relief during the 5-year term in a national disaster management plan is Rp. 64.475.060.000.000,- (Sixty four trillion four hundreds seventy five billion sixty million rupiahs) or an average of Rp.

12.895.012.000.000,- (Twelve trillion eight hundred ninety five billion twelve million rupiahs) per year.

Indicative budget of each program in the national disaster management plan:

No.	Program	Indicative budget (billion Rp.)
1.	Strengthening legislation and institutional capacity	30,638.00
2.	Disaster planning	24.16
3.	Research, education and training	368.50
4.	Increased participation and community capacity disaster risk reduction	2,855.60
5.	Disaster prevention and mitigation	6,665.50
6.	Early warning	822.00
7.	Preparedness	7,415.80
8.	Emergency Response	1,008.50
9.	Rehabilitation and reconstruction	14,677.00
Total		64,475.06

Source of funding for the implementation of disaster management plans obtained from the state budget revenue and expenditure (APBN), budget revenue and expenditure (APBD), and the support of the private sector and donor agencies. Budget comes from the state budget funds allocated annually through the budget of each ministry/agency to ensure that disaster management can run continuously.

By government law no. 24/2007 on disaster management and government regulation no. 22/2008 on the funding and management of disaster relief, disaster relief funds are used by governments, local governments, BNPB and/or appropriate duties and functions. In a disaster situation, the funds allocated for disaster relief programs for disaster risk reduction. The situation there is the potential for disaster, the funds allocated for disaster preparedness activities, the development of early warning systems and disaster mitigation activities. To anticipate emergency situations, the government is ready to allocate funds (on-call budget) that should be available for emergency response needs.

6. Progress of the Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

a. Priority 1: Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects,

such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

In general it can be maintained that Indonesia has already possessed disaster risk reduction policy and regulatory frameworks. Besides the Law No. 24 year 2007 on Disaster Management, several ancillary regulations derived from the Law have also been enacted at the national as well as regional levels.

Disaster management capacity at the central and regional levels has also been enhanced. Nearly all ministries have developed policy frameworks that contain mitigation aspects. State Ministries' strategic plans for 2010-2014 have also factored in DRR and CCA that will ensure their commitment towards both issues. However, implementation to the regions has yet to be completed, both in terms of institutional building and disaster management planning.

The capacity and resource development process has been evident but there are still some constraints, both financial and policy constraints. The socialization of the shift of paradigm to disaster risk reduction has yet to be improved among the sectors at the central and local levels. The enforcement and implementation of land use and spatial planning and risk sensitive development planning have to be improved, particularly in regions that have not been familiarized with DRR concepts.

Context & Constraints:

One of the constraints related to this issue is the lack of competence in vertical and horizontal regulations and policies. Knowledge of DRR mainstreaming has yet to be disseminated to the regions and the functional and structural relations between BNPB and the local BPBDs needs to be strengthened.

The NDMP 2010-2014 and NAP-DRR 2010-2012 have been issued, but these documents have not been disseminated optimally to the different government Ministries/Agencies and the wider public, so that not all parties have the same ownership of the documents. There needs to be further harmonization and synchronization of cross sectoral DRR policies.

In future policy implementations in the regions needs to be monitored and enhanced. Capacity for DM and DRR needs to be developed, particularly related to policy and regulation. There needs to be socialization of DRR mainstreaming and enhancement of functional and structural coordination between BNPB and BPBDs. The NDMP 2010-2014 and NAP-DRR 2010-2012 need to be disseminated further among the ministries and the wider public, so that all parties will own the documents. Measures need to be developed to strengthen cross sectoral DRR policies.

Priority 1: Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk

reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

The commitment of the central and regional governments has been evident through the Middle-term Development Plans, the NDMP, the NAP DRR and the Strategic Plans of the different State Ministries and Agencies. For the regional level, commitment has been there but capacity has still been limited.

DRR has become a national priority but at the regional level not all districts and cities have included DRR as their priority in their development programs and budget. Coordination among the relevant State Ministries and Agencies have also become better with facilitation from the NADM.

Context & Constraints:

Disharmony still exists in DRR programs between the national and regional governments due to difference perspective in disaster risk potentials. Many regional governments have yet to develop their DRR vision and missions. DRR regulations have yet to be adopted by all multi-stakeholders, particularly by the State Ministries and Agencies. Capacity building efforts have not yet been disseminated optimally at all levels.

In future there needs to be program synchronization between the central and regional governments. The capacity of the human resources needs to be further enhanced. DRR needs to be mainstreamed in a more consistent manner into the Middle-term Development Plans, the Strategic Plans and Annual Plans of different local government offices.

DRR platforms need to be revitalized as a meeting forum among the multi-stakeholders. There needs to be greater consistency between the program planning, program implementation and the budgeting. Related to that, program monitoring and evaluation need to be strengthened at all levels

Priority 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

In terms of participation and decentralization in the conduct of disaster management, there is still a tendency to give priority to government bodies at the national and local levels (up to village level). Participation and decentralization have been applied but not completely. The Government has started to implement a comprehensive approach to develop local DM bodies. Meanwhile, the capacity of the local governments has yet to be developed to accommodate grassroots level DRR initiatives.

Context & Constraints:

In relation to participation and decentralization of disaster management activities, there are still some obstacles in obtaining valid data and information. The consultation process undertaken in the effort to formulate disaster management and disaster risk reduction programs at the national and local levels is usually limited to socialization that in several occasions involves the community, but more in a passive participation. Participatory processes employed serve more as an instrument that has not accommodated the actual interests of the community. In other words, the existing mechanism has not been able to guarantee a participatory process, while the socialization and dissemination of information at the community level has not been optimal.

The planning, implementation and monitoring system has not been well developed. Delegation of authority to the regions is limited since the socialization and advocacy of disaster management responsibilities at the local level has not been done optimally. The capacity of the local DM institution in taking advantage of disaster risk maps has not been well developed, while institutions at the central level do not have access to disaster information in the regions to make local level risk maps. Participation of the communities in local decision-making process has also still be limited.

In future there needs to be standardization and ease of access to obtain information. The support of the media is very much required, particularly to strengthen information dissemination in the regions. It is expected that local governments develop regulations that ensure the integration of DRR into local development plans so that budget allocation for DRR could be secured. Community participation needs to be enhanced by building a sense of ownership towards disaster risk reduction activities among the stakeholders. Bigger resources need to be allocated for the regions to develop disaster risk reduction programs.

Priority 1: Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

At the national level there has been a multi-sectoral disaster risk reduction platform, the National DRR Platform (in Indonesian it is called Planas PRB), but the work of this forum has not been so prominent. It can be said that this forum has not been working in a systematic manner, with measurable work plan and allocated budget. Support in the form of required resources from the involved parties has not been significant, in particular from the representatives of the private sector; they only contributed to specific events where they could assert their visibility. Several provinces have established their own DRR platforms, but the consolidation of DRR platforms between that at the national level and the ones in the regions has not been reliable. In addition to that, understanding of the critical role of DRR platforms by the local stakeholders has also still be too limited.

Context & Constraints:

One of the constraints is that the prevailing regulation has yet to allow the multi-sectoral DRR platform to receive funding directly from the government. Another constraint is that the representation of government Ministries/Agencies in the National DRR Platform has not been consistent; there has not been any official assignment to specific officials from government offices to represent their offices in the Platform. The management of the National DRR Platform has not been supported by an executive office that is staffed by full time and dedicated personnel. On the other hand, awareness of the existence of the National DRR Platform among government institutions at the central and local levels has not been internalized. The National DRR Platform has not been optimal in engaging the relevant stakeholders, particularly from the government and private sectors.

To date information about what have been done by the National DRR Platform has yet to reach the public, and its roles and responsibilities need to be redefined in clearer terms. Moreover, the Government also needs to emphasize that disaster risk reduction is also part of the corporate social responsibility of companies.

In the future, better synergy needs to be built among the partner agencies in developing DRR programs and activities. Socialization needs to be done to introduce the existence and roles of the national and local DRR platforms.

Commitment needs to be built among the multi-stakeholders at the central and regional levels to utilize optimally DRR platforms as a coordination and communication forum for DRR.

b. Priority 2: Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/or operational capacities

Several risk assessment efforts have been initiated at the national as well as local levels in an adequate manner. Several relevant ministries and agencies have also conducted risk mapping and analysis in accordance with their specific tasks and responsibilities, for instance the Agency for Meteorology, Climate and Geophysics (BMKG) for meteorological, climate and geophysical hazards, the Geological Agency (PVMBG/ESDM) for volcanic and land mass movement hazards, the Ministry of Public Works (PU) for flood hazards, and so forth. Unfortunately, some of these hazard analyses have not been enriched with vulnerability and capacity information of the community. Nationally there has only been one comprehensive risk analysis that was conducted by BNPB and the National Planning Board (Bappenas) with a simple methodology that resulted in comparative risk index for district/city level, which was later used in the formulation of the NDMP and NAP-DRR.

Risk analysis at the national level has not been supported with national standards in risk map making. Also, it is difficult for the regions to access the national risk map available at the central level. The existing risk maps need to be detailed and integrated into spatial planning to guide the local development planning with risk reduction considerations.

Context & Constraints:

In general the BNPB and many BPBDs still face limitations in terms of resources. The capacity of the human resources has not been sufficient and there is also budget constraint and gross lack of the required facilities and infrastructures. Disaster Management Study Centers at universities in the regions, which are expected to support the capacity building of BPBDs, have not been well developed. The involvement and participation of the relevant stakeholders in the regions can be considered as not yet significant. In addition to the lack of understanding of disaster risk reduction and disaster management issues, there have yet to be uniformity in the terms and concepts of risks, risk maps, risk analysis, risk map elements, risk analysis parameters and relevant other things. Disaster-related information

conveyed to the media and the public is often convoluted since it is not systematic and the language used is often too technical.

It is obvious that capacity development is greatly needed for risk analysis and mapping both for central and local level stakeholders. In addition to that, there needs to be a good socialization strategy and effort to encourage the people, local government and local stakeholders to become more proactive in accessing data and information related to disaster risks and other relevant data.

It is also necessary to build the capacity of the communities in understanding hazard and risk maps, risk analysis, etc. The media needs to be empowered to package and convey information that is valid and systematic and do not cause confusion among the people. In order that the general public can access easily and understand disaster-related information, such information needs to be standardized and made easy. Once socialization has been done, risk assessments need to be integrated into spatial planning to support risk sensitive development planning

Priority 2: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

The system to monitor, store and disseminate hazard and vulnerability data has been available in government technical Ministries/Agencies in many areas to cover remote areas. All kinds of media and information technology have been used in information dissemination, including the radio, mass media, short message service broadcast and social networks such as the Facebook and Twitter. Although the reporting format and type of information available are not uniform, based on the needs of the different government agencies, the difference does not affect significantly dissemination of information. BNPB has recently developed the Indonesian Disaster Data and Information (Data dan Informasi Bencana Indonesia/DIBI) but it has yet to be maximally utilized by the different state ministries

Context & Constraints:

One of the constraints faced is that the integration of all early warning systems hosted by the different government agencies has not been optimal. Moreover, there has not been any legal instrument that could serve as an umbrella that regulates the policy related to the monitoring, storing and dissemination of disaster data. Data

facilities and infrastructures also need to be improved, besides the human resources tasked with the management of disaster data and information. The DIBI system developed by BNPB needs to be improved and socialized in a more rigorous manner. The government also needs to develop inter-sectoral integrated network that will engage all the ministries and agencies in the provision of hazard and risk information, if possible through the existing DIBI system. Policy needs to be formulated to enhance the implementation of the DIBI system and strengthen coordination among institutions. Budget allocation from the national budget is needed as well as support from other donor organizations to enhance the DIBI system, including through the provision of facilities, infrastructures and the required human resources. Moreover, guidelines for risk mapping have yet to be formulated so that DM institutions in the regions will be able to support risk sensitive development planning.

Priority 2: Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/or operational capacities

Early Warning Systems (EWS) practices have demonstrated clearer distribution of roles and coordination among the sectors/actors in disaster management. Several provinces in highly prone areas have even developed standard operating procedures for EWS and emergency response in their areas. EWS for nearly all main hazards have been developed by the relevant ministries/agencies, particularly for major hazards such as flood, tsunami, extreme weather, extreme waves, volcanic eruption and forest fires. Several Early Warning Systems have reached the community such as EWS for volcanic eruption and flooding in several places. At the national level, the government is in the process of developing a President Instruction on the strengthening of EWS structure (at the central level) and culture (at the level of local government, university and community).

Context & Constraints:

One of the obstacles encountered is the lack of common understanding of the importance of early warning systems that reach to the lowest level of the society. The monitoring of EWS instruments and their operations as well as maintenance have not been done as best possible. There have only been a handful of provinces

and districts/cities that have developed and implement Standard Operating Procedures for EWS in their regions. Currently the national government is in the process of developing a grand design for multi-hazard early warning system. The challenge is in the media infrastructure and communication facility in remote areas that is often lacking or not functioning optimally due to technical factors or lack of maintenance. In future more support in the form of resources for the development of multi-hazard EWS needs to be mobilized. Collaboration with other parties such as the private sector in matters related to media and telecommunication needs to be built. The civil society needs to be empowered to participate in risk information dissemination and the development of community-based EWS. Emphasis needs to be given to the science and technology aspects of EWS, and their regulatory aspect as well as social aspect to reach communities living in hazard prone areas. The regulations developed should also cover EWS Standard Operating Procedures for areas that are highly at risk.

Priority 2: Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional/transboundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction

Level of Progress achieved:

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/or operational capacities

There been substantial progress in matters related to cross-border risk analysis. Several districts around Merapi Volcano in the border between Central Java-Yogyakarta have implemented joint cross-border risk mapping. In the period between 2010 and 2011 more joint cross-border risk assessments have been conducted among districts bordering Mount Bromo and in the mapping of the Palu-Poso river catchment areas.

Cooperation has been established within the framework of ASEAN countries and Indian Ocean countries (IO TWS for risk assessment and disaster management). In 2011 the national SAR agency, BASARNAS has hosted INSARAG meetings and International SAR Forum. Cross-border information sharing has also been done through regular meetings, AHA Center, ICG/IO TWS, PTWC, INSARAG, AADMER, AIEC, ARF Direx and non-combat joint military exercises that involve militaries from ASEAN member countries.

Context & Constraints:

Although many districts/cities, agencies and institutions have conducted

independent risk assessments, joint detailed risk assessments for disaster risks that may simultaneously affect different provinces have yet to be implemented.

International agreement such as that through the AHA Center has yet to be signed, although consensus has been reached. The involvement of local NGOs and communities in risk assessments has also not been optimal.

In future commitment needs to be built among policy makers in hazard-prone areas, and regional/cross-border cooperation for risk analysis and disaster risk reduction in general needs to be increased. Collaborative ventures need to be expanded not only for capacity building but also for cross-border joint risk analysis. Engagement of the NGO communities and mobilization of resources for risk analysis need to be strengthened by the government.

c. Priority 3: Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Indonesia has developed disaster information system at the national level, through the DIBI system in BNPB, earthquake and tsunami information in BMKG, volcanic eruption and land mass movement information in PVMBG/ESDM, LAPAN has developed forest fire EWS that will soon be connected to the BNPB, and the Ministry of Communication and Information has developed information dissemination system through the media such as radio and TV. In cooperation with several mass media agencies, the ministry has piloted disaster risk information for several hazard prone areas.

Several local governments, together with non-government partners such as the university and local NGOs, have developed disaster information systems that are specific to their local needs, although such effort has not been widely distributed throughout the country.

Context & Constraints:

One of the constraints faced in the provision of disaster information that is relevant and accessible is the geographical condition of the country, particularly if we consider that Indonesia is a vast archipelagic country with thousands of islands that are scattered along the equator. Information dissemination is also hampered by internet connectivity and communication network that are still relatively limited and

centered in the major islands only. The cultural obstacle of the people that is not proactive to seek disaster-related information they need also become a big challenge.

It is felt that mass media that understand the issue of disaster and disaster risk reduction needs to play a more active role. Also, the data currently available have not met the criteria for disaster risk mapping.

In future Indonesia will maximize the use of popular media as an instrument for information dissemination to the public, such as the radio, television, Hand Phone and the print media. The institutional capacity of BPBDs in the regions will also be increased to provide disaster-related information that is accessible for the public, with support from civil society organizations, religious and community leaders, and local NGOs.

Disaster information will also be packaged in such a way that it will be in line with each specific community context. BNPB will serve as a “hub” for website links of organizations that have developed web-based disaster database. It is expected that the capacity of media in disaster-related issues will also be improved.

Priority 3: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

The Ministry of National Education of Indonesia has issued a circular letter that encourages the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into schools through school curriculums that contain preparedness education for elementary, junior high and senior high schools for six major hazards. The education materials will include disaster risk reduction as a local content, school program, or the existing extra curricular programs. Many universities have developed centers for disaster research and disaster study as a major, and some universities; together with the BNPB, have developed DRR-based field exposure programs. The School Preparedness Programs, Village Preparedness Programs and many other disaster simulations have been implemented throughout all over Indonesia.

The Ministry of National Education will further cooperate with the BNPB to develop sustainable DRR programs and budget for this has been allocated in the national budget for DRR capacity building. Many non-government institutions have also developed various different capacity building training programs, including training

for volunteers.

Context & Constraints:

One of the challenges faced is the need to build commitment in the regions to develop curriculum that contains disaster risk reduction aspects and skills to convey such materials. The government needs to facilitate and coordinate disaster risk reduction initiatives implemented by the different stakeholders, including by promoting community-based disaster risk reduction programs. Another challenging constraint is the overemphasis on development that is more geared towards physical development. In future there needs to be a strong advocacy program in the regions to mobilize commitment. The recent One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals campaign could serve as a momentum to build commitment and cooperation. The stakeholders will also encourage the set-up of a team to accelerate the mainstreaming of DRR into schools.

Priority 3: Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Government ministries/agencies at the national level have developed research methods to conduct multi-hazard risk analysis in line with their key duties and responsibilities, for example BMKG has developed tsunami Early Warning System and analysis of climate, forest fire, extreme weather, extreme wave, earthquake and flood risks; ESDM through its Geological Agency (PVMBG) has developed volcanic eruption and land mass movement Early Warning System; PU has developed flood risk analysis and so forth. The Indonesian National Science Institute (LIPI), with support from other agencies, has developed Preparedness Analysis that has been applied in several regions. BNPB has developed multi-hazard risk analysis approach and mechanism. Although there are many institutions that have conducted multi-hazard risk analysis, the coverage of these studies needs to be expanded to cover the entire Indonesia.

Context & Constraints:

The constraint in the development of methods and tools for multi-risk assessment is the absent of political commitment towards the use of science and

technology and the lack of inter-agency coordination. Due to this weak coordination, it is difficult to know exactly how many relevant research initiatives have been undertaken. Also, such initiatives are usually under-funded. The cost-benefit analysis of these initiatives has never been conducted as the awareness and understanding of such efforts have not been widespread.

In future Indonesia needs to increase and enhance its disaster research, including the relevant cost-benefit analysis. It is expected that in the near future a journal that contains disaster research could be published. BNPB will become a center for the collection and dissemination of disaster research and will enhance coordination with the relevant ministries/agencies at the national level for this purpose. The result of these research endeavors will be directly used for the benefit of the wider communities. It is expected that BNPB will also advocate to the legislature (DPR) to mobilize support/political commitment and funding for disaster management and disaster risk reduction research efforts.

Priority 3: Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Indonesia has developed a strategy to stimulate and strengthen the awareness of the community of the importance of disaster resilience, for example through the integration of disaster risk reduction into school education. Several regions, particularly those that have experienced major disasters, have developed socialization strategy to raise awareness about disaster resilience in line with the specific hazards they face, both at the provincial and district/city levels.

In general it could be said that the commitment has been there, but it has not been comprehensive and does not cover all hazard prone areas. Coordination among government agencies is particularly weak and there is no systematic strategy.

Context & Constraints:

The constraint encountered is the absent of a grand strategy to raise public awareness that is systematic and comprehensive, such as the strategy developed by the country in controlling the number of the population through family planning (Keluarga Berencana or KB in Indonesian). Disaster management strategy at the national level has already included the disaster preparedness aspect, but in many regions the strategy is focused more on disaster response. The shift of paradigm to

disaster risk reduction and preparedness has not been widespread.

It is clear that in the future Indonesia needs to formulate a grand strategy to promote public awareness to strengthen disaster resilience. The government needs to collaborate with the stakeholders, for instance with the media or neighborhood women groups at the grassroots communities to implement the strategy.

Advocacy of disaster risk reduction paradigm also needs to be enhanced and increased in all hazard prone areas. Besides, the capacity of policy makers at the national and local levels needs to be enhanced to transform the response approach into preparedness paradigm and formulate the strategy to mainstream disaster risk reduction.

d. Priority 4: Core indicator 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

Level of Progress achieved:

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Indonesia has started to relate disaster risk reduction with environmental management and integrated it to its development policy, in particular through the ninth priority program in the Middle-term National Development Plan 2010-2014. Indonesian National Council for Climate Change (Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim/DNPI) has initiated the integration of DRR into CCA in the formulation of the National Action Plan for Climate Change. Thus, disaster risk reduction programs will be implemented in complementary with environmental conservation programs, including land use management, natural resource management and adaptation to global warming and climate change programs.

The above policy has also been supported by numerous regulations, such as the Environment Bill, the Spatial Planning Bill, the Natural Resource and Ecosystem Conservation Bill, the Forestry Bill, the Geothermal Bill, the Water Resource Bill, the Coastal Management Areas Bill, the Waste Management Bill, and the other relevant laws. Several regulations ancillary to Law No. 32 on the Environment have been drafted. There has also been a draft damage assessment tool for wetland, complete with the damage indicators. Several institutions have also implemented programs that integrate disaster risk reduction to climate change adaptation in the regions. In practice, central-level policies have not always been aligned with those at the regional and local levels.

In Riau Province, for instance, the central government puts much restriction for

activities in protected forests, but the local authority let mining activities take place in the same areas. The case is also true with spatial planning related to road construction, which in the policy of the Ministry of Forestry cannot be built through national parks, but this is contested by the policies of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Public Works.

Context & Constraints:

One of the constraints related to this issue is the weak law enforcement and overlapping of regulations.

Indonesia has already had many laws and their ancillary regulations, but the efforts to enforce these regulatory and policy instruments have not been so successful due to the lack of understanding and commitment of the sectors in building a synergic cooperation. Corruption has also become a big challenge. At the community level, awareness has appeared, but community-based initiatives have often not been accommodated by the authority. The Ministry of Environment, for instance, has developed the Climate Village Project; the Ministry of Fishery and Maritime Affairs developed Disaster Prepared Village; Surabaya Green and Clean project constitutes a community-based initiative; but all these initiatives have not been integrated into the existing policies.

In the future Indonesia needs to nurture understanding of the importance of disaster risk reduction that is integrated into environmental conservation efforts and reduce compartmentalization among the sectors that manage disasters and risk reduction. Mangrove planting, for instance, needs to be seen as part of disaster risk reduction since it is also useful to prevent abrasion and provide protection against tsunami. Institutional coordination and synergy among agencies working with disaster risk reduction and climate change issues need to be built. Emphasis needs to be given to policies that are based on sustainable development.

Multi-sectoral policy advocacy and implementation needs to be enhanced, besides law enforcement for corruption cases related to natural resource and environmental management. Coordination and synergy need to be built between the central government and local governments to prevent opposing regulations issued by different government levels.

Priority 4: Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Indonesia has formulated policies and development plans to reduce the vulnerability of people living in highly-prone areas, but the effort has not been comprehensive. At the present time Indonesia's position has increased from a low income to a middle income country. This demonstrates progress or improvement in people's live. Policies that support people's welfare have also been supported by the Law on Social Welfare and several other bills, but these bills need to be further supported by their ancillary regulations.

Deliberation of Law on social protection has recently been delayed, suggesting that there has not been significant progress in reducing the vulnerability of the people. In its Middle-term Development Plan 2010-2014, the Government of Indonesia has accommodated disaster management as its number 9 priority program. Considering that social development is a cross-sectoral effort, the commitment of the government to reduce poverty may have been included in the programs of the ministries. The Ministry of Public Works, for instance, through its PNPM program supports infrastructure development to increase the people's well-being. The Ministry of Agriculture has engaged farmers in poverty reduction programs. The Ministry of Health has integrated the concept of Safe Community into their prepared village programs. Several development programs have been designed to reduce people's vulnerability such as the Rice for the Poor, Social Security for Neglected Senior Citizens and Social Assistance Program for Heavily Disabled. All these programs are government's programs, while the private sector has also developed disaster risk insurance. However, all these programs have only seen limited implementation and limited budget commitment from the government.

Context & Constraints:

Related to this issue, one of the challenges is the lack of clarity in the criteria of those considered as poor and vulnerable. The database that contains data about poor communities has not been so comprehensive and the accuracy is also open to discussion. Moreover, monitoring and evaluation are still lacking. At the grassroots community level, the constraint is that the majority of poor people have yet to enjoy firm rights and access to land.

To encourage social development policies and plans that could reduce people's vulnerability, in the future efforts need to be done to increase understanding and capacity in formulating development policies and plans that may reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk. The community needs to be empowered to demand their rights and local governments need to be encouraged to understand

right-based approach to development.

Priority 4: Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

There have been a number of efforts by the stakeholders to related economic sector planning to reduce the vulnerability of the people. However, specific efforts to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities have only been limited to several areas that have just been hit by major disasters, particularly as part of the post-disaster recovery initiatives. The legislation that supports this issue has been enacted, i.e. the Law No. 11 year 2005 on the International Covenant on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Related to fiscal policy there has been a program called AGEFIS 2 that attempts to predict the impact of policy decisions on the economic aspects such as economic growth, employment and the number of poor people, which are aligned with fiscal policies for climate change and economic objectives that support growth, employment and poor people (pro growth, pro jobs and pro poor).

In the field of agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture has started to develop programs to diversify food crops to reduce vulnerability to climate change and disaster. The Ministry of Finance has developed an incentive program for business that implements disaster risk reduction through their business activities. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery has also formulated disaster risk sensitive plans that are pro job and pro poor. Several state-owned enterprises have integrated disaster risk reduction aspects in their business activities.

Context & Constraints:

The main constraint in implementing policies and plans that may reduce the vulnerability of economic activities is the lack of understanding and awareness among the relevant stakeholders and policy makers of the importance of this particular issue. Policies and planning in the economic and industry sectors have affected the people's vulnerability. Community development initiatives implemented to reduce economic vulnerability have mostly been done in the framework of stand-alone projects, so that they are not sustainable.

The raise of Indonesia's position into middle income countries has influenced the

provision of development grants to Indonesia. The social economic development paradigm that is pro growth, pro jobs and pro poor has not been consistently applied by the government, the private sector and the civil society. Ministry of Manpower's Regulation related to outsourcing employment has had a significant social impact on the society. In future it is expected that the stakeholders could better develop and implement sectoral policies and plans that may reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.

Level of Progress achieved:

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Indonesia has already had policies that regulate the planning and management of human settlements that contain disaster risk reduction considerations, for instance the Spatial Planning Bill and the Law No. 28 year 2002 on High-rise Building, the building code, micro-zoning regulations and several other regulations. In several areas that are highly-prone to earthquake, the governments and non-government partners have disseminated information to the public on the importance of earthquake-resistant building. Building artisans in those places have also been trained on earthquake safe construction. Initial efforts to certify building quality, particularly for public buildings, have also been implemented. In the National DM Plan, fourteen hazards have been identified. The Ministry of Public Works has aligned its settlement policies with risk reduction considerations. For earthquake hazard, Indonesia has just developed guidelines and 9 Richter Scale earthquake resistant building standards that have been tested and nationally standardized. During the post Aceh Tsunami recovery, 1,000 earthquake resistant houses have been built and the model will be replicated in earthquake-prone areas. Indonesia has already had earthquake resistant building code up to 9 SR that has been tested and nationally standardized. During the post-tsunami recovery, more than 1,000 earthquake resistant houses have been built and replicated in other earthquake-prone areas. In implementing the Green Village Program, local governments have implemented conservation measures to reduce environmental damage while at the same time improving the people's livelihoods.

Context & Constraints:

One of the challenges in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the planning and management of human settlements is the inconsistency in the implementation of policies and regulations related to spatial and infrastructure planning. Besides the weak law enforcement, safety culture has also yet to be built, so that it is difficult to

promote the issue of disaster risk reduction integration into the planning and management of human settlements.

In the future Indonesia needs to further encourage safety culture among the public, particularly in the planning and management of its citizens' settlements.

Development also needs to be encouraged to incorporate people's vulnerability considerations.

Priority 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Indonesia has already possessed policies to mainstream disaster risk reduction into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes through the enactment of the Chief of BNPB regulation on rehabilitation and reconstruction. The Indonesian National Disaster Management Plan 2010-2014 and National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2010-2012 also contain programs and activities to integrate disaster risk reduction into recovery. The government, with support from several donors, has implemented "building back better" programs in several post-disaster areas, such as in post Yogyakarta and Central Java earthquake of 2006 and in West Sumatra after the 2009 earthquake.

Recovery of resettlement after disaster has also factored in risk reduction considerations such as the building of temporary settlements after the Wasior Flood, the zoning of areas around volcanic areas and spatial planning after Mentawai Tsunami 2010. BNPB and Bappenas have also applied the Human Recovery Needs Assessments to complement the usual Damage and Loss Assessments. The country is in the process of revising its National Standards for construction based on a newly finalized earthquake hazard analysis. With several donors the government has also applied Post Disaster Assessment Tools for Education Sector, particularly for school buildings post-disaster.

Context & Constraints:

The constraint faced in integrating disaster risk reduction into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes is the weak coordination among the different sectors. There has not been any agency that could coordinate a comprehensive building back better initiative that takes DRR considerations into account. In

providing rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance, the challenge faced also includes lack of transparency and accountability, embezzlement, complex bureaucracy related to fund disbursement, and assistance that is not in harmony with the local condition.

In the future the BNPB as the institution responsible for the conduct of disaster management needs to collaborate closer with the Ministry of Public Works and relevant other institutions in socializing the integration of disaster risk reduction into post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction. There needs to be quality control for the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Advocacy also needs to be done to encourage firm budget allocation for rehabilitation and reconstruction. Cross-sectoral coordination mechanism must be built and the interests of the local communities, particularly minority and vulnerable groups, need to be accommodated in post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Priority 4: Core indicator 6

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Indonesia has developed an analytical instrument to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects. Infrastructure development works have applied Environment Impact Assessment as an effort to reduce disaster risks. The policy towards that purpose has already been present, as stipulated in the Disaster Management Bill and its ancillary regulations, but not yet in the form of more operational legislation (Perka BNPB).

To date Indonesia has made it prerequisite to conduct Environmental Impact Analysis at the individual project level. The government has also enforced the implementation of a more comprehensive Strategic Environmental Analysis as a complement for EIA for areas that have many development projects that may potentially damage the environment. As a result, for instance, the proposal to build a toll road in Surabaya has recently been rejected by the local government due to its incompatibility with the planned spatial development of the areas. The construction of Suramadu bridge, to cite another example, that connects the Java Island to Madura Island, has applied EIA and disaster risk reduction assessments. The case is also true with the construction of flood barriers in Bengawan Solo river basin.

Context & Constraints:

The constraints faced in enforcing procedures to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects include the limited budget available for this specific purpose and the lack of coordination for disaster risk reduction initiatives. In the future the BNPB needs to facilitate coordination with the Ministries and Agencies in preparing the required risk assessment instrument. As a first step, the government may examine the possibility of including disaster risk analysis for major infrastructure and development projects into Strategic Environmental Analysis.

e. Priority 5: Core indicator 1

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Disaster risk management that employs a risk reduction perspective has been in place, but it has yet to be implemented well. The policy has not been implemented comprehensively in developing risk management capacity and technical mechanisms, several programs have been developed at the central level, but its implementation in the provincial and district/city level has not been to the maximum. All the 33 provincial governments in Indonesia have already established their Local Disaster Management Agencies, while approximately 60% of all districts/cities have done so. The regions that have set-up their own BPBDs continuously strengthen their capacity in disaster management.

In general systematic policy and commitment have yet to be observed. Several regions such as the Provinces of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, the Capital City of Jakarta, the Special Region of Yogyakarta and a handful others have already possessed disaster management policies that are relatively well developed, but still their response capacity needs to be strengthened. On the other hand, at the central level relevant ministries have endeavored to develop DRR-based school curricula, establish standards for school and hospital buildings, as well as retrofitted some schools and health facilities. At the regional level, all hospitals have set-up their Rapid Response Teams. Up to early 2011, nearly all ministries and agencies have developed preparedness programs at the community level. However, capacity for response still needs to be enhanced and coordination in emergency response needs to be improved.

Context & Constraints:

One of the constraints in this aspect is the weakness of law enforcement in the field of disaster management. Since the shift of paradigm from response to disaster risk reduction has relatively not been well socialized, risk management is often hindered by the limited vision of the related stakeholders. The lack of capacity in the regions has also become an obstacle, including the fact that many civil servants often undergo frequent official personnel rotation, so that often the personnel's understanding of their key duties and responsibilities is insufficient and the work cannot be done as best possible. Particularly in the regions, the understanding of the head of region and members of the local parliament of disaster risk reduction is still lacking, so that these decision makers do not make disaster risk reduction as a priority issue. Also, Indonesia has yet to have a disaster database cross government ministries and agencies that are regularly updated.

In the future the central government needs to support the regions to develop policy, capacity and technical as well as institutional mechanism in risk management that has a risk reduction perspective. The process may be enhanced with the creation of disaster management regulations, standards and protocols that are clear and firm. The government also needs to set-up BPBDs in all hazard-prone areas and formulate development plans that have a disaster risk reduction perspective. The quality and mechanism of coordination among the sectors and all the stakeholders needs to be enhanced too.

Priority 5: Core indicator 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.

Level of Progress achieved:

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

At the central level there have been several contingency and preparedness plans that have been formulated. Similarly, at the regional and local levels, there have only been a few provinces and districts/cities that have formulated their disaster contingency and preparedness plans. Roughly estimated, there have only been around 20-30 districts/cities that have formulated contingency and/or preparedness plans. Most of these plans, however, were not formulated by the stakeholders, but only involved a limited number of government offices and selected representatives of the communities. Often contingency plans stay as document that are not simulated and even not used as a reference in emergency response.

Several local governments have conducted routine disaster simulation to test their contingency plans, but there has not been any monitoring and evaluation of each single hazard within a certain period, for instance once in six months. Agreement and consensus among the stakeholders related to each party's mandate in the emergency plan have also been lacking, which in the end result in the insecure basis for accountability of the plan. However, whether or not these plans have ever been simulated or tried out, there has not been any relevant data. Many disaster exercises and simulations to test and develop disaster response programs have been conducted but not in a regular manner and not programmed in the best way possible.

Context & Constraints:

One of the biggest constraints in this issue is the uneven awareness, both in the government side and the community, of the importance of disaster contingency and preparedness plans in enhancing disaster preparedness. This lack of understanding and awareness has further influenced the political will to provide sufficient budget to formulate disaster contingency and preparedness plans at the central and local levels.

Several districts and cities have formulated their contingency plans with support from non-government organizations and donors, but often these contingency plans have not been followed by further review and regular disaster exercises to try out the plans. In addition to that, from all the contingency plans that have been made by the relevant ministries, international NGOs and NGOs, there has not been a database containing contingency plans that is integrated and easily accessible by the public.

In the future there needs to be continuous socialization of the importance of contingency and preparedness plans. Advocacy also needs to be done to encourage adequate budgeting for the formulation of disaster contingency and preparedness plans and encourage the integration and monitoring and evaluation of contingency plans that have been formulated. Also, efforts need to be done to demand accountability for the contingency plans formulated; meaning that the stakeholders need to review them regularly and try out the plans.

Priority 5: Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Indonesia has allocated disaster funds in the form of on-call budget, rehabilitation and reconstruction budget, and contingency budget, but mostly at the central level government. For 2011 there has been a 400% budget increase in BNPB (from Rp. 200 billion in 2010 to 800 billion) and around 108 billion may be transferred directly to the provinces. It is planned that in 2012 rehabilitation and reconstruction budgets may be used at the district/city level. Not all provinces and districts/cities have allocated disaster-related budgets, because the regulations that stipulate this issue have been ambiguous. Contingency mechanism that supports effective response and recovery has not been present in a systematic and comprehensive manner, but only partial and anecdotal.

Context & Constraints:

The biggest challenge in this aspect is the absence of clear regulations and mechanisms that govern disaster budget at the national and local levels. This has made it difficult for decision makers at the local level to allocate disaster budget. In the future the government needs to formulate unambiguous regulations related to disaster budget. In addition to that, bureaucracy in funds disbursement needs to be made more responsive and easier, while still maintaining the transparency and accountability of the system.

Cross-ministerial coordination, such as that with the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Planning Board, the State Financial Oversight Body (BPK), and the other key institutions need to be enhanced to facilitate financial mechanism in disaster management.

Priority 5: Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved:

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

In an emergency and disaster situation, Indonesia has already had a system for information exchange and the materials to be disseminated. However, the standard procedure and mechanism to exchange information have only been developed at the national level and have not yet been able at the local and regional levels. There have been several emergency operation centers that possess the capacity to store

and disseminate data, but this has not been present in the majority of hazard-prone areas. In addition to that, nearly all state ministries/agencies have their own database but they are still too scientific and have not been transformed into language that may be understood easily by the public.

To date, database and risk analysis have taken into account local wisdom. Methodology and capacity for damage and loss assessments have been developed (the Damage and Loss Assessments/DALA, Human Recovery Need Assessments/HRNA and Post Disaster Need Assessments/PDNA). Gender aspect has started to be included in assessment methodology. To support implementation, human resources to conduct such analysis have been identified and trained.

Context & Constraints:

The constraints faced in this aspect include the nonexistence of policies and regulations that harmonize and standardize all forms of disaster information, procedures and mechanisms that must be obeyed by all government institutions and other relevant stakeholders. Besides the absence of standards to this respect, to date investment related to the development of procedures for information exchange during hazard events and disasters, and their post-event reviews have only been minimum. Moreover, there is still a gap in integrating scientific data with information related to disaster risk reduction that is based on local wisdom. In the future, in addition to developing the required standards for this particular field, Indonesia needs to build disaster information systems that are accessible and easily understood by the public. Special efforts need to be done to also enhance coordination among the stakeholders in promoting activities to exchange disaster information. From the viewpoint of the community, there needs to be utilization of local wisdom in the dissemination of disaster information.

7. Recent Major Projects on Disaster Risk Reduction

Prevention and Disaster Risk Reduction

- a. Create a map of Risk and Disaster Management Plan in 33 provinces and will continue until the district / city gradually
- b. Encourage the integration of disaster management in the Region Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD)
- c. Masterplan PRB Tsunami in Indonesia
- d. Establishment of village disaster resilient
- e. One Million Safe School in collaboration with the Ministry of Education
- f. Socialization sustainable disaster risk reduction
- g. Data and information on disaster (DIBI)

- h. Development Technology of disaster
- i. Formation Pusdalops Disaster

8. ADRC Counterpart (Organization Name & Contact Information)

Organization : National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)
Office Address : Tanah Abang 2 Street, Center of Jakarta