INDONESIA
SHARE AND SHIFT SESSION

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Disaster Event in Indonesia

Indonesia - High Exposure and Vulnerability

- **Victims**
  - earthquake (148 million), flood (64 mil), landslide (41 mil)
- **Increasing Trend of disasters**
  - 95% hydro-meteorological disasters
- **Heavy Losses**
  - Economic losses 17 billion USD (2015)
  - Equal to 1.9% of Indonesian GNP
In the last 15 years, there have been 46,648 schools affected by disasters. This data was recorded from medium and large-scale disasters that delivered a significant impact on Indonesia's education sector.

2004 | Earthquake and Tsunami | Aceh and North Sumatera | 2.900 schools
2006 | Earthquake | Yogyakarta
2007 | Flood | Jakarta
2009 | Earthquake | West Sumatera and Jambi | 2.800 schools
2010 | Earthquake and Tsunami | Mentawai
2012 | Forest & land fire | Sumatera and Kalimantan | 1.359 schools
2014 | Flood | Manado | 55 schools
2015 | Forest & land fire | Sumatera and Kalimantan
2016 | Earthquake | Pidie Jaya, Pidie and Bireun | 256 schools

Earthquake Risk Map, 2017
1. Indonesia is a **vulnerable country to climate change and disaster**→ Extreme climate events (El Nino and El Nina), earthquakes, floods and landslides have caused serious impact in many sectors and many people in the different regions;

2. Indonesian government has paid **serious attention to this vulnerability** by taking several policies.

3. At the same time, **the Government of Indonesia has fully adopted and supported** the implementation of Sendai Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change Agreement, and other global commitments;

4. Many program has been implemented, however, most of the programs are more curative than preventive actions. Therefore, **improving the capacity of local governments and local community** will be very crucial for adapting the climate change, reducing disaster risks and achieving sustainable development.
Question 1: What are the key challenges that Indonesia is trying to solve?

- How to reduce the risks according to the agreed formula: reduce the hazard, improve the capacity (local governments and communities), and reduce the vulnerability
- How to improve capacity of community and government through innovation, campaigns, legislation, and policy making (including building codes) at the local level
- How to improve enforcement of regulations by government; and compliance by developers and community
- How to encourage better cooperation between line ministries to address seismic risk proactively?

Question 2: What are the specific variables that Indonesia is trying to tackle?

- Multiple disaster risks (earthquakes, flooding, tsunamis, volcanoes, landslides, forest fires
- Number of disasters in Indonesia each year – need some statistics
- Capacity of subnational disaster management authorities since decentralization in Indonesia is relatively new
- Diversity of geography (17,000 islands of which around almost 7,000 are inhabited) – issues with need for localized building codes and high costs of transporting materials, especially to islands
- Prohibitive costs of construction materials needed for resilient design
- Need to consider low-cost affordable housing designs – how can we expect the poor to afford an architect/engineer to design an earthquake-resilient structure?

Question 3: What will change once the challenges are addressed?

- Improve responsiveness of local community and government to disaster
- Improve knowledge of risks, particularly to assess infrastructure adequately
- Save lives; reduce losses and damage; more community preparedness
Terima Kasih
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Thank You