



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
MINISTRY OF VILLAGE, DISADVANTAGED REGION AND TRANSMIGRATION

# DRR Mainstreaming and Decentralization: Case of Indonesia

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**DR. SUPRAYOGA HADI**  
**DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY  
EMPOWERMENT**  
**MINISTRY OF VILLAGE, DISADVANTAGED REGIONS AND TRANSMIGRATION**  
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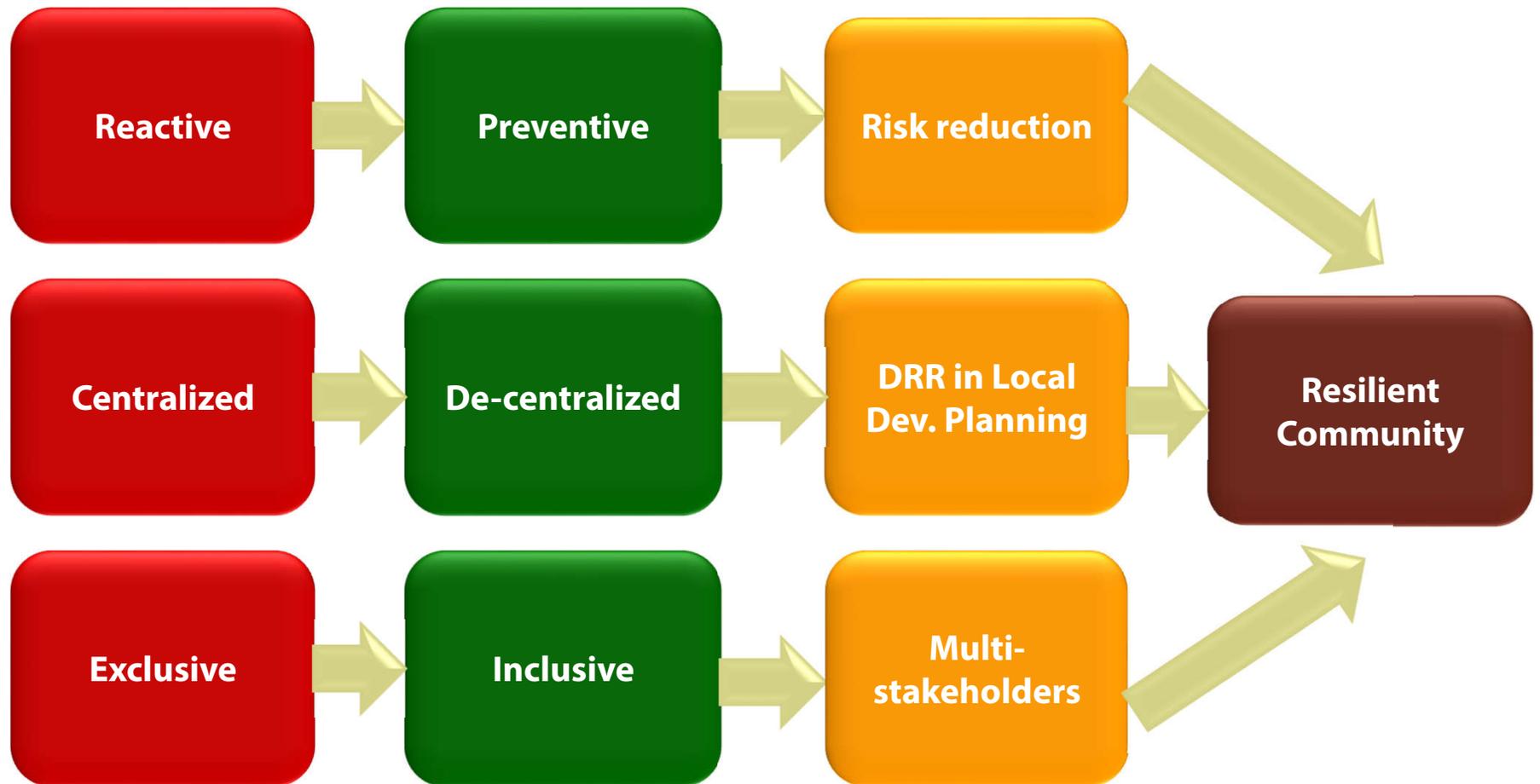
# Outline

1. DM reform in Indonesia
2. Success and challenge
3. Why mainstreaming DRR
4. Milestones in 12 months ahead
5. Opportunity from regional initiatives

# DM Reform in Indonesia

*Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015*

*Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management*



# DM Reform in Indonesia

## 1. Regulatory reform shifting from relief & response to DRR

- a. Law No 24 year 2007 on Disaster Management
- b. Law No 26 year 2007 on Spatial Planning
- c. Law No 27 year 2007 on Small Islands and Coastal Management
- d. Law No 23 year 2014 on Local Government
- e. Law No 06 year 2014 on Village Development
- f. Law No 31 year 2009 on Meteorology, Climatology and Geo-physics
- g. Government Regulation No 21/2008 on DM Operations,
- h. Government Regulation No 22/2008 on Funding & Management of Disaster Assistance,
- i. Government Regulation No 23/2008 on Participation of International Institutions and Foreign Non-Government Institution in DM
- j. Government Regulation No 26 / 2008 on National Spatial Planning
- k. Presidential Regulation No 8 / 2008 on the establishment of BNPB
- l. Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No 46/2008 on BPBD Organization and Works Mechanism
- m. Head of BNPB Regulation No 3/ 2008 on the establishment of BPBD

# DM Reform in Indonesia

## 2. Institutional reform with decentralized and inclusive (multi-stakeholder) approach

- a. Establishment of National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)
- b. Establishment of Local Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in all 34 provinces and 87 percent of 500 districts/cities. 23 percent of districts/cities have developed risk maps and disaster management plans
- c. Establishment of National Platform DRR, 47 percent provinces and 8 percent districts/cities have established DRR forums
- d. Establishment of National Council for Climate Change that recently dissolved into Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- e. Establishment of Indonesian Disaster Expert Association

# DM Reform in Indonesia

## 3. Mainstreaming DRR into mid-term development plan

- a. *DRR mainstreaming is a national and local priority,*
- b. *DM capacity strengthening in national and local level,*
- c. *Optimum the instrument for controlling of spatial planning based on the DRR*
- d. *Encourage community participation in DM and DRR,*
- e. Enhancing resources in the emergency response and human aids,
- f. Acceleration recovery of disaster-affected areas
- g. Internalizing disaster risk reduction within the framework of sustainable development at central and local levels,
- h. Reducing the level of vulnerability to disasters and
- i. Improving the capacity of government, local government and communities in disaster management

# DM Reform in Indonesia

## 4. Providing policy guidance for mainstreaming DRR at national and sub-national level, some example:

- a. Guideline on Resilient Village (Head of BNPB Regulation No. 01/2012)
- b. Guideline on Risk Assessment (Head of BNPB Regulation No. 02/2012)
- c. Guideline on Local DRR Capacity Assessment (Head of BNPB Regulation No. 03/2012)
- d. Guideline on Safer School (Head of BNPB Regulation No. 04/2012)
- e. Guideline on Disaster Data and Information Management (Head of BNPB Regulation No. 7/2012)
- f. Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management (Head of BNPB Regulation No. 13/2012)
- g. Guideline on Management, Protection and Engagement of Disable Group in Disaster Management (Head of BNPB Regulation No. 14/2012)

# DM Reform in Indonesia

## 5. Developing policy for enhancing decentralized DRR

- a. Ministry of Home is developing specific guideline and standard for local government to mainstream DRR and improve local DRR investment :
  - a. Guideline on mainstreaming DRR into local development planning and budgeting (draft)
  - b. Minimum Service Standard for Disaster Management (is being developed)
- b. Those are in alignment with revised law on local government (Law 23/2014) which specified that Disaster Management is mandatory responsibility of local government
- c. National Development Planning Agency is also working to develop criteria for tracking fiscal allocation (budget) for DRR
- d. BNPB provided funding and technical assistance in implementing resilient villages programmes in more than 150 selected villages in 2012-2014

# Key element of success and challenges

## 1. Key element of successes

- a. Strong political commitment and leadership at national level
- b. Engagement of and partnership with non-government groups
- c. Learning hard way from enormous disastrous events (Aceh Tsunami 2004, Nias Earthquake 2005, Yogya and Central Java Earthquake 2006, West Sumatera Earthquake 2009, Merapi Eruption 2010, Tsunami Mentawai 2010, Sinabung Eruption 2013, Kelud Eruption 2014, etc).

## 2. Challenges

- a. Inconsistency in implementing and enforcing laws and regulations
- b. Policy and capacity gaps in disaster preparedness and response
- c. Inadequate capacities of local government to integrate DRR into local development planning and processes
- d. Low public awareness and knowledge on risks reduction and management
- e. Weak capacities of communities to integrate disaster risk reduction in village development

# Why mainstreaming DRR

1. Mainstreaming DRR requires long time to bring the notable and expected results
2. Investing in DRR reduces the magnitude of economic losses and human suffering
3. Mainstreaming DRR enables government to identify the risks and take require measures in the development planning and processes
4. Mainstreaming DRR in recovery provides opportunities to reduce the future risks with build back better
5. Raising DRR awareness to wide public including children is future investment for building a culture of safety and resilient nation

# Milestone in 12 months ahead

1. Integrating DRR into strategic plans of ministries and government agencies reflecting the national mid-term development 2015-2019
2. Finalizing the national development plan and risk reduction action plans 2015-2019
3. Finalizing the guideline for local government planning and budgeting to mainstream DRR
4. Finalizing disaster management minimum service standard for local government
5. Developing national strategy for integrating CCA-DRR to reduce and manage climate-induced risks

# Opportunities from regional initiatives

1. Building network and partnership with countries in the region with similar context and challenges
2. Exchanging and imparting empirical and applicable knowledge and skills among the countries
3. Building mutual consensus and agreement on future DRR direction and achievements
  - a. Reflecting the success and challenge of countries in adopting the HFA into development for shaping (realistic) future framework
  - b. Discussing the opportunities and challenges for addressing funding gaps of DRR

# Thank You



Dr. Suprayoga Hadi, is Deputy Minister for the Development of Resources at the Ministry for the Development of Disadvantaged Regions, Republic of Indonesia. Before joining the Ministry for the Development of Disadvantaged Regions in June 2011, when he was assigned as Deputy Minister for the Development of Special Region until March 2014, he had been assigned as Director for Special Area and Disadvantaged Region from August 2005 until June 2011 at the Ministry for National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Republic of Indonesia. His career at BAPPENAS began in 1990. He has various responsibilities for planning, programming and monitoring of the policies and strategies for disadvantaged region and special area development, and has been acknowledged as focal person on disaster reduction and recovery related issues, such as the rehabilitation and reconstruction of post-disaster areas in Indonesia, particularly in post-disaster recovery process in Aceh and Yogyakarta, as well as post-conflict regions in Aceh, Papua and Maluku.

Since 2006 he has been a focal resource person for disaster risk reduction policy initiatives in Indonesia, working with respective international donor agencies, such as the World Bank and UNDP, by which he has been appointed as the National Project Directors for many foreign-assisted disaster reduction and conflict recovery related projects. In 2013, he has been awarded an N-Peace Award as the Men who Advocate for Equality in Asia by UNDP.

Along with his assignment as Government official of BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Disadvantaged Region, since 1992 he has been teaching as a lecturer in the graduate program of regional development planning at University of Indonesia in Jakarta. After he obtained his master degree in regional planning at Bandung Institute of Technology in 1990 and a bachelor degree in agricultural economics at University of Lampung in 1987, he enrolled in the doctoral program at University of Southern California in 1998, and obtained his Doctoral degree in Planning and Development Studies in 2002.