

SUMMARY TABLE OF NATIONAL INITIATIVES ON TOPIC A	
SUMMARY TABLE FOR: INDONESIA	
DISASTER RESPONSE MANAGEMENT	
National Initiative/s	Areas for Possible Common Legislation
<p>At the national level, Indonesia has institutionalized the disaster response management into national laws and regulation. It started with the establishment of the National Coordinating Agency for Natural Disaster Reduction (BAKORNAS PB), based on Presidential Decree No. 43 year 1990. The scope of work of BAKORNAS PB is extended, not only dealing with natural disasters but also man-made disasters. This issue has been reaffirmed in the Presidential Decree No. 106 year 1999 that disaster management requires cross-sectoral, cross-doer, and a coordinated interdisciplinary.</p> <p>Furthermore, to overcome the multidimensional crises and successive natural disasters, Indonesia extended the agency into the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management and Refugees (BAKORNAS PBP) with the Presidential Decree No. 3 which was amended by Presidential Decree No. 111 year 2001. On the other hand, in line with the implementation of the autonomous region, which the local government/authority also take part and responsible in the disaster management, the central government began to increase the ability of local governments and local communities to be able to cope disasters in the area concerned independently.</p> <p>Following the earthquake and tsunami in Aceh, the President of</p>	<p>Having said the Indonesia's laws and regulations on disaster management, there are still room for cooperation with other ASEAN Member States to get better understanding in dealing with disasters.</p> <p>There is a need to improve sub-regional, regional, and international coordination in the field of disaster management and disaster risk reduction, particularly in the development of early warning mechanisms and disaster preparedness to minimize the impact of disasters. In this regard, Indonesia needs to keep utilizing existing multilateral cooperation and national measures to improve institutional capacity and people's awareness in the effort of reducing disaster risks and impacts.</p> <p>The Government of Indonesia is committed to pursuing a synergized approach to its disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programs for the future. In its National Middle-Term Development Plan (RPJM) 2010-2014, which lays out specific national, regional, and sectoral plans and serves as a basis for annual budgeting, disaster response management along with environmental issues (including climate change) sit as the ninth priority out of eleven national priorities, where it calls for the conservation and managing of nature</p>

Indonesia issued the Presidential Regulation No. 83 year 2005 on the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management. Accordingly, the approach through the paradigm of risk reduction is the right solution for disaster relief efforts in the era of regional autonomy. In this paradigm, individuals are introduced to the various threats that exist in their area, improve society's ability in facing the threat and how to minimize the threats and vulnerabilities.

A milestone in the country's disaster management arena was reached in 2007 when the national parliament passed the Disaster Management Law (Law no.24 of 2007). The law marked a shift of paradigm from a previously response-oriented disaster management to disaster risk reduction. Subsequent to that Indonesia enacted a number of ancillary regulations and numerous rules and procedures that regulate the many aspects of disaster management in the country, with the involvement of all stakeholders.

In the institutional aspect, the year 2008 saw the official establishment of the National Agency for Disaster Management (known as *Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana*, or BNPB) through the Presidential Decree No. 8/2008. BNPB is a ministerial level independent body that has the authority to coordinates and implements disaster management programs and activities. Prior to the establishment of BNPB, disaster management in Indonesia at the central level was managed by National Coordination Body for Disaster Management (Bakornas

to support sustainable economic growth and welfare which is accompanied with disaster risk management to anticipate the occurrence of disaster. The plan has fundamentally been developed to meet the principles of pro-poor, pro-growth, pro-job and pro-environment.

In addition to the ninth priority, the plan contains action programmes such as (1) climate change mitigation in forestry sector; (2) control of environmental damage; (3) development of early warning system; and (4) disaster management. In line with that, the government emphasized disaster risk reduction policy direction (1) to put disaster risk reduction mainstreaming as national and local priorities; (2) to build disaster risk reduction capacity at the national and local levels; (3) to optimize the instruments in controlling disaster mitigation based spatial lay out; and (4) to increase community participation in disaster management and disaster risk reduction. In response to these issues, the Government of Indonesia allocates 2.1 M USD and 370,000 USD for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (RAN PRB) and National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAP CC) were developed to meet the RPJM 2010-2014.

The government also seeks partnership with other initiatives to support action on disaster management from international development partners such as AFD, USAID, JICA, UNDP and the World Bank. Referring to the Second Global

PB), a coordinating body headed by the Vice President and directly responsible to the President.

The establishment of BNPB strengthens disaster management efforts, which are also handled by the National SAR Body (Basarnas), the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI), and various other actors such as students volunteers (Menwa).

From disaster risk reduction point of view, Indonesia is committed to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), as shown in the formulation of the National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (RAN PRB), which is a guideline issued every 3 budget-year and contains the grounds, priorities, action plan as well as institutional and implementation mechanisms of the action plan. The action plan constitutes a strong and systematic ground for cross-sectoral and cross-territorial priorities in reducing disaster risks. The first action plan covered the period of 2006-2009, and currently the action plan covers the period of 2010-2012.

As part of the institutional strengthening of disaster management system in the country, Indonesia has also launched its National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Planas PRB) in 2009. This multi-stakeholder forum promotes disaster risk reduction and mobilizes the community and the relevant stakeholders to implement risk reduction measures based on the Hyogo Framework for Action. Several provinces and districts/cities are in the process to establish similar DRR forums.

Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva in 2009, where countries pledged a global commitment of allocating a minimum of 10% budget for disaster recovery, a minimum of 1% from development budget and 30% from Climate Change Adaptation budget, the government is now developing a trust fund namely IMDFF-DR (Indonesia Multi Donor Fund for Disaster Recovery) and ICCTF (Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund) for climate change adaptation to realize the commitment. Efforts are also being done to develop Risk Financing Framework in Indonesia, which is still relatively under developed, to manage alternative instruments of funding through risk transfer or retention.

The Government of Indonesia believes that good disaster management constitute key priority areas to protect the poor, who will likely experience the greatest impacts, yet have the least resources and capacity to respond, and therefore will continuously support efforts and cooperation in the field of disaster management.

In this light, the ASEAN Leaders have agreed to establish regional mechanisms on disaster prevention and mitigation, among others by putting in place a regional instrument on disaster management and emergency response, namely the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre).

The Government of Indonesia, with the establishment of the National Agency for Disaster Management (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/BNPB*) as the coordinator of all ministers/agencies in disaster management measures, has made much progress in promoting better disaster management in the country.

At the local levels disaster management was managed by an ad-hoc coordinating body that consists of representatives of local government offices, the local military and police, and local SAR agency. The establishment of BNPB (and BPBD at the local level) constituted a significant progress in the field of disaster management as it signified the departure from an “ad-hoc” and responsive approach to disaster management. To date, 27 of 33 provinces in Indonesia have established their Local Disaster Management Agencies (BPBD), while at the district/city levels more than 140 districts/cities out of 275 districts/cities in hazard-prone areas have set-up BPBDs.

At the more operational level, BNPB has also coordinated the implementation of risk reduction measures based on the National Plan and the HFA, including through the set-up of two Disaster Rapid Response Teams that can be mobilized in just hours to respond to major disasters. The agency, in cooperation with the other ministries/agencies, has facilitated many local governments in preparing disaster contingency plans, organizing disaster simulations and exercises and other initiatives to build disaster resilience at all levels. Many ministries and agencies other

The AADMER was signed by the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN on 26 July 2005 in Vientiane, Lao PDR. Since then, ASEAN has put in place measures to implement many provisions under the Agreement. AADMER has finally entered into force, on 24 December 2009 after being ratified by all ASEAN Member States. AADMER up to this moment is the only Hyogo Framework for Action-related legally binding instrument in the world and embodies the region’s commitment to the implementation of HFA in all ASEAN Member States.

Thus, ASEAN has a legally binding instrument that binds its Member States together to promote regional coordination and collaboration in reducing disaster losses and intensify joint emergency response to disasters in the region. In that regard, there are several areas that can be elaborate to enhance the region capacity and necessity in dealing with disaster, such as on:

1. Disaster risk identification;
2. Monitoring and early warning;
3. Prevention and mitigation;
4. Preparedness and response;
5. Recovery;
6. Technical cooperation and research,
7. Mechanisms for coordination between Civil and Military; and
8. Simplified customs and immigration procedures.

than BNPB have also implemented disaster risk reduction programs in line with their key duties and responsibilities.

Indonesia has developed quite a significant number of disaster risk reduction programs and activities. Some of the programs, like the coastal erosion and tsunami mitigation initiatives implemented by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery even combine climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and livelihoods objectives.

Several international organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank, have supported the government in piloting initiatives at the community level that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Through the Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction (SC-DRR) project, BNPB, Bappenas and UNDP implements village resilience initiatives at six villages in the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta and another six villages in Central Java Province. Through the project the village governments and communities developed village disaster management plans that combine DRR and CCA programs.

The World Bank supports the government through the Climate Resilient Cities (CRC) framework that is intended to promote Local Resilient Action Plans by engaging local government, universities, communities and NGOs to reduce the negative impacts of climate change and to improve community preparedness to disaster in two sub-

districts in the City of Yogyakarta. Similarly, international Non-governmental Organizations such as Oxfam, Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Plan International and many others have collaborated with local governments in implementing integrated DRR and CCA programs at the community level.

In terms of international cooperation, Indonesia has been actively participating in various international forum on disaster management, and the high appreciation of Indonesia's role in this field is shown with Indonesia being the hosts of international forum such as the ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF Direx) held in Manado in March 2011; International SAR Forum and International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) Asia Pacific Regional Meeting to be held in Bali in July 2011; and the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) to be held in Yogyakarta in 2012.

Indonesia has also been participating in the many humanitarian situations, among others by contributing disaster relief funding through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and sending relief team to countries hit by major disasters, including Haiti and Japan. Indonesian community has also shown an increasing interest in participating in humanitarian issues and relief effort in the global level. Indonesia also cooperates with United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) to enhance disaster

management and relief capacity as well as with the United Nations Office of the Recovery Coordinator (UNORC) for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of areas hit by disasters.

In short, there are progress that have been made at national level and to give them the basis for action, several laws and regulations have been issued on disaster management as follows:

Act

Act No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management

Government Regulation (Peraturan Pemerintah)

1. Government Regulation No. 21 year 2008 on Disaster Management Operation;
2. Government Regulation No. 22 year 2008 on Funding and Management of Disaster Assistance; and
3. Government Regulation No. 23 year 2008 on the Role of International Institutions and Non-Government Foreign Institutions in Disaster Management;

Presidential Regulation (Peraturan Presiden)

1. Presidential Regulation No. 83 year 2005 on the National Coordination Agency for Disaster Management;
2. Presidential Regulation No. 3 year 2007 on the National Coordination Agency for Disaster Management; and
3. Presidential Regulation No. 8 year 2008 on the National Disaster Management Agency;

Presidential Decree (Keputusan Presiden)

1. Presidential Decree No. 3 year 2001 on the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management and Refugees;
2. Presidential Decree No. 111 year 2001 on Amendment of Presidential Decree No. 3 year 2001 regarding the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management and Refugees;
3. Presidential Decree No. 24 year 2009 on Member of Steering Committee on Disaster Management from Professional Society; and
4. Presidential Decree No. 59 year 2009 on Member of Steering Committee on Disaster Management from Government Agency;

Ministerial Decree (Keputusan Menteri)

Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare Decree No. 14 year 2006 on Organization and Personnel of the National Coordination Agency for Disaster Management of the Advance Team in Special Region of Yogyakarta and Central Java Province.

Head of BNPB Regulation (Peraturan Kepala BNPB)

1. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 1 year 2008 on Organization and Administration of the National Disaster Management Agency;
2. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 3 year 2008 on Guidelines for the Establishment of the Regional Disaster Management Agency;
3. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 4

<p>year 2008 on Guidelines for Disaster Management Plan;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 6 year 2008 on Guidelines for Utilizing Stand-ready Fund; 5. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 7 year 2008 on Guidelines for Relief Procedures on Basic Needs; 6. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 8 year 2008 on Guidelines for Giving and Amount of the Bereavement Assistance; 7. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 9 year 2008 on Procedure for the Rapid Response Team of the National Disaster Management Agency; 8. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 10 year 2008 on Disaster Emergency Response Command; 9. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 11 year 2008 on Guidelines for Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction; 10. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 12 year 2008 on Feasibility Study for the Formation and Maintenance of Technical Implementation Unit; 11. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 4 year 2009 on Guidelines for Logistical Assistance; 12. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 5 year 2009 on Guidelines for Equipment Assistance; 13. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 6 year 2009 on Guidelines for Warehousing; 14. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 1 year 2011 on Action Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for Post-Earthquake Disaster for Yapen, Waropen, Papua Province 2010-2011; 15. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 2 	
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<p>year 2011 on Action Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for Post-Flood Disaster for Wasior, Wondama Bay County, West Papua Province 2010-2011;</p> <p>16. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 3 year 2011 on Action Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for Post-Earthquake Disaster and Regional Development Acceleration for Mentawai Island, West Sumatera Province 2011-2013.</p>	
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