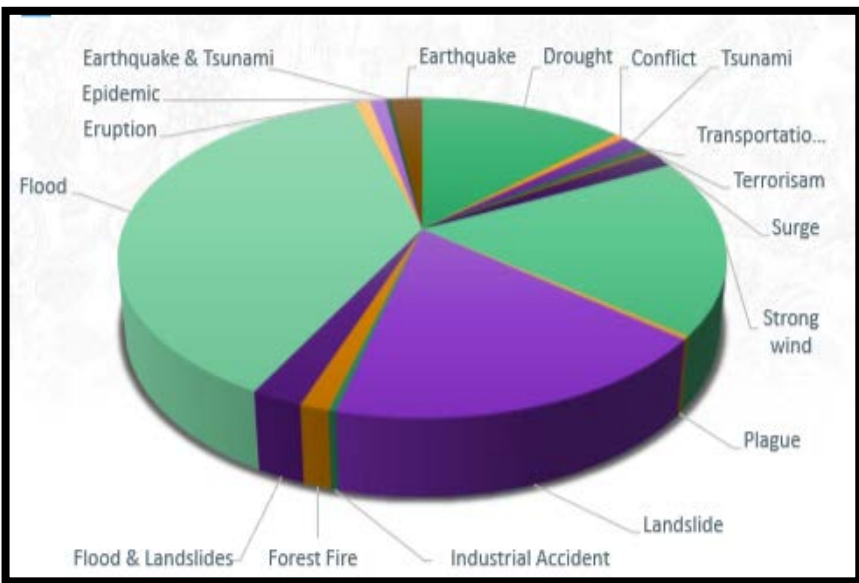




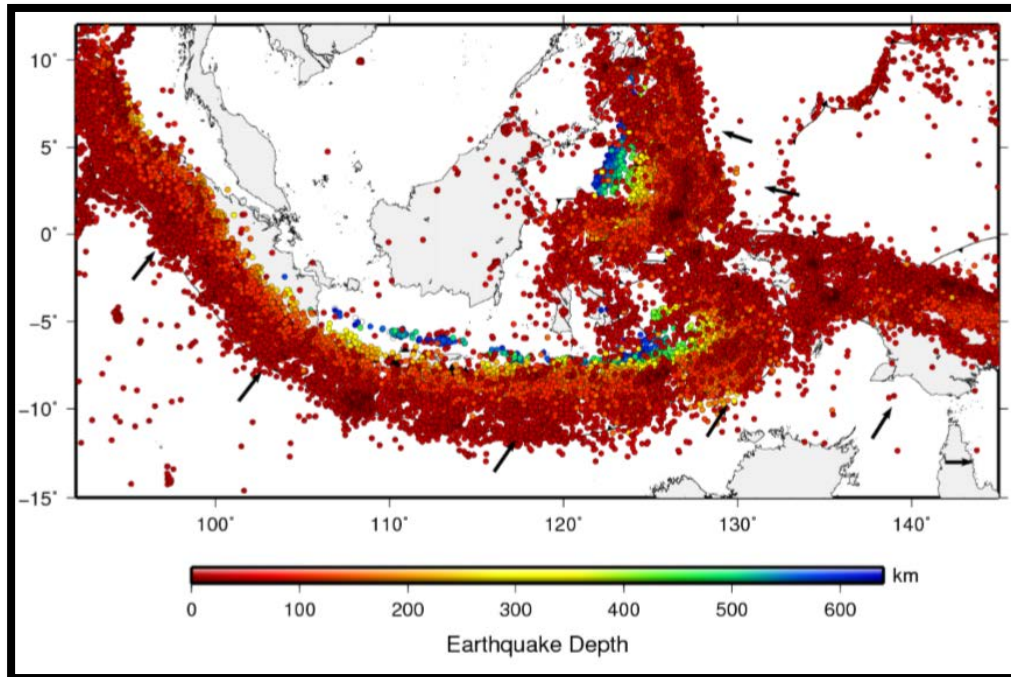
# INDONESIA SHARE AND SHIFT SESSION

1. Sumedi Andono Mulyo (the Ministry Of National Development Planning /BAPPENAS)
2. Aminudin Hamzah (the National Disaster Management Authority Of Indonesia/BNPB)

Tokyo, 12-16 March 2018



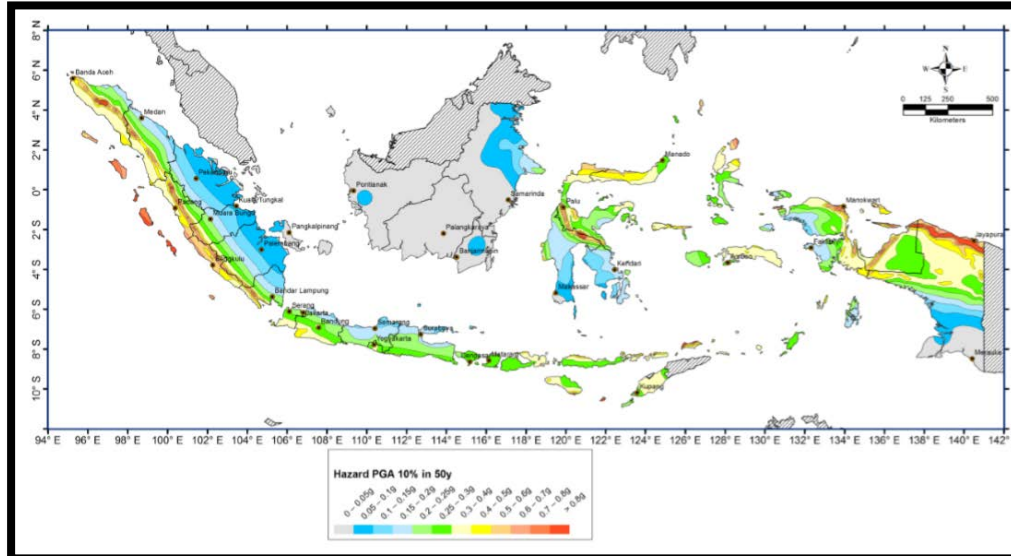
Disaster Event in Indonesia



Seismicity map in Indonesia, Data 1900-2016

**Indonesia - High Exposure and Vulnerability**

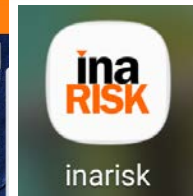
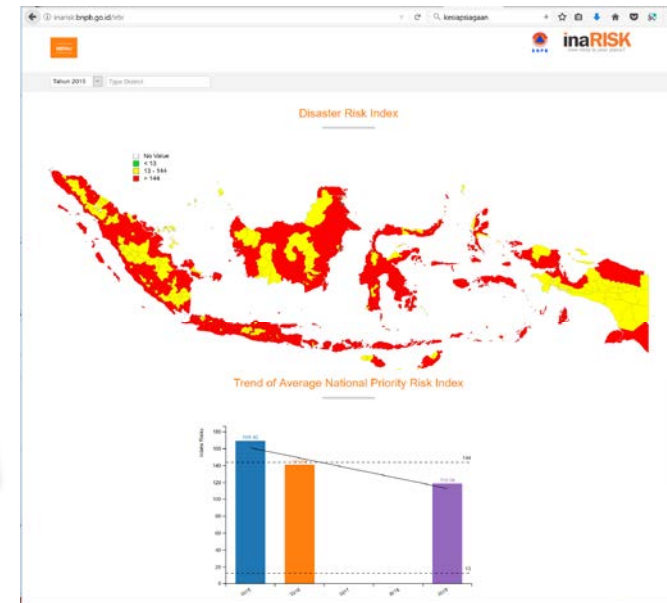
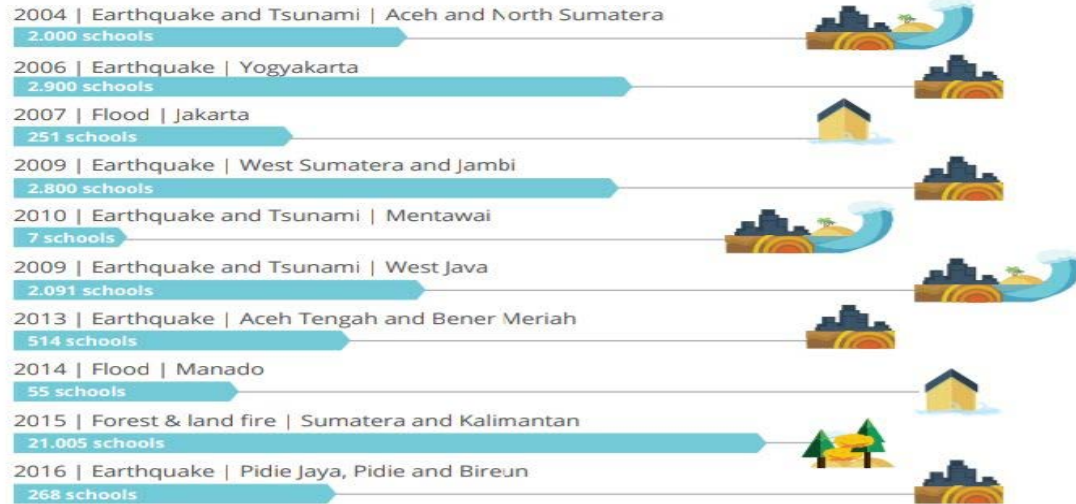
- **Victims**
  - earthquake (148 million), flood (64 mil), landslide (41 mil)
- **Increasing Trend of disasters**
  - 95% hydro-meteorological disasters
- **Heavy Losses**
  - Economic losses **17 billion USD (2015)**
  - Equal to 1.9% of Indonesian GNP



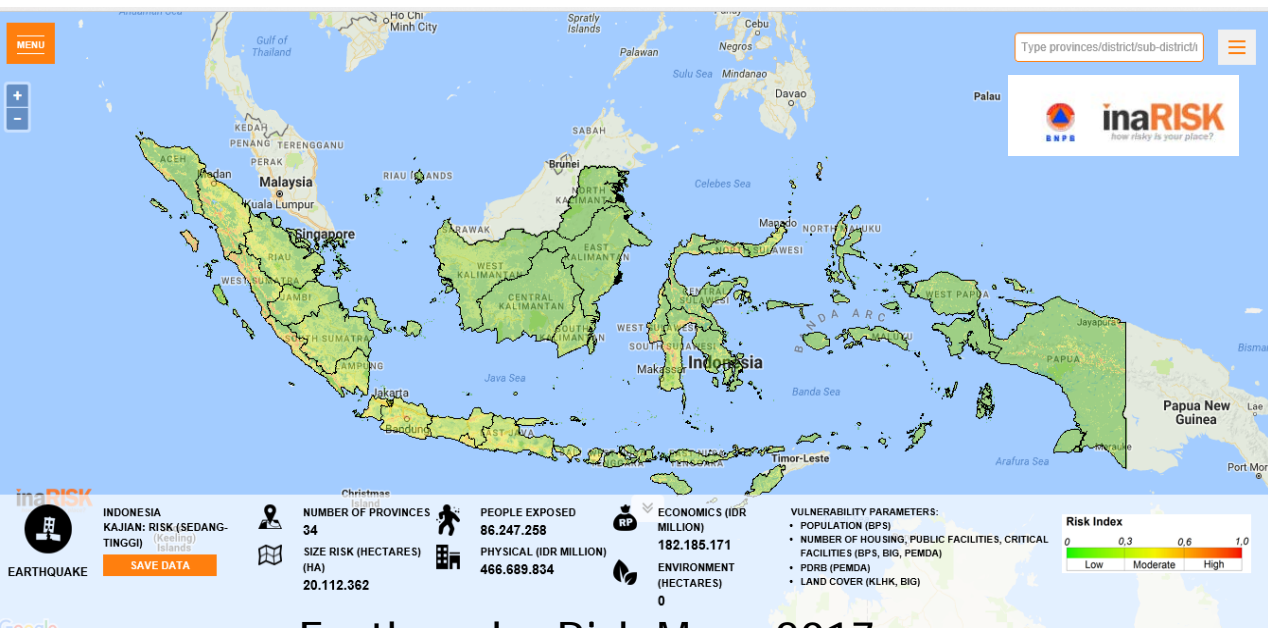
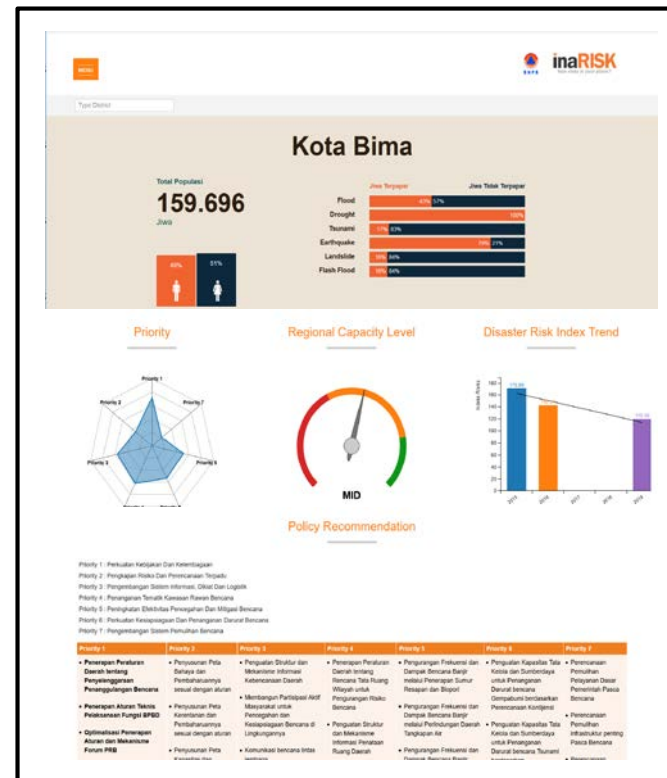
Earthquake Hazard Map, 2017

# THE IMPACT OF DISASTER ON EDUCATION SECTOR IN INDONESIA

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.



InaRISK Personal



Earthquake Risk Map, 2017

# **STRONGLY SUPPORTS FOR GLOBAL COMMITMENTS**

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.

# OUR CONCERN

## **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  
Doomo Arigato Gozaimasu  
Thank You