

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN INDONESIA




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Background

- Tsunami Aceh 2004 has become a wake up call for Indonesia to establish its National Disaster Management System.
- The fact that Indonesia is a large archipelagic country, and yet very prone to various kinds of disasters, developing National System for Disaster Management requires multi-stakeholders and multi-partnerships' participation



Highlight 2005 - 2009 Milestones

- Despite of numerous occurrences of devastating disasters, Indonesia has been able to move forward in developing its national system for DM
 - Political will and commitment by the Government and Parliament in disaster management and risk reduction
 - Significant awareness on the importance of building communities' resilience through disaster risk reduction efforts
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Disaster Management Law

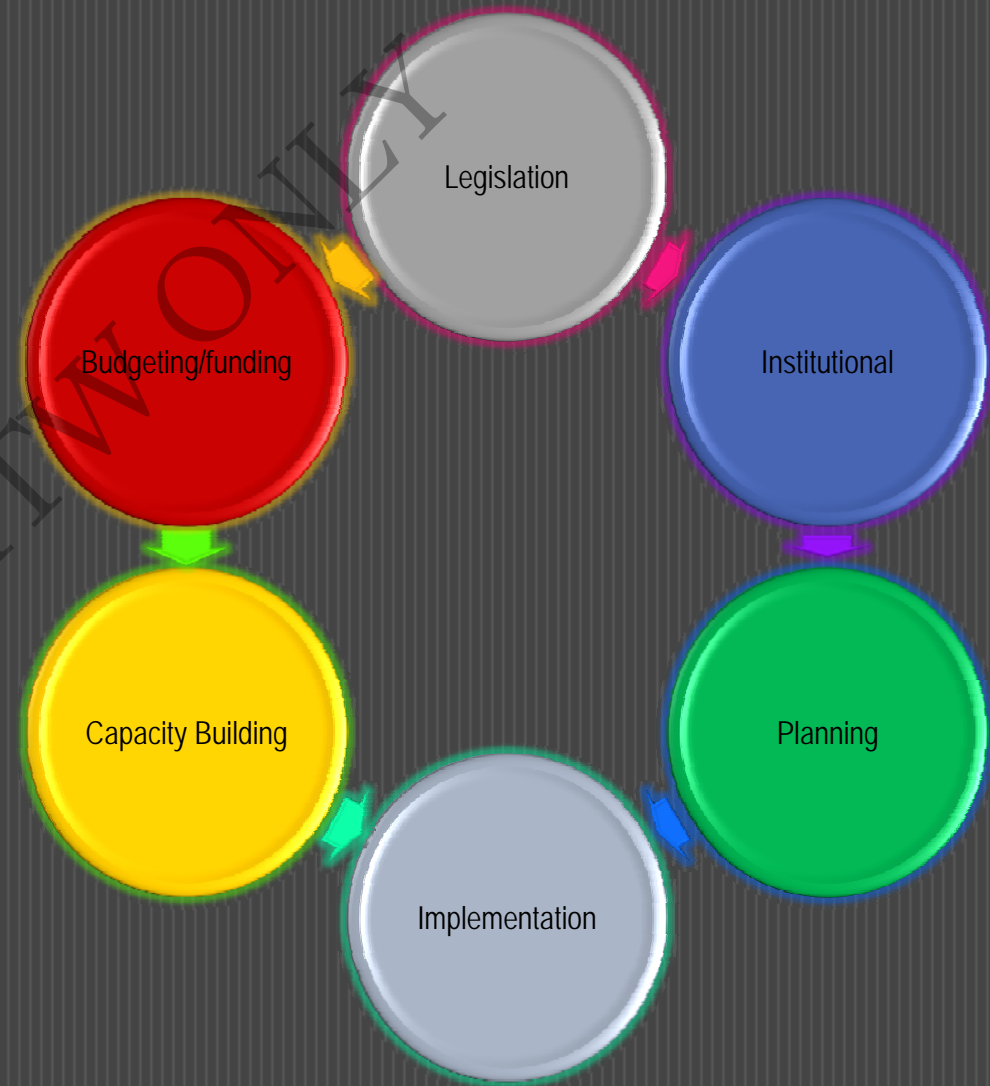
No. 24 / 2007

- The role of National and Local Governments
- Establishment of BNPB and BPBDs
- Roles and Responsibility of Community in DM
- Roles of Private sectors and International in DM
- DM Implementation: pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster
- Funding and Relief Assistance Management
- Controlling, Monitoring & Evaluation of DM implementation

National Disaster Management System

Components:

- *Legislation*
- *Institutional*
- *Planning*
- *Funding*
- *Capacity Building*
- *Implementation*



Milestones on Legislation

No	DM related Laws & Regs		Respective Laws and Regulations
1	Law Nr. 24 / 2007	:	Disaster Management
2	Law Nr. 26 / 2007	:	Spatial Planning
3	Law Nr. 27 / 2007	:	Management for Coastal Zone and Small Islands
4	Gov't Reg Nr. 21 / 2008	:	Disaster Management Operations
5	GR Nr. 22 / 2008	:	Funding and Management of Disaster Assistance
6	GR Nr. 23 / 2008	:	Participation of International Institutions and Foreign Non Government Institutions in Disaster Management
7	President Reg Nr. 7/2005	:	Medium Term Dev. Plan 2004 – 2009
8	PR Nr. 8 / 2008	:	National Disaster Management Agency
9	MoHA Reg Nr. 131 / 2004	:	Disaster Management in the Local Level
10	MoHA Reg Nr. 33/2006	:	General Guidelines of Disaster Mitigation
11	MoHA Reg Nr. 46/2008	:	Guidelines for Organization Structure of BPBD
12	Head of BNPB Reg Nr. 3/2008	:	Guidelines for the Establishment of BPBD

Milestones on Institutional

- National Level:
 - National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) est. in 26 January 2008.
 - National Platform est. in 20 November 2008
- Provincial Level:
 - 28 Provincial BPBD established
 - 4 Provincial Platform in progress
- District/Municipality) level:
 - 96 District/Municipality BPBD established
 - 3 Local Platform established

Milestones in Planning

- ▶ Integration of DM into Development Planning (National/Provincial/District)
 - DM in Longterm/Mediumterm/Annual Development Plan
 - Development of National Action Plan for DRR
- ▶ DM Planning and the Guidelines
 - DM Plan (in progress)
 - Contingency Plan (in 6 provinces/24 districts)
 - Emergency Plan (in progress)
 - Recovery Plan (DLA/PDNA methodology)

Milestones in Budgeting

- Routine Funding
 - To support ministries/departments' routine and operational activities especially for DRR.
- Contingency Funding
 - Budget allocated for emergency preparedness
- On call Funding
 - Budget for emergency response
- Social Assistance Funding as grant
 - Budget allocated for post-disaster assistance
- Funding originated from community

Milestones in Capacity Building

- Science & Technology
 - Set-up EWS (Ina TEWS) and others
 - Disaster Information Database (DiBi)
 - Standard in Risk Assessment (PARBA)
- Education, Training and Exercise
 - Integration DRR into school curricula
 - Managerial and Technical Training
 - Disaster drills, exercises and simulations
- Infrastructure
 - Establishment of Emergency Operation Centers
 - Logistic and equipment depot

International Cooperation in DRR

- Japan (2006)
 - Joint Committee on Disaster Reduction
- UNDP and DFID (2007)
 - Safer Community through Disaster Risk Reduction
- World Bank (2007)
 - Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
- UNISDR (2008)
 - HFA Reporting and Evaluation
- Australia (2009)
 - Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction

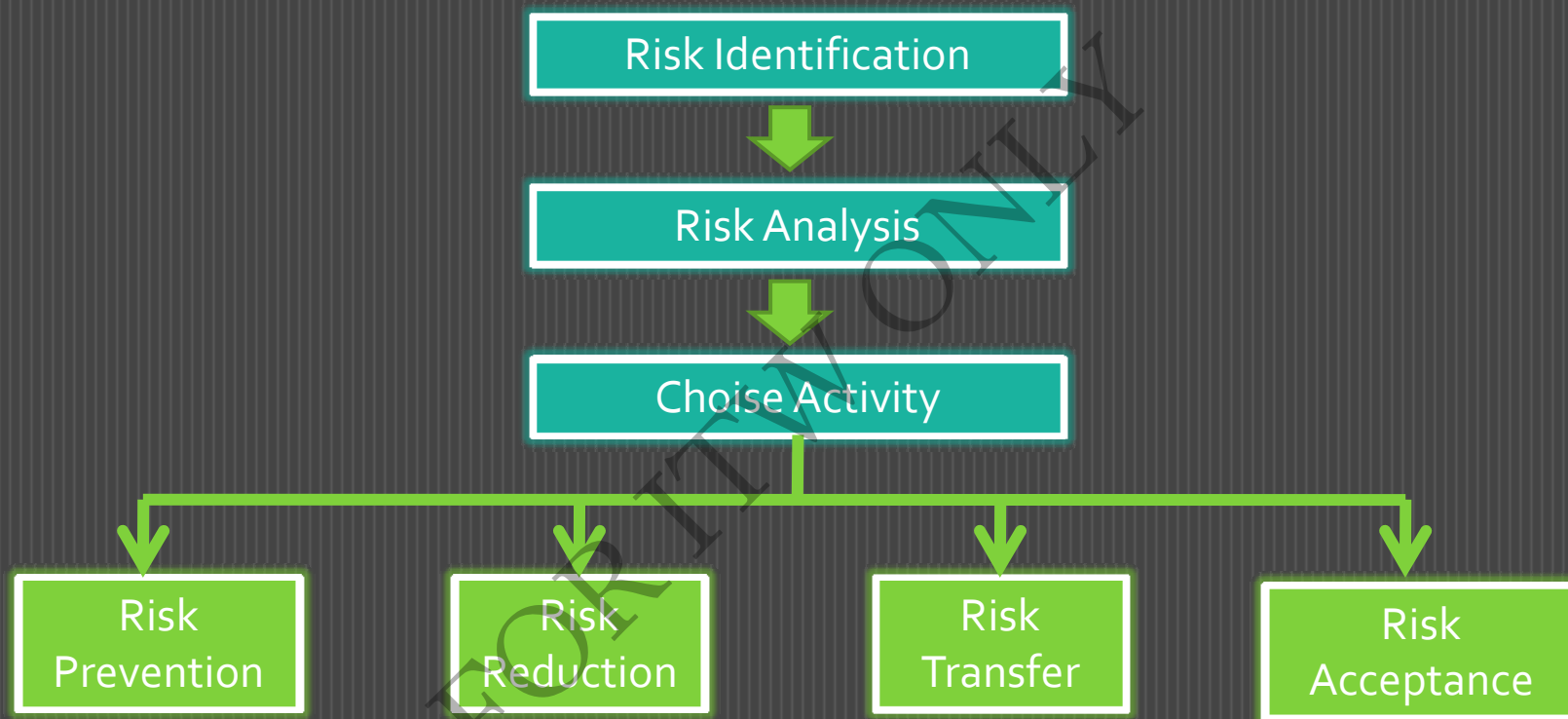
Milestone DRR in Indonesia

- National Action Plan DRR (2006-2009) continued to NAP DRR (2010-2014)
- DM Law (No. 24/2007) and its ancillary regulations.
- Annual National Symposium of CBDRM (5th in Aug 2009)
- National Platform and Local Platforms
- HFA Reporting (2008) & will be updated
- Draft of National Strategy for DRR Education
- Preparation for Global Platform 2009.

Global Platform 2009

- Propose UNISDR to convene a pre-session event on the development of Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction → sharing processes, challenges, recommendations, etc. and also request UNISDR to provide reference sources
- National Platform on DRR will apply for DRR Market Place to showcase impacts of multi-stakeholders and multi-partnerships' participation in strengthening Indonesia's National Disaster Management System.

Risk Disaster Management



Disaster Risk Reduction

National Agency for Disaster Management

Case disaster : SITU GINTUNG

- Location and time events: Situ Gintung, Cirendeu Vill, Distric, Tangerang, Prov. Banten, Friday, March 27, 2009, around 4:30
- The morphology of the affected area of the river valley Pesanggrahan, there are Situ Gintung small dams / embankment), whereas in the downstream area of the river valley bordered by steep undulating slopes relatively low . In general, valley Pesanggrahan relatively flat and elongated.
- Densely populated residential areas primarily located downstream with a fairly dense housing, office and school.

Rock of basement of the devastated areas of

- silty sandstone, brown – brown gray, coarse-sized sand - clay, less cohesive, distinct poor - moderate. Embankment fill in the form of clayey silt, reddish brown, soft, less compact, medium plasticity, whereas Situ Gintung Embankment consist of mud sediment deposition, gray-brownish gray, very soft.

Type of disaster:

debris flow material (debris flow) was followed **flood** and **landslide**, cause of embankment/ dike SituGintung ± 65 m wide was damaged, in general, the direction of flood flow (debris flow) N 41 E



Cause of disaster: Rainfall, for 3 day, av 400 mm/day, Crack before disaster and water infiltrate and silty sandstone, sand - clay, less cohesive,

The impact of the disaster:

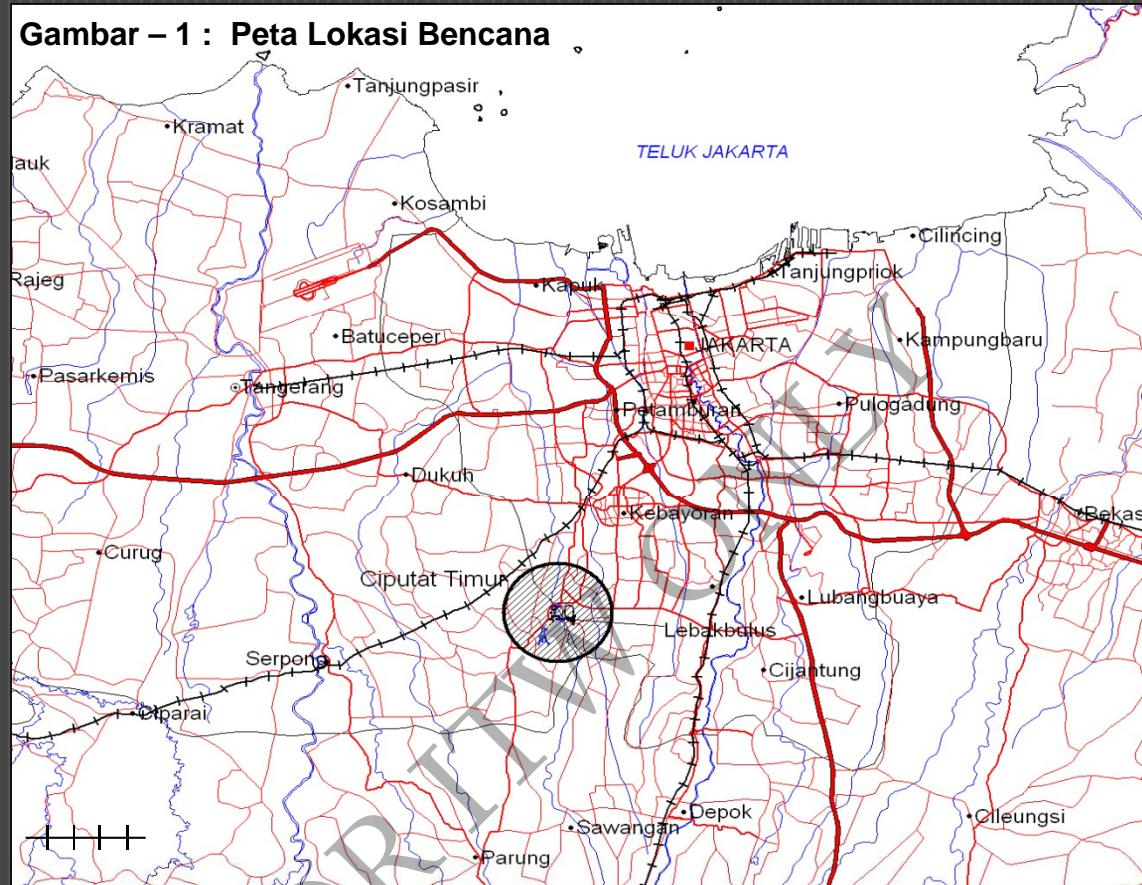
- 98 people died
- 103 missing people
- 60 people were injured
- 319 homes and 3 public facility were damaged

Recommendation:

- perform cleanup in the disaster area from the remnants of a raging flood of material,
- if there is heavy rain, the soil at the site damaged dike still has the potential of small landslide.
- People who live and move along the stream Pesanggrahan river need to enhance public awareness and not living / moving in the flow of the river valley.
- Community activities along the stream valley (especially in the downstream lakes Situ Gintung) place at high risk for flash flood, whether now or in the future.

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- Greening up the river and surrounding Pesanggrahan River (Situ Gintung upstream)
 - To avoid such disasters in the future to the needs of spatial planning in the area around the lakes and valleys . And lodging, to include disaster risk analysis in accordance with the mandate of Law. No 24 /2007 about Disaster Management.
 - If Situ Gintung levee will be rebuilt, needs to perform geological surveys and soil mechanics engineering detail.
 - For embankments (such as dams) acceptance of concrete buildings with the foundation to reach the rock of bottom.

Gambar – 1 : Peta Lokasi Bencana



KETERANGAN



Jalan



Jalan kereta api

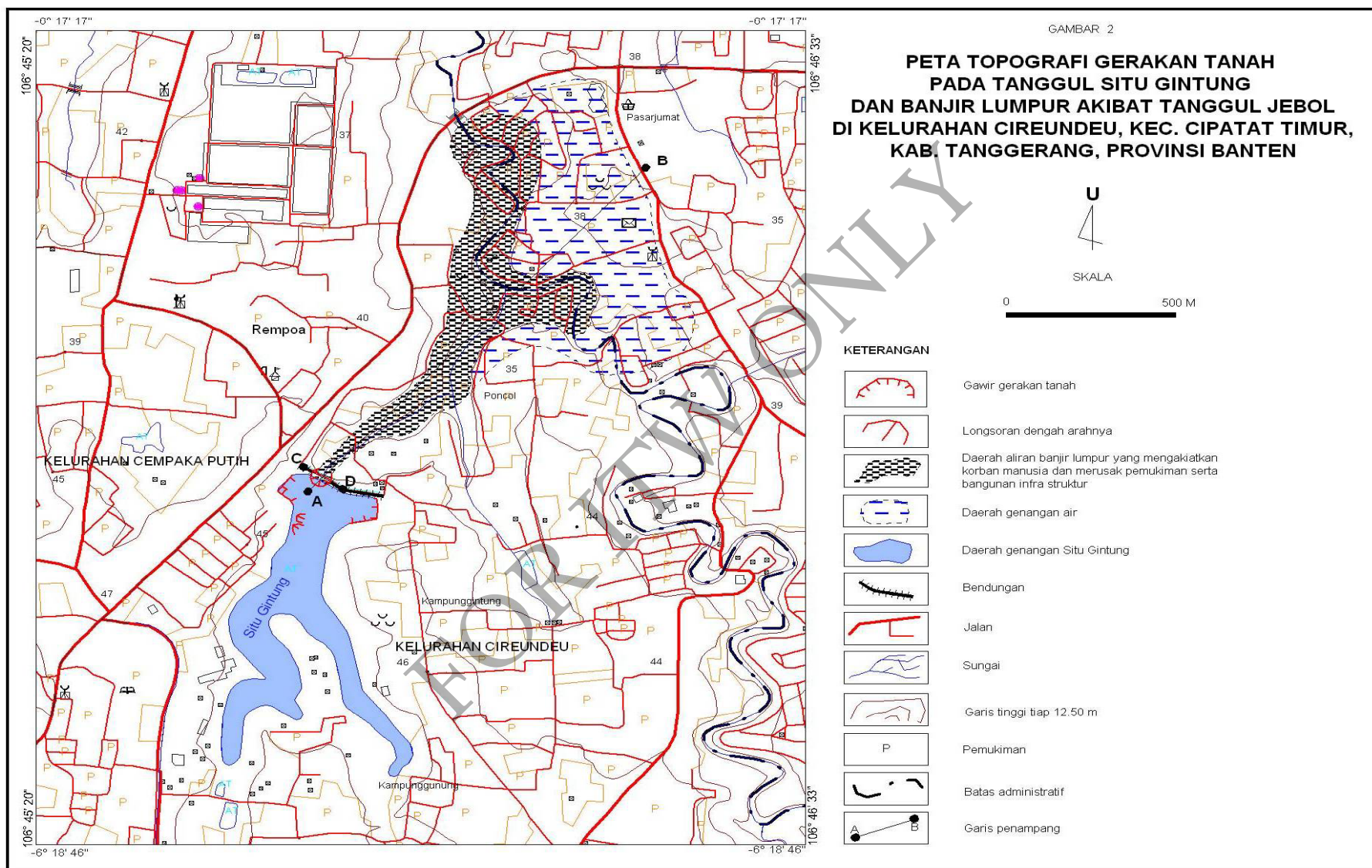


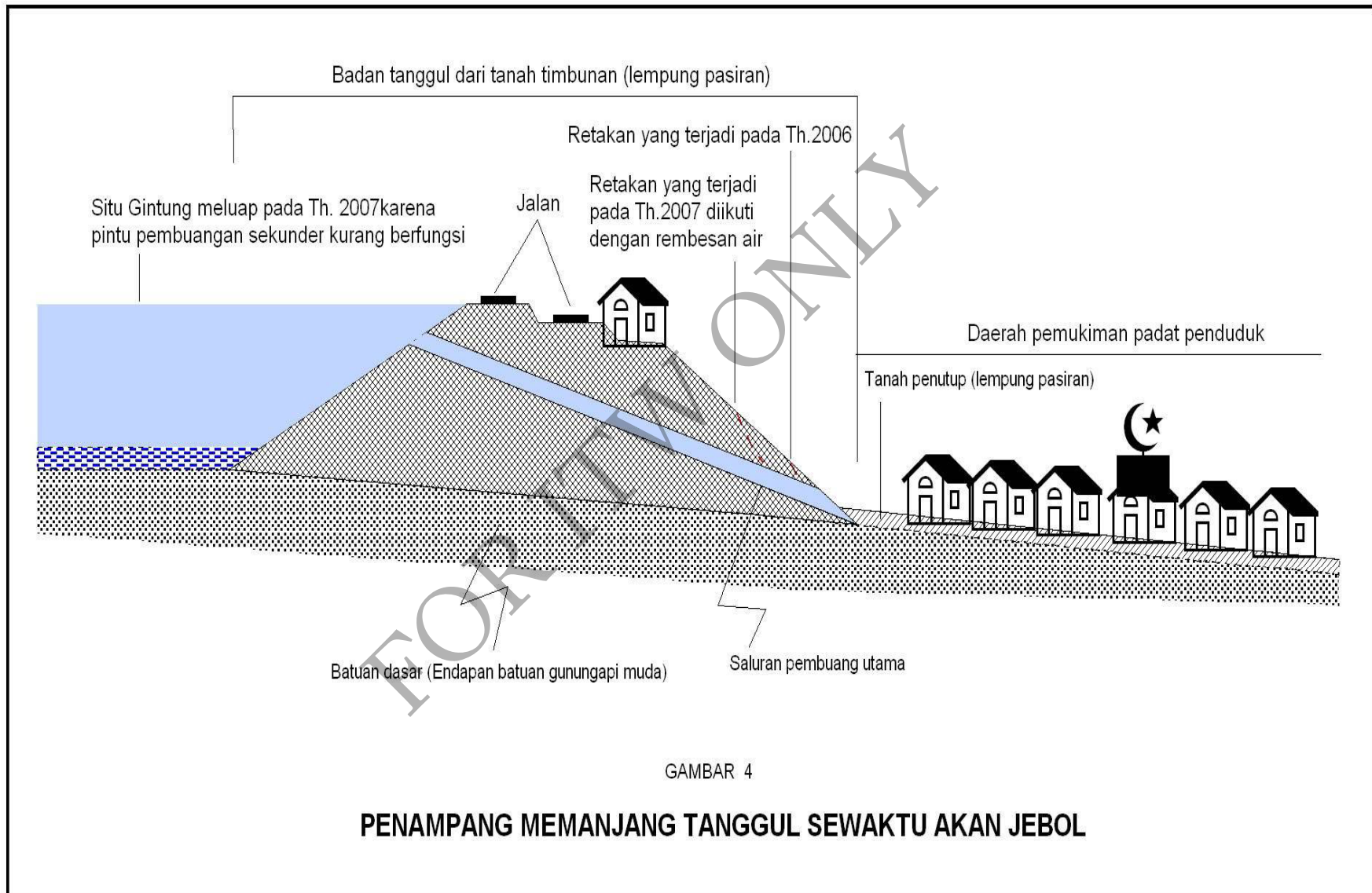
Sungai



Lokasi daerah bencana

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Thank you



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