

# **MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN NATIONAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES**

—An Overview of National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction in  
Indonesia—

Statement By:

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## **Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen**

First and foremost, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks for the invitation to participate in this “2<sup>nd</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.” My delegation wishes to express our deepest appreciation to the Government and the people of India particularly H.E. Shivraj V. Patil, Minister of Home Affairs of Government of India and the organizer of this conference for the warm hospitality and I am delighted to have this opportunity to share the experience and ideas with participating countries regarding disaster risk reduction in Indonesia.

### **Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.**

It is widely recognized that Indonesia is highly prone to disaster, either natural or man-made disaster. Frequent disasters are related to geography, geology, climate conditions or other factors such as social, cultural or political diversity. Geographically Indonesia is an archipelago situated at a juncture of four tectonic plates, the Asian Plate, the Australian Plate, the Indian Ocean Plate and the Pacific Ocean Plate. The southern and eastern part of the country features a volcanic arc stretching from the islands of Sumatra, Java, Nusa Tenggara, and Sulawesi. The rest features old volcanic mountains and lowlands partly dominated by marshes. Data suggest that Indonesia has a high seismicity among disaster prone countries in the world with an occurrence rate more ten times that of the United States. Since the last five years, disasters in Indonesia have been increasing. National Coordination Body for Disaster Management (*Badan Koordinasi Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana or BAKORNAS-PB*) counted that within the period of 2003-2005 alone there were 1,429 disaster incidences with hydro-meteorological disasters comprising the bulk at 53.3 percent. Of this figure, floods occur most often (34.1 percent), followed by landslides at 16 percent. Although geological disasters (earthquake, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions) comprise only 6.4 percent of the total, they caused tremendous loss and fatalities in Indonesia.

### **Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.**

In the disaster-prone countries like Indonesia, understanding of the link between development and disaster is crucial. The development activities are made with an adequate consideration to the potential impact of disaster. In this regard, our Government has taken significant steps to boost disaster risk reduction started with the passing of the Law Number 24 of the Year 2007 on Disaster Management (*Undang Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanggulangan Bencana*) that has been put into practice. Based on this Law, our Government has initiated to encourage intergovernmental and public-private dialogue to prepare a National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, based on the internationally agreed United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Hyogo Framework. Our strategy now is preparing Local Action Plans for Disaster Risk Reduction by Local Governments. Furthermore, National Development Planning Agency (*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional*) supported by UNDP and international funding agencies helps to bring international experiences and

expertise to these initiatives through various programmes by inter-sectoral agencies.

**Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.**

Considering the most prone condition to disaster and in dealing with the frequent disaster, Indonesia has developed new paradigms of disaster management. Firstly, recognize the right for dignified life and livelihood and that the government responsible to ensure the protection from disaster, which the essence is avoidable, with no risks creation in recovery process. Secondly, reduce disaster risk factors from unsustainable development practices that are worsened by the impact of climate changes. Thirdly, being accountable to the risk community and disaster-affected community and sensitivity to gender, participatory, equity and justice perspectives. Based on the new paradigms, the approach used in disaster management is also changed from reactive to proactive, from emergency response to risk reduction, from centralized to local autonomy and from government to civil society.

**Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.**

To provide legal base for the Government to take all necessary actions in protecting public from disaster risks, Indonesia has issued the Law Number 24 of the Year 2007 on Disaster Management that regulates the role and responsibility of government and stakeholders. Based on this Law, national and local boards should be established to support disaster risk reduction activities, promoting community participation, and funding mechanism to support disaster risk reduction activities. However, prior to the enactment of the Law, the Ministry of Social Affairs has taken an important step to establish what is now recognized as community participation in disaster risk reduction which called the TARUNA SIAGA BENCANA or TAGANA (VOLUNTEER DISASTER CORPS). They are regularly trained as human resources in dealing with disaster especially to help reduce disaster risk at preparedness phase. In the long term, every regional area is expected to have trained people who voluntarily help disaster victims throughout the country as the member of Volunteer Disaster Corps (TAGANA). Since the establishment, the current number of TAGANA member is 20.000 which spread over the country and it would be increased in the future up to 40.000.

**Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.**

In the beginning of 2007, the Government has launched the National Action Plan for Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction (NAP-DPRR). The action plan specifies platforms, priorities, action plan and mechanism pertaining to the implementation and institutional basis of disaster management in Indonesia. NAP elaborates interests and responsibilities of all stakeholders where identified through a participatory coordination process and in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action. NAP provides guidelines and information that will facilitate decision makers to pledge commitment to cross-sector and jurisdictional priority programs based on a strong and systematic foundation. Disaster Risk Reduction programmes are presently implemented by relevant departments/agencies using a sectoral approach and incorporated into their regular programmes. The action plan will try to facilitate the identification of all these disaster risk reduction-related activities of each department/agency.

**Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.**

In line with the agreement at the global and regional levels, Indonesia has put disaster risk reductions as one of the priorities of the national development. The government is committed to realize this commitment by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the national development framework, particularly in National Middle Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and Government's Annual Work Plan (RKP). In the National Middle Term Development Plan (RPJM) does not address the issue of disaster risk reduction in particular but incorporates it in the areas of social welfare, natural resources and the environment. Programmes and activities related to DRR are generally developed independently by different sectors. In Law No 13/2005 on State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for fiscal year 2006 allocates budget for implementing Natural Disaster Management Policy through the programmes of (a) enhancement of natural disaster mitigation and climate forecasting, (b) spatial planning and natural resource protection zoning, including disaster-prone areas in coastal and sea areas, and (c) development of a natural disaster management system and early warning system (EWS). Meanwhile in Government's Annual Work Plan (RKP) for 2007 (through Presidential Regulation No.19/2006), there are two key targets; (a) continued rehabilitation and reconstruction of Aceh and Nias Islands, etc. and (b) completion of emergency response, rehabilitation and reconstruction affected by disasters in other regions.

**Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.**

Initiatives to reduce disaster risk in Indonesia will strive for sustainability and participation by all stakeholders. Strong commitment to selected priority actions will characterize these efforts. These priorities serve the purpose of laying a strong foundation for the implementation of an integrated sustainable disaster risk reduction programme that is in line with similar effort at the international level. There are five key priority areas for disaster risk reduction that must be addressed: 1) ensure that DRR is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation; 2) identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning system; 3) use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all level; 4) reduce underlying risk factors and; 5) strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all level.

The implementation of the action plan will be done in synergy with the long and medium-term development plans at the national and local levels. This effort calls for serious, concerted and consistent commitment of all relevant stakeholders. Here is provision that has been in line with National Action Plan.

**Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.**

The implementation of national action plan of DRR calls for the following institutional arrangement: 1) to ensure consistency and coherence of disaster risk reduction efforts, the action plan will be enacted into a Regulation or Presidential Instruction that will require all relevant departments/ non-departmental agencies to implement the plan; 2) to strengthen implementation of the action plan, there is a need to build a network that will link government agencies, local governments,

the private sectors, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, 3) the civil society will be involved in the institutional arrangement and disaster risk reduction mechanism at all levels of the government. While funding for the implementation of the action plan will be allocated from the state budget, local budget, private sector assistance and regional and international donors. Funding from the state and local budget will be allocated on an annual basis to ensure sustained and consistent disaster risk reduction efforts.

**Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.**

Considering the Government's limited funding capacity, the civil society and the private sector are expected to play a significant role in supporting the funding of disaster risk reduction measures. Support from regional and international donors is also expected, especially in the context of a broader scope disaster risk reduction. Regions that depend themselves on extractive industry and exploitation of natural and environmental resources are expected to equally invest on the efforts of mitigation preparedness response and recovery from disaster impacts that have been or may be cost by their activities. There are three funding systems in disaster reduction: 1) contingency funding for pre-disaster, 2) on-call funding during disaster, 3) block-grant for post-disaster (condolence money and stimulant for housing reconstruction).

**Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.**

Policy directive in current disaster reduction programme is directed to: 1) support for post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction at various regions; 2) mainstream disaster risk reduction into spatial planning. In line with the policy directive, the Ministry of Social Affairs has set up such general policy as: ensuring the effectiveness of disaster reduction management in social assistance area to disaster victims. This general policy is detailed into several technical policies as follows: 1) fulfill the needs of social assistance of disaster victims in rapid and appropriate ways, 2) strengthen local governments in providing social assistance to the victims, 3) develop human resource of government and society and, 4) raise awareness, responsibility and active participation of people in community-based disaster reduction.

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In order to ensure the life of disaster victims is dependent on the provision of logistics. The Ministry of Social Affairs is responsible to provide social assistance for disaster victims through logistics network system consisting of: 1) Staple foods: in which rice buffer stock available to anticipate disaster in each provincial is 50 tons and 5 tons in every district/municipality. In addition, the Government also provides additional rice stock and other foods such as a variety of side dishes, instant noodle, bottled spicy, canned fish, and cooking oil. 2) Clothing consisting of sarong, traditional cloth, T-shirt, casual cloth, uniform. 3) Family equipments, such as family kit, kids ware, foot ware, family kitchen equipment. 4) Sleeping equipment such as plaited mat, mattress, blankets. In addition, to provide shelter to disaster victims, the Government also makes evacuation equipments available such as tents consisting platoon tent, group tent, family tent, kitchen tent, veldbed, water doused, generator set and lamp, boat consisting rubber boat and dolphin boat with its machine, life vest and public kitchen.

Disaster transportation system is developed through the provision of Mobile Public Kitchen, Mobile Tactical Rescue, Operational Mobile Truck, Mobile Water Tank.

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Budget allocation 2008 for disaster risk reduction programmes would be directed to finance such activities as: 1) providing support to Research and Development of Disaster Risk Reduction, 2) strengthening institutional and human resources capacity for Early Warning System and disaster mitigation, 3) mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into spatial planning, 4) providing support to eradication pandemic infectious diseases and Avian Flu.

**Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.**

In conclusion, Indonesia has taken an initiative with a comprehensive measures supported by high commitment of the Government and the people of Indonesia in response to the situation of disaster-prone country. Both Government agencies and civil society are now continuing their collaboration each other under the principle of partnership in dealing with the issue of disaster.

Thank you for your attention.

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Ministry of Social Affairs  
of the Republic of Indonesia

Bachtiar Chamsyah