

Policy Paper

Indonesian's Proposed Strategies and Actions for Pre ZERO Draft Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction

Prepared for Discussion from Indonesian Embassy, Geneva 2014
Coordinated by Indonesian National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)

Consultation Response

This policy paper is intended to response to the Pre-Zero Draft of the Hyogo Framework for Action Post 2015 on Disaster Risk Reduction from Indonesian perspective. The proposed strategies and actions will be aiming for policies, concept, implementation programs, actions, and practices for mainstreaming DRR as political action in coming decades. The consultation brings all the actors and role that concern on DRR, which brings together the Indonesian's networks of national agency, government, NGOs, private sectors, academicians, experts, and community organizations. The consultation process is coordinated by the Indonesian National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), starting for identifying issues, needs, related programs, constrains and challenges, Indonesian's specific characteristic, and future issues related to SDGs. The text bellow will be use as consultation process from the Indonesian Embassy in Geneva as inquiry for Zero Draft of HFA with UNISDR Geneva before Nopember 2014. The structure of this policy paper is presented by related issues from Indonesian's perspectives.

Primary Concern

The primary concern from the consultation process had brought up several issues on: i) integration of DRR with environmental issues as in SDGs, other environmental instrument such as Environmental Impact Assessment; ii) continuity and transition phase from HFA to Post HFA; iii) interellation with Yogyakarta Declaration AMCDRR the 5th in Indonesia; iv) the risk mapping and priorities can not really implies yet in the level of urban regional planning or district plan; v) the implementation of DRR with geographic characteristic of archipelago should be managed by cluster of islands, accessing the local governement to encourage hinterland and small island, boundary area, remote area, and disadvantage regions - not only for DRR role of multistakeholders, but also at all levels; vi) Law enforcement on implementing DRR in the country should be endorsed with strong commitment; and vii) mainstreaming DRR into the process of development and policy instruments for better future.

The document has captured factors of the underlying risks better than HFA 1; covers the developmental issues, poverty, ecosystem degradation and environmental issues, non-participatory governance, law enforcement, local capacity, policy and natural resources that is insufficient and inadequate, climate changes and variability. In general the document of Pre Zero Draft HFA there is a need to be structured systematically based on logical relation between sections that should be applicable to all level in the countries.

Challenges for Indonesia

One of the challenge that face Indonesia is related to the wide range of geographic area, with archipelago that spread widely consisting thousand of islands in the nation with high risk of

coastal zone and small island in the country. Assessibility of resources, data, information, and potential risk in “*the Nusantara*” (archipelagic countries) will be one of the difficulty in the development process and risk analysis. Related to disaster risk management on the framework of HFA, the planning, implementing and monitoring evaluation will need more efforts to complete the qualification of standar in DRR for Indonesia. The policy instruments that cannot really apply to the local level that will always be a lack of ‘knowledge’ and ‘strategies program’ with spatial inequity. Lack of human resources, natural resources, and various of risk in the country, are also the challenges that Indonesia had face for implementing DRR directly in local level.

The other challenges that Indonesia had face are anthropogenic influences related to development process, political will, leadership, infrastructure, environmental priority, good governance, corruptions, eradication of poverty and law enforcement. Development process could have impact on environmental degradation that might also cause disaster. Development process will also implies on the land use change, conversion of land, declining of carrying capacity, spatial inequity, spatial conflict, spatial risk, change quality of landscape, and damage of the heritage-historic area. Other intangible impact are cultural and social, economic, and degradation of mentality facing the globalization.

Indonesian Proposed Strategies and Actions for Pre-Zero Draft HFA

A. Propose, Scope, Outcome, Goals

Mainstreaming the Disaster Risk Reduction should be taken into account on the national policy of the countries. Implementation on “political will” should be supported by the framework with strong endorsement especially from the government level with mandatory and obligation for other stakeholders to be responsible for disaster risk reduction in the country. The Post HFA 2015 should be SMART (Simple, Measurable, Applicable, Reasonable, with Time related), which will be implemeted at all levels with output and outcome in specific matters.

B. Guiding Principles

- 1) Developing livelihood approach to build community resilience strategies. The asset, access, and activities of the communities are important elements on building up their resilience strategies.
- 2) The integration among researchers, academicians, scientists, and experts on one based approach for DRR maintaining sustainable development to support policy making, raising capacities, building awareness for improving human right.
- 3) Science and Technology should be a way to communicate to others, even the researchers/scientists should know how to market their researchs finding on DRR and adaptation with the local wisdom and culture that are applicable.
- 4) Combining issues and transdisciplinary approach to integrate the DRR with many other dimensions. The alternative collaborative programs will be implemented based on problems, spatial analysis, and temporal analysis.
- 5) Linkage on urban and rural linkage will increase economic activities, resilience of the people, and interdependencies of each regional development on maintaning DRR approaches.

- 6) The important role of the financial support on DRR program should be well coordinate by the government, involving private sectors and other institution with policy instrument. Engange issue on environment and DRR into insentive and desinsentive policy for financial behaviour.
- 7) Strengthen partnerships (government at national and local levels, communities, lending institutions, academics, expert institutions) in preserving the traditional knowledge, social cultural, cultural landscape heritage in disaster risk management and ensure for decision making to improve community resilience.
- 8) Reform of the structure and functioning the bereaucracy to public policy based on the characteristic of the people and nationality pride. National resilience will be develop through mental and spirit revolution with participation of all. Involving government institution with all interested parties to create consensus and support civil society.
- 9) To strengthened the international cooperation to address the presistence challenges on DRR to achive sustainable development. The collaboration should be among the stakeholders with all level and related also to spatial transboundary cooperation.

C. **Priorities of Action**

1. Integrating DRR into political decentralization, local governance, and participatory development.

- a. The national government should support the local government to implement the programs and action activities by transferring the authority and responsibility of the national policy on DRR into sublevel government.
- b. Tools of implementation include using LGSAT and implenting to policy instrument to sublevel government also other monitoring and evaluation tools.
- c. Involving the National Platform on DRR in Indonesia coordination network among stakeholders (government, academician, NGOs, private sectors, and media) supporting DRR in participatory and public policies. Strengthen the local capacities with the local DRR Forum. To support DRR program into practice to local level, which includes the communities and it's infrastructure.
- d. The roles and responsibility of the stakeholders should be taken into account with good governance, accountable, and transparancies to manage the disaster risk.
- e. The Leader plays an important role on implementing the DRR framework into action together as strong commitment. The 3C (Coordination, Cooperation, and Consultation) among the stkeholders should be brought up as leadership capacities on each institutions or even the National Leader.

2. Developing livelihood approach to build community resilience strategies.

- a. The livelihood approach will use also as assessment tools for defining the qualitative and quatitative of the demographic data to enhance their resilience.
- b. The 3A (access, asset, and activities) on livelihood of the people should also be included on exposure and vulnerability. These will affect the future live of the people during and after the disaster occurred.
- c. Integrating with other program related to resilience and livelihood approach for coastal area, small island development, urban and rural area, riverside, and surrounding mountain based on bioecoregion.

- d. Build Better and Safer as the post recovery phase had integrated into the DRR approach, using the sustainable livelihood and putting the budget for it.

3. Knowledge, education, science and technology to support the policy making and enhance resilience of the people.

- a. To develop knowledge center that should be the center for data information and resources to other stakeholders and any others that will need the information. The data will be in directory of information, data, experts, and analysis of information of disaster risk reduction.
- b. Disaster education in “Safe School” related to the infrastructures, school facilities, school curricula, disaster management for all (including evacuation, preparedness, knowing disaster, etc.) should be integrated among stakeholders for better coordination and implementation.
- c. Investment on science and technology will be important issue for DRR by developing a sustainable networks to integrate the science and technology.
- d. Media as important information broadcast for educating the public, so collaboration with research institution will important thing to raise capacities of human resources in the local levels;
- e. Support the Early Warning System that are applicable, building the instruments and infrastructures also the system (including human resources capacity and community system) within the EWS.
- f. Risk Communication for integrated data base and knowledge management for the public use and education center, for better coordination arrangements, and promote for all beneficiaries. Using technology or even local knowledge for bridging communication into action for the people on DRR. Extending knowledge for all on DRR by “Knowing Disaster”.
- g. Risk information must also show the prediction of future risk which may contain some projection data, such as projection of climate and population growth at the near future. This information, if properly prepared and used well, will give huge impact for risk reduction as well as development plan.

4. Transdisciplinary approach on DRR which include disaster mitigation, spatial planning, environmental management, and livelihood.

- a. Interrelation and integration of Climate Change issue with Disaster Management and Environmental Management.
- b. Building multi-hazard approach scenario for DRR.
- c. Building scenarios for future risk planning in the country.
- d. Unmanaged ecosystem and degradation should be emphasized as the potential future risks, along with the climate risk. This document has not been strong on the relation between hazard and ecosystem – ecosystem degradation impacts on hazards and disaster impacts on ecosystem – also on the relation between hazard and climate risk.
- e. Disaster Risk Index for planning system and policy instrument.
- f. Interconnectedness and interdependence at this globalization era – as stated by the document – should be clearly defined as between regions at the same geo-spatial coverage; whereas environment, spatial plan, natural resource management and others hazard risks are already covered within that area.

- g. In Indonesia, the intervention toward climate risk from the DRR perspective is more on the adaptation effort.
- h. Need of property right for researchs and science that had been conducted in Indonesia.

5. Building resilience for urban and rural with spatial linkages.

- a. Building resilience among linkages of area for food security, infrastructures, private sector and industries involvement, youth and education, social relations, etc.
- b. “Sister City” linkages with similar risk and interconnection of resources, including human resources, cultural, social economic and finance, capacities of the government, planning and programs
- c. Small scale disaster should integrate with the area surrounding and dependencies with related area. This document has put these type of disasters accordingly, however it needs to be defined clearly on the importance of prevention, capacity building and governance rather than focusing on response and recovery.

6. Investment and Financial improvement for DRR at all levels.

- a. Investment on DRR in their bussiness into people economic flow.
- b. Improvement local economic on financial mechanisme that produce people based economic approach.
- c. Investment on programs and activities related to DRR for soft engineering and hard engineering should be taken into account as government policy.
- d. Risk financing including micro finance with supporting policy instrument.
- e. Investment for long term programs related to DRR that should be put into the budgeting plan at national level and local level.
- f. Risk insurance that could be integrated to planning and budgeting at national and local level. This scheme may not be appropriate for countries like Indonesia, where micro-finance scheme and communal saving for disaster preparedness may be more suitable.
- g. Social return of investment in DRR.

7. Traditional knowledge, social-cultural spirits, cultural landscape heritage, religious, and wisdom as asset on investing DRR toward the future resilience.

- a. Local wisdom as traditional local asset for improving the DRR, building capacity from the potential resources.
- b. Minimizing of risk is a matter of knowing and willingness, which comes from self resilience into communities and environment;
- c. Strengthen partnerships (government at national and local levels, communities, lending institutions, academics, expert institutions in both heritage and DRR) in heritage disaster risk management;
- d. Encourage the development of technical guidelines to ensure that heritage disaster management is implemented in a practical manner that: balances heritage protection and other standards for safety etc (ie, building retrofit or

rehabilitation guidelines); and balances needs of local people, heritage site, and other sectors.

- e. Encourage use of heritage sites, cultural landscape, practices and local indigenous knowledge as part of disaster emergency response and recovery (to ensure continuity of living communities and their beliefs, well-being, way of life);
- 8. Nationality and people based approach on DRR for human right.**
- a. Include the communities in the frontline to integrate with DRR plan and management. Involving directly for their beneficiaries in human right approach.
 - b. For communities to involve and take leadership, the capacity building needs to be given continuously for each element of the communities with emphasized on gender-balanced for men, women, children, youth and difable person.
 - c. The community resilience should include how the community can “bounce back” as the nation provide the social welfare and sustainable livelihood.
 - d. Social inclusion that should be declared in the policy instrument, how the people can build their social life.
- 9. Optimizing networks on international and transboundary issues for better sustainable development.**
- a. Multi-stakeholder cooperation need to be emphasized more, especially for bilateral cooperation among countries and private sectors role. A guidance in multi-stakeholder cooperation for each layer maybe needed.
 - b. Conflict resolution for natural disaster and man made disaster on transboundary issues.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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