

# **INDONESIA** Action Plan

Technical Deep Dive on Seismic Risk and Resilience
March 12 – 16, 2018
Tokyo, Sendai and Kobe









Tokyo Development Learning

# **Indonesia Key Takeaways from TDD**





- **1. Never Forget the History** and impacts of major disasters in our country.
- **2. Data and information system**, and **strong capacity** to conduct analysis, is necessary for accurate qualitative and quantitative risk assessments.
- 3. The importance of **law enforcement** related to building regulations.
- 4. Need to develop or strengthen **capacity and awareness** of muncipal/city governments and local communities.
- 5. Need to strengthen **communication and coordination** among line ministries, between central and local government, and between government, university, and international organization















# **Indonesia Accomplishments Needed**

- 1. Improved central government **capacity** to conduct risk assessments that include micro-zonation maps, and dealing with urbanization and remote islands
- More innovative and alternative methods of disaster financing and investment on DRR.
- 3. Better **knowledge sharing and knowledge management** for disaster management and risk reduction, e.g., sharing stories, books, lessons learned
- **4. Harmonization of Disaster Management Master Plan** regulation (forthcoming) and building regulations (existing), as well as other related actions and regulations (e.g., Sendai Framework, Climate Change Agreement, SDGs, etc.).
- 5. Improve the **capacity of local government agencies**, particularly in conducting risk assessments to prepare disaster risk management action plan and M&E plan.
- **6. Increase awareness** through education, public communication, socialization to the public (e.g., building code regulations, operational procedures, drill simulations, community preparedness, community resilience).

  INDONESIA RISK ASSESSMENT BOOK
- **7. Improve collaboration and cooperation** with private sector, university/academia, and NGO stakeholders.











RBI.









# Safe School Implementation In Indonesia









# Safe School Implementation In Indonesia









# Indonesia Actions to be Taken



#### •Short-term:

- Harmonize Disaster Management Master Plan regulation (forthcoming) and building regulations (existing), as well as other related actions and regulations (e.g., climate change, SDGs, etc.) by Bappenas/BNPB
- Identify champions and agents of change (e.g., government agencies, researchers) by Bappenas/BNPB
- Build capacity at local and central levels to identify analysis, prepare risk modeling, and conduct regulation/enforcement by MoHA/Bappenas/BNPB

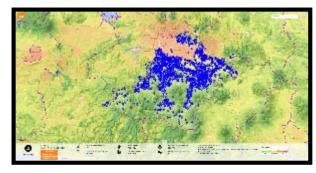
#### Medium-term:

- Review and improve methodology of disaster risk assessments (e.g., risk maps, risk-informed spatial planning, climate change, environmental safeguards); national standards of building and infrastructure regulations by Bappenas/PUPR/BNPB/BMKG/ATR/BG/universities/private sector
- Strengthen knowledge management of DRM practices championing especially DRR (e.g., InaRISK, BNPB/BPBD knowledge hub)
- Strengthen capacity of local governments to implement and enforce building codes including building audits, monitoring and inspections by PUPR, private sector, NGOs and universities.

#### <u>Long-term:</u>

- Identify options for effective disaster risk financing, insurance, and investment by Bappenas/MoF/PUPR
- Develop an effective EWS to communicate seismic risk information across Indonesia (need to increase number of monitoring stations and improve risk information and data dissemination) by BMKG/BNPB

#### SEISMIC HAZARD AND SCHOOL LOCATIONS



#### Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS)







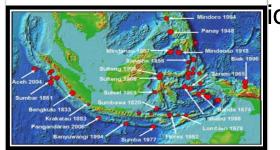




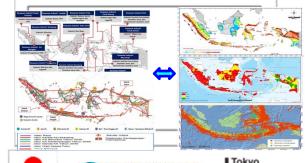
# Barrier/Challenge of Implementation of Plan



- 1. Gaining supports from the Parliament and Political Parties. Need more public discussion and consultation to mainstreaming law and regulation.
- **2. Disseminating data and information equally and effectivelly** to the local governments particularly in the remote areas. Sharing information through InaRisk.
- **3. Improving quality and priority on budgeting**. Eventhough Disaster Risk Management become one of the national priority program in the Annual Budget, but mostly focusing more on curative actions.
- **4. Improving awaraness of the local communities** with diffeent sosical and culture. Need more communication, socialization and sharing information using.
- **5. Convincing and involving actively private sectors** on the implementation of Disaster Risk Management. Need more sharing

















### World Bank:

- Technical assistance on the knowledge center on Disaster Management and Risk Reduction.
- Training/Course/Sharing Knowledge and Experience

# TDLC Program

- Technical Training for the National and Local Government staffs
- Improve the Methodology of Risk Assessment

# Knowledge Products (Case Studies, Policy Notes, etc.)

- Regulation on Building Code
- Success story of Disaster Risk Management









## **International Standards**



- 1. **ISO 22327 (Landslide Early Warning System)** was Enacted in Sydney, 15 March 2018.
- Proposed a series of Standards for Specific Hazards e.g.
   Flooding, Volcanic Eruption and Tsunami (ISO/TC 292 Next Meeting Plenary in Norway)





















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