

Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration: 2017-2020

Expectation and possible contribution to the immediate collaborative activities

Senior Official-Level Forum, 16 November 2017

Country: INDONESIA

Organisation: Ministry of Public Works and Housing, BNPB, and BAPPENAS

1. Knowledge sharing and training on capacity building for planning and implementation of measures for **flood, storm, landslide and drought hazards with focus on spatial approaches** for risk assessment and risk mapping at the local level

Possible contributions (*with reference to good practices*):

- Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPWH) in the *Rencana Induk Pengembangan Infrastruktur PUPR Secara Terpadu dengan Pengembangan Wilayah untuk Pulau dan Kepulauan* (Master Plan for Integrated Infrastructure Development for 20 years) already overlaid numerous basic maps, which includes *Peta Indeks Risiko Bencana* and *Peta Daya Dukung dan Daya Tampung Lingkungan Hidup (DDDTLH)* that covered ecosystem services' map to regulate, prevent, and protect on disaster events (*Peta Jasa Ekosistem Pengaturan Pencegahan dan Perlindungan Bencana*).
- Knowledge sharing session that involving local governments regarding preparation progress of Master Plan for Integrated Infrastructure Development for 20 years in all areas of Indonesia since in the middle of 2015.

Expectations (requests):

- Local governments and dwellers could be more aware to DRR issue, specifically to implement DRR issue in the detailed planning, such as on the Detail Engineering Design (DED) and Bill of Quantity (BOQ), hence the infrastructure itself could minimize the impact of disaster events.
- Integration on planning between central government and local government.

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2. Knowledge sharing and training on integration of **DRR and CCA laws and regulations, where applicable, with coordination of relevant agencies** for the effective implementation at the national and sectoral level

Possible contributions (*with reference to good practices*):

- Applied policies related to DRR and CCA already placed as an important aspect in order to finalize the Master Plan for Integrated Infrastructure Development for 20 years. Furthermore, it should be applied by each technical sector of MOPWH (Directorate General of Water Resource Management, Directorate General of Highways, Directorate General of Human Settlements, and Directorate General of Housing Provision).
- For instance, some good practices are :
 - Directorate General of Highways managed the landslide that happened in Palu-Parigi road segment, Central Sulawesi by applying road cutting slope action.
 - Training for Flood Control, Flood Countermeasures, and Eco-Based Flood Management by Education and Training Center Agency held on 2017.
 - Training for Landslide Management on Road Structure by Education and Training Center Agency held on 2017.
 - Training for Contractor to build the *Rumah Instan Sederhana Sehat (RISHA)*, which one of the purpose is resilience to earthquake by Directorate General for Construction Development held on 2015.
 - Etc.

Expectations (requests):

- Public works and housing infrastructure could be constructed well and also integrated with applied policies related to DRR and CCA while MOPWH could has a good coordination with related agencies, both at national and local level.
- By giving special attention to DRR and CCA issues from the planning process, applied technology on the proper site, and enhancing human capacity, the infrastructure construction could be implement more effective and efficient.

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3. Knowledge sharing and training on **building capacity for accessing regional and global funds for integrating DRR and CCA**

Possible contributions (*with reference to good practices*):

- Construction progress of public works and housing infrastructures which are funded by several green funds scenario, which is not a loan scenario. For instance, an opportunity to get a grant under the Climate Initiative 4 Indonesia-Phillipine project from the Government of Germany.
- Implementation of public works and housing infrastructure which are disaster resilience by applying technology which is suitable to minimize disaster impacts.
- Capacity building for local government's employees to implement disaster resilience technology in the construction work.
- Get the financial aid to implement disaster resilience technologies since it is more costly than business as usual scheme*
- It is possible to conduct a training instead of knowledge sharing from the donor countries to enhance knowledge of the recipient countries.
- Planning of Training courses that will be held on 2018 already made by Education and Training Center Agency.

**For instance, the construction work such as tunnel in the conservation forest will be more expensive compared to build usual roads.*

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4. Knowledge sharing and training on measures to share skills, knowledge and data on climate change impacts, **implementation of river basin management, countermeasures for climate change impacts including policies**

Possible contributions (with reference to good practices):

- Countermeasures for DRR and CCA already facilitated in the content of *Rancangan Peraturan Menteri PUPR tentang Rencana Aksi Nasional Mitigasi dan Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim serta Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Kementerian PUPR Tahun 2017 – 2030* (Draft of MOPWH Ministerial Regulation about National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction 2017-2030) and *Rencana Induk Pengembangan Infrastruktur PUPR Secara Terpadu dengan Pengembangan Wilayah untuk Pulau dan Kepulauan* (Master Plan for Integrated Public Works and Housing Infrastructure Development for 20 years).
- Products made by MOPWH which are related to DRR and CCA already published and can be accessed through <http://www.pu.go.id/>.

Expectations (requests):

- Increase awareness from the center government, province government, and local government related to DRR and CCA issues. Hence, the planning could be integrated to DRR and CCA issues.
- Products made by MOPWH which are related to DRR and CCA could be a guidance in the technical planning and capacity building improvement while also could be easily accessed.

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5. Develop **guidelines and tools with indicators for monitoring and evaluation of programmes, policies and projects on integration of DRR and CCA and conduct associated training**

Possible contributions (with reference to good practices):

- Evaluation and reporting mechanism for each program and product/sub-product from each directorate general/agency under the MOPWH, which are related to CCA and DRR already facilitated in the Draft of MOPWH Ministerial Regulation about National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction 2017-2030. Furthermore, it is already accommodate in e-monitoring system.
- Action plans of MOPWH are integrated with e-monitoring system hence it could be monitored continuously.
- Under this e-monitoring system, the implication to DRR and CCA issue from programs or products/sub-products from each sector could be monitored. Moreover, the evaluation phase could be easier.

Expectations (requests):

- E-monitoring system could be a tool to continuously monitor and evaluate the implementation of DRR and CCA in each sector (day-by-day) and make the tagging process more efficient and effective.

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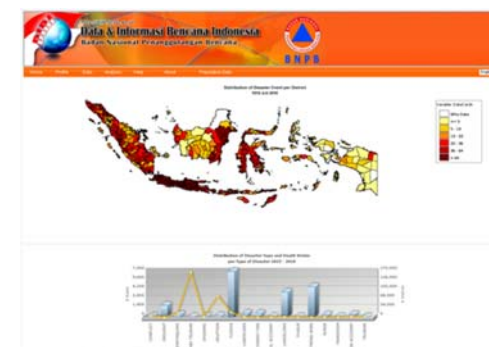
Draft for the Ministerial Regulations of :

- National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction 2017-2030
- Master Plan for Integrated Public Works and Housing Infrastructure Development for 20 years

will be legalized by the end of 2017 by the Minister of Public Works and Housing.

Disaster Database Managed by BNPB

Indonesia provides historical disaster databased on disaster events. These data are updated by local government aftermath the disaster in local area. Every region/city in Indonesia has local-level DM Agency that continuously send the report. The data then are compiled and shown in statistic by DiBi (Data Bencana Indonesia – <http://dibi.bnpb.go.id>).



Coordination of Risk Assessment Conducted by BNPB

1. Indonesia Risk Map

- Risk distribution in spatial view
- Number of potential exposure
 - Population
 - Economic
 - Environment



Small scale : 250 K/50 K/25K

- Spatial Planning
- Planning Disaster Management Plan
- Disaster Risk Index

Large scale : 10 K/5 K

- Evacuation plans
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction

Recommendation actions on specific location

2. Indonesia Risk Index

Based on the request of the Ministry of Finance, as the basis for determining the priority of the Special Allocation Fund for Disaster Management, BNPB produce Indonesia disaster risk index (IRBI 2013) for nine types of threats (multi-hazard). IRBI 2013 is also used as a target in the National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019

Goal: Lowering the Disaster Risk Index in the centers of economic growth at high risk

3. InaRISK

InaRISK is the results of risk assessment portal that uses ArcGIS server as the data services that illustrate the coverage area of disaster threats, the affected population, the potential loss of physical (Indonesia Rupiah), The potential economic losses (Indonesia Rupiah) and the potential environmental damage (hectare) and is integrated with the realization disaster risk reduction activities as a monitoring tool for disaster risk reduction index.

Usefulness InaRISK than as a portal for the sharing of spatial data base on GIS services are as:

- Tool dissemination of disaster risk assessments to the central government, local government, and other stakeholders as a basis for planning on disaster risk reduction programs.
- Helping central government, local government, and the parties to strategize the implementation of programs, policies, and activities to reduce disaster risk at the national and sub national levels.
- Assist the government in monitoring the achievement of disaster risk index in Indonesia.
- Provides spatial data for further analysis, such as MHEWS, spatial planning, etc.

<http://inarisk.bnpb.go.id>



- Results of disaster risk assessments on inaRISK portal base on national and provinces risk assessment with scale 1: 250,000 and is on going process for the data of 136 districts / cities with a scale of 1: 50,000 and 1: 25,000.
- Data from disaster risk assessments are dynamic data that is always evolving in accordance with data from the field.

SUPPORT FOR GLOBAL COMMITMENT ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1. Indonesia is a country which vulnerable to climate change and disasters - Extreme climate events (El Nino and El Nina), earthquakes, floods and landslides have a serious impact on many sectors and many people in different areas;
2. The Government of Indonesia has been paying serious attention to vulnerability, taking several policies.
3. At the same time, the Government of Indonesia has fully adopted and supported the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the Purpose of Sustainable Development, the Climate Change Agreement, and other global commitments;
4. Many programs have been implemented, but most programs are more responsive than prevention efforts. Therefore, mainstreaming of policy planning and budgeting, capacity building for local governments and local communities, and the development of disaster-based infrastructure will be critical to adjusting climate change, reducing disaster risks and achieving sustainable development.

MAINSTREAMING STEPS OF GLOBAL COMMITMENT ON DRR AND CCA THROUGH DEVELOPMENT

1. Establish the SDG Secretariat
Establish at the Ministry of National Development Planning consisting of ministries, experts and civil society → Completed;
2. Synchronising
Concepts, objectives, variables and indicators of the Framework, the Sendai Framework, Climate Change, and other global commitments with the Medium Term Development Plan → Completed;
3. Preparing the Law / Regulation of the President
On targets, variables and indicators on the Framework, Climate Change Framework, and other global commitments worldwide;
4. Preparing the National Action Plan
Implementation of SDG as a complement to the Medium-Term Development Plan, as well as a guide for local government → On Going;
5. Conducting serial discussion, consultation, communication and socialisation with 34 provinces, 415 districts and 98 municipalities on how to incorporate the SDGs Framework, Sendai Framework, CCA, and other global commitments into the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan and SDG Action Plan → Ongoing;
6. Prepare the information system to monitor and evaluate the implementation of SDG's, Sendai Framework, CCA, and other global commitments → Ongoing;
7. Involve civil society and university to communicate, monitor and evaluate the progress of the implementation of SD → on progress;
8. Prepare and publish reports periodically on the achievement of SDG's, Sendai Framework, CCA, and other global commitments

