



BNPB

Implementation of HFA in Indonesia

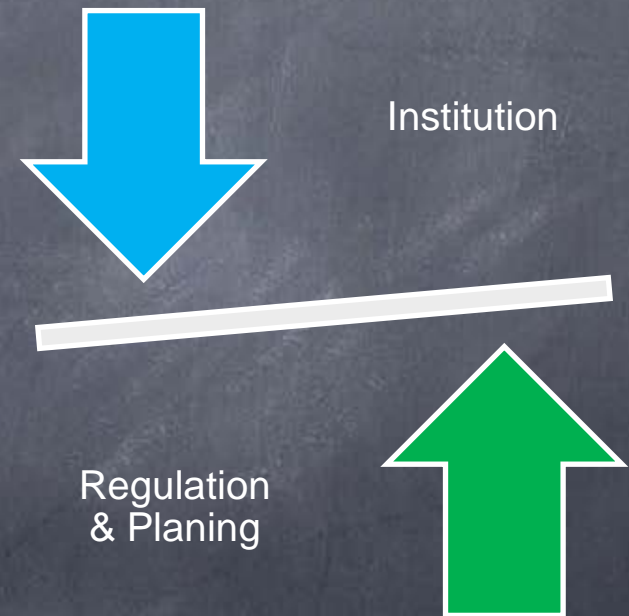
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Implementation of HFA

- Indonesia regularly conducts HFA reviews at the national level to inform policy formulation
- Nearly 90% of districts/cities in Indonesia have set-up their local DM Agencies
- BNPB has enacted 87 regulations on various aspects of disaster management
- Many provinces, districts and cities have passed DM by laws to regulate activities related to DRR, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery



Implementation of HFA – cont.



- DM planning has been done at the national level → to inform line ministries/agencies to mainstream DM into their planning
- All provinces have their own DM Plans and also a growing number of districts and cities
- Collaboration with 12 universities in developing hazard-specific risk study and national master plans for 12 hazards from national to local level
- Integration of DRR into school curricula at all levels and pilot safe school programs in 180 schools

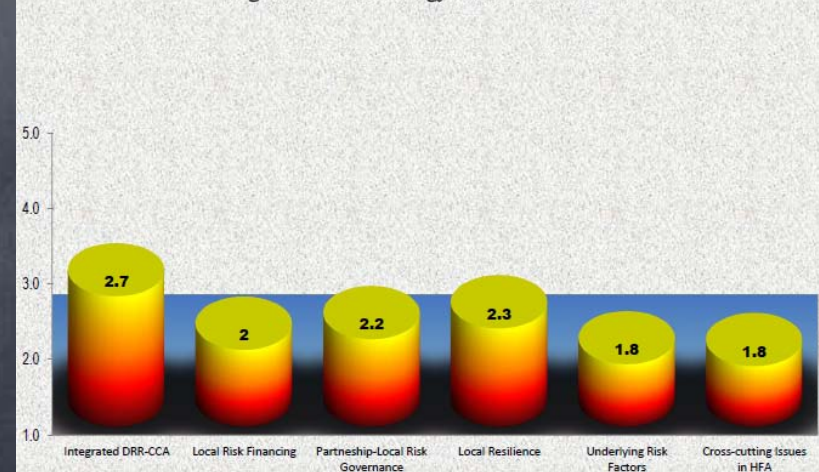
LG-SAT

for LG's Capacity Enhancement

- To further implement commitments from Yogyakarta Declaration/AMCDRR 5, BNPB focuses on building capacity of Local Govts.
- 35 districts and cities have been engaged in assessing resilience by using Local Government Self-Assessment Tools/LG-SAT, which is derived from HFA1. Hundreds more will follow
- The results of this may be factored in into local development planning processes in the respective districts and cities.



Progress on 6 Issues in Yogyakarta Declaration



Disaster Resilient Villages

- BNPB has put more and more emphasis on building Disaster Resilient Villages. Several core indicators of HFA1 have been adopted in Guideline for Disaster Resilient Village; i.e. instructions to facilitate programs to create disaster resilient villages
- Efforts are underway to engage the private sector in implementing programs to increase resilience at the village level
- Currently more than 1000 villages have been involved in effort to build disaster resilient villages, facilitated by various stakeholders.



Challenges and Constraints

- Indonesia has many hazard-prone areas, sometimes they are in remote areas that are not easily accessible
- Conflict with other decentralized regulations, while BNPB is a national government institution that does not have feet in the regions
- Lack of political commitment of LG leadership, while DM should be decentralized
- Lack of understanding and technical know-how of DRR in the regions





**Terima Kasih
Thank You!**