

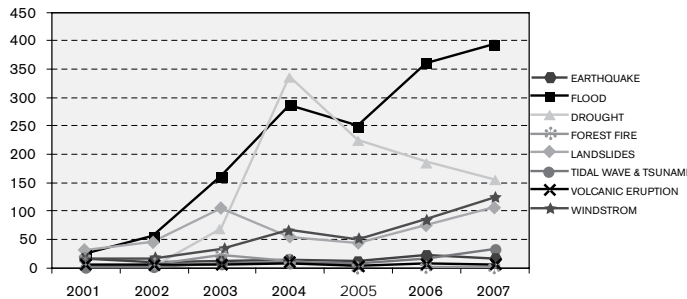
INDONESIA

In preparing this DRM Country Note, a series of consultations were carried out with the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and with the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) to determine priority areas that could be supported if more funding are available. Upon identification of the scope for scaled up support, another consultation was carried out with international development partners working in Indonesia, and who also have major support programs for the country such as AusAID, JICA, the European Commission, DFID and UNDP. This consultative process is part of on-going partnership to build synergy, avoid duplication and increase leverage. The final proposal was also discussed by a visiting high official of the World Bank and the Minister/Head of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) on 18 May 2009.

1. DISASTER RISK PROFILE

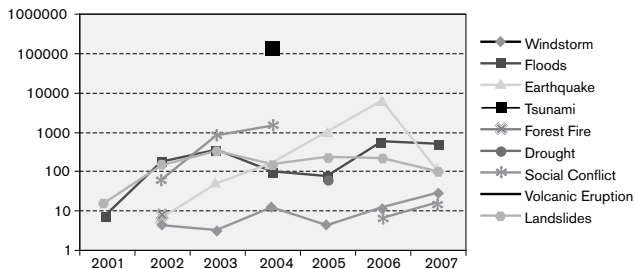
Indonesia ranks 12th among countries at relatively high mortality risks from multiple hazards. Indonesia is situated in one of the most active disaster hot spots where several types of disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides, droughts and forest fires frequently occur. According to a global risk analysis by the World Bank¹, Indonesia is among the top 35 countries that have high mortality risks from multiple hazards with about 40 percent of the population at risk. For a country that has more than 230 million people, this percentage gives a very large nominal number of more than 90 million people potentially at risk.

Disaster Occurrence in Indonesia



Source: DIB/BNPB

Mortality From Disaster in Indonesia



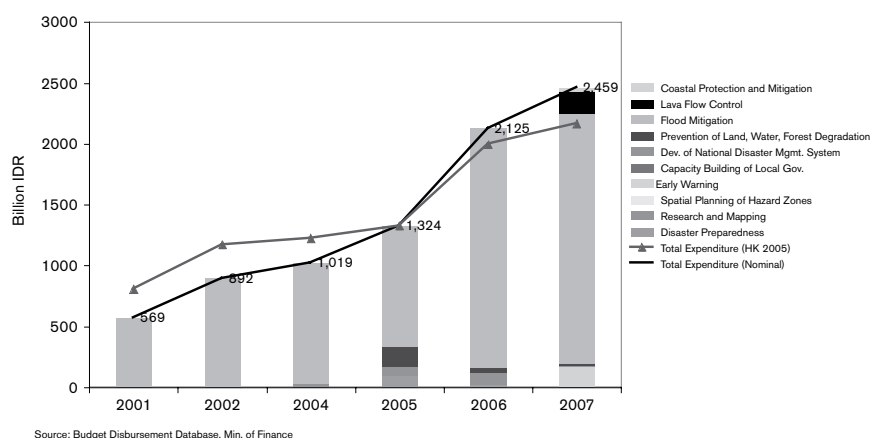
Source: DIB/BNPB

COUNTRIES AT RELATIVELY HIGH MORTALITY RISK FROM MULTIPLE HAZARDS¹ (Top 35 Based on Population)

1. Taiwan, China
2. El Salvador
3. Costa Rica
4. Dominica
5. Philippines
6. Antigua and Barbuda
7. Guatemala
9. Dominican Rep.
10. Jamaica
11. Nicaragua
12. INDONESIA
16. Bangladesh
17. Colombia
35. Panama

¹ See World Bank, *Natural Disaster Hotspots, A Global Risk Analysis* (Washington, DC: Disaster Risk Management Series, 2005), table 1.2

Government Expenditure on Disaster Response



Increasing frequency of disaster impacting public expenditures. According to the Government's disaster data², between 2001 and 2007 alone there have been more than 4,000 occurrences of disasters including floods (37 percent), droughts (24 percent), landslides (11 percent), and windstorm (9 percent). As the disasters damage public infrastructure and private homes, mostly uninsured, they created an enormous burden on public expenditure to restore those facilities.

Hazard Profile

GEOLOGIC

Situated in the earthquake belt and Pacific ring-of-fire Indonesia is highly vulnerable to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The areas most vulnerable to earthquakes are Sumatera, Java, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Sulawesi and Papua. Sumatera alone has suffered from over 15 large earthquakes in the past 100 years. Indonesia also has 129 active volcanoes, 70 of which are classified as dangerous. Between 2001 and 2007 alone, 26 volcanic eruptions were recorded predominantly in Java. In 1815 the Tambora volcano on the northern coast of Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara Province erupted claiming more 92,000 lives; whereas of the 1883 Krakatoa eruption claimed more than 36,000 lives and created tsunamis as far away as South Africa. The islands of Java and Sumatra are also prone to landslides because of their topographic and unstable soil conditions.

HYDRO-METEOROLOGIC

A high rainfall regime in the west and a dry zone in some eastern provinces are subject to recurring floods and droughts. Within the past century, floods have been the most frequent disaster for Indonesia. They often hit major population centers such as Jakarta (with a population of more than 13 million), Medan (more than 2 million), and Bandung (more than 4 million). The government estimated that the 2007 flood that hit Jakarta created total damage and losses amounting to more than US \$900 million³. According to the Ministry of Public Works, the annual flood in the Bengawan Solo Watershed that occurred in 2007 cost the government more than US \$200 million or equal to the total emergency allocation for all disasters for the entire year of 2008⁴.

CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE

Deforestation and prolonged drought intensify the occurrence of forest fires. The wildland fire and smoke-haze

² DiBi database (*Data and Information on Disaster in Indonesia*), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). <http://dibi.bnpb.go.id>

³ *Laporan Perkiraan Kerusakan dan Kerugian Pasca Bencana Banjir Awal Februari 2007 di Wilayah Jabodetabek*, National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) 2007.

⁴ Source: Center for Strategic Assessment of the Ministry of Public Works, April 2009.

episodes in Indonesia during the 1980s and 1990s were the first documented influence of drought impact triggered by the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO). In East Kalimantan, nearly 3.5 million hectares of forests were affected by drought and fire. Nearly 0.8 million ha of primary rain forest were burned, though impacts were more widespread in logged-over and secondary forests (mainly in the vicinity of settlement areas)⁵. The climate anomaly brought by El Niño also induced a decrease in rainfall impacting food production by an average of 3.06 percent⁶.

Factors of Vulnerability

Population increase and urbanization. As in many other developing countries, economic growth in Indonesia has shown a strong correlation with urbanization, both in the sense of people moving from rural areas to the cities and in terms of the urbanizing of the rural settlements. By 2008, at least 50 percent of the population was living in cities and urban areas were increasing at 4.4 percent per year, well beyond national population growth. This had placed more than 110 million people in around 60 cities predominantly located in the coastal areas, exposing them to common hazards such as earthquakes, flooding and communicable diseases. The high population density in many of the larger cities also increased the vulnerability of the population in case of large-scale disasters.

Increased exposure due to poorly enforced zoning and poorly maintained infrastructures. The high rate of urbanization in Indonesia in the midst of limited capacity of urban centers to provide adequate shelters and infrastructure has led to the emergence of many unplanned settlements. Poor quality and enforcement of land use zoning in turn led to many hazard prone locations being occupied by settlements, increasing the exposure of the population to disasters. The Ministry of Public Works estimated that a quarter of urban population (or around 25 million people) is living in slums and informal settlements⁷. The combination of the poor quality settlements and an inadequate infrastructure has made Indonesia vulnerable, especially when larger scale hazard events occur.

Overall Risk Profile

More frequent events, increased exposure, lower coping capacity hence higher impacts. A combination of Indonesia's unique geological setting and the complexity of its population settlements has generally led to increased disaster occurrence with a tendency for significant human impacts (e.g., loss of life as well as economic consequences). Although the natural events that cause hazards cannot be stopped, the severity of their impact can be minimized or even avoided through better community preparedness and resilience. Overall, Indonesia's population is at higher risk due to increased exposure and weaker resilience.

The climate factor. Climate variability and change increase the level of risk to disaster for Indonesians. In addition to higher intensity of a meteorologically influenced events such as floods and droughts, climate has also influenced the food production pattern and outputs, bringing additional uncertainty in the event of disaster and the possibility of further exacerbating its impacts. While awareness of the importance of taking into consideration the impact of climate variability and change is increasing, more evidence-based response and adaptation measures need to be developed and explored.

⁵ Fire Situation in Indonesia. IFFN No. 26, January 2002, p. 37-45.

⁶ Fenomena Anomali Iklim El Niño dan La Niña: Kecenderungan Jangka Panjang dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Produksi Pangan. Bambang Irawan. Forum Penelitian Agro Ekonomi, Vol. 24 No 1. Juli 2006: 28-45.

⁷ *Toward Developing Slum Free Cities 2025* (in Bahasa Indonesia). Djoko Kirmanto, Minister of Public Works. Keynote Speech delivered on the commemoration of World Habitat Day 2008. Bali 30 October 2008.

2. DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

A comprehensive legislative framework has been put in place, but implementation remains a major challenge. After the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, Indonesia enacted a new Law on Disaster Management (Law 24/2007) that outlines the principles, division of labor, organization and implementation of the national disaster management system, including the role of international organizations. The law has been further elaborated by the issuance of three key government regulations, one presidential regulation and numerous implementing guidelines. While the issuance of the legal framework is an important first step, more work needs to be carried out to ensure that the regulations are disseminated and implemented by the respective institutions and observed by the public.

A new National Disaster Management Agency has been created but only six out of 33 provinces have established provincial disaster management agencies. A major shift brought by the new Disaster Management Law is the establishment of a dedicated agency to deal with disaster, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), where previously only an ad-hoc inter-ministerial council existed. BNPB is empowered with a strong mandate to coordinate line ministries on the entire cycle of disaster management from pre, to post disaster stages. While the law clearly mandated the creation of disaster management agencies at the provincial (mandatory) and district (depending on needs and capacity) levels, to-date, only six of the 33 provinces and six of the more than 450 districts and municipalities have actually established a disaster management agency (BPBD). This necessitates further formulation of both the governance and the policy incentives for the provincial and local government to comply with the mandate of the law.

The first three-year National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) is nearly concluded, and there is a need to develop a new action plan based on risk assessment. Indonesia was among the first few countries in Asia to formulate a national action plan for disaster risk reduction (NAP-DRR), the first priority of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). This first NAP-DRR covering the period of 2006–2009, which was formulated through multi-stakeholder processes, is nearly concluded. With the issuance of Government Regulation 21/2008 on the Implementation/Conduct of Disaster Management, the next NAP-DRR will have to refer to the National Disaster Management Plan (DM Plan) currently under formulation. The government regulation also stipulates that both the DM Plan and the NAP DRR should be based on risk analysis and be part of the broader development program. This new policy would require significant support in its follow up, both in terms of detailed institutional and technical procedures, and in terms of capacity for field implementation.

The government budget of DRM has quadrupled in amount, yet comprehensive risk financing has not been put in place. The Government of Indonesia quadrupled its spending on disaster related activities between 2001 and 2007 in response to two major disasters in Aceh (2004) and Java (2006). However, further analysis by BAPPENAS⁸ on sectoral budget allocations indicate that the amounts in the last three years from 2007 to 2009 actually decreased with the budget for 2009 back to one third of the spending in 2007, suggesting that most of the spending was for response and recovery. The analysis also noted that further tracking of sectoral allocation was still not possible to determine if DRR is fully mainstreamed in regular development programs. A new Government Regulation No 22/2008 on Funding and Management of Disaster Assistance has also stipulated three categories of funding namely: a contingency fund, an on-call budget, and social assistance funds. However, in broader risk financing terms, other forms of financing such as risk insurance and contingency lines of credit in the event of a large scale disaster have only recently begun to be considered and are still under discussion.

⁸ "Planning and Budgeting for Disaster Management Plan in Indonesia". Dr. Suprayoga Hadi, presentation to UN/NGO/DONOR/Red Cross Convergence Workshop, February 2009.

Capacity building for local government and communities in disaster risk reduction requires major development investment. To fully transform the reactive mindset into one that reduces risk and prevents catastrophic impacts, systematic investment is required to build the capacity of local actors including government, civil society and community organizations and the private sector. The current approach, which is still reactive in allocating resources for spending on disaster management, will have to be gradually shifted into investment for reducing risk and achieving sustainable development. This will require continuous improvement to build competent human resources and organizations to manage disaster risks.

Implementation of comprehensive disaster risk management measures requires both consensus and major rehabilitation works. Indonesia's efforts to build a national system for disaster risk management under Law 24/2007 have provided more room for concrete action to reduce risks. Relevant laws on spatial planning, the environment as well as natural resource management have provided the legal basis. But, detailed implementation requires both more specific consensus and innovation for rehabilitating the current pattern of development and human settlement to build physically and socially safer and more resilient communities.

3. ACTIVITIES UNDER HYOGO FRAMEWORK OF ACTION⁹

HFA Priority #1: Policy, Institutional Capacity and Consensus Building for Disaster Management

Focus on national institutional, legal and resource frameworks. In the first National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) covering the period of 2006-2009, Indonesia placed particular emphasis on the establishment of proper legal, institutional and resource frameworks as part of building the national disaster management system. The recently enacted Law on Disaster Management (Law 24/2007) was followed by the issuance of four key implementing regulations on the establishment of a new National Disaster Management Agency/BNPb (Presidential Regulation 8/2008); on the implementation of disaster management (Government Regulation 21/2008); on Funding and Management of Disaster Assistance (Government Regulation 22/2008); and on the role of international institutions and international NGOs in disaster management (Government Regulation 23/2008).

Development of human resources in disaster management. Through the current NAP-DRR, the Government of Indonesia has actively facilitated the participation of stakeholders to build the capacity of human resources in disaster management. The evaluation report of the NAP-DRR recorded that 26 government ministries/agencies, 14 donor agencies and international NGOs, 4 universities and 3 local governments were actively implementing training and capacity-building programs. These include, among others, training of disaster management volunteers, disaster management information system for local governments, disaster victim identification, as well as the basics of disaster management.

Fostering consensus and participation of broad stakeholders. In addition to the engagement of stakeholders in capacity building, the Government of Indonesia is also actively promoting the involvement of local governments and communities in disaster management. In cooperation with the IFRC and the Indonesian Society for Disaster Management (MPBI), a framework and several symposia on community based disaster risk reduction and disaster management were developed and carried out. There is active collaboration between UN agencies, international NGOs, and national stakeholders on various aspect of disaster management through a Convergence Group which has established a mechanism for regular consultation and exchange of information. A National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was also recently established comprised of representatives from the civil society, private sector, academia, and the government.

⁹ Most of the activities summarized in this section are based on the published government report "Evaluation Report on the Implementation of National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction for the 2007-2008". National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) and UNDP, September 2008.

Its first task is to facilitate the formulation of the new National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction for the period of 2010–2012.

HFA Priority #2: Disaster risk assessment and monitoring

Risk assessment at the national and regional levels. Several key government ministries and agencies have continued to update and disseminate hazard and risk analyses within their sectoral purview. The Ministry of Home Affairs, for instance, has developed disaster risk maps for 11 provinces as the basis for governance (institutions, local by-laws and budget allocation) at the provincial and local levels. The Meteorological, Geophysical and Climatological Agency (BMKG) has developed and updated a map of potentially flooded and landslide-prone areas based on historical and forecasted data. The Ministry of Public Works has developed flood and landslide risk maps, for major watersheds of economic and social importance. Other agencies such as Volcanological Survey and Disaster Mitigation Center (VSI) and National Mapping Agency (BAKOSURTANAL) have also updated their risk maps. The National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) is currently also preparing guidelines for local governments to conduct their disaster risk assessments (PARBA).

Improvement of early warning system. Since the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, Indonesia has begun to more systematically develop an early warning system for tsunamis. Several agencies under the coordination of the Ministry for Research and Technology including BMKG, BAKOSURTANAL, and the Technology Agency (BPPT), with the assistance of Germany, have established a network of Tsunami Early Warning System (TEWS) initially in hazard prone areas facing the Indian Ocean, South China Sea, and the Southwestern Pacific Ocean. Several volcano monitoring systems and their associated hazard maps have also been installed and updated by the VSI for active volcanoes in Sumatra, Java and Sulawesi.

Capacity development in risk assessment and regional response. Capacity development in risk assessment and the required regional response also continue to be important activities under the HFA. The National Mapping Agency (BAKOSURTANAL) and the Ministry of Public Works continue to update national and regional base and thematic maps required for regional risk assessment and monitoring. Several international organizations such as the European Commission (through DIPECHO) and the IFRC have also provided support to building capacity in regional and local preparedness.

HFA Priority #3: Use of knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Information management and exchange. Management and exchange of DRM information have intensified, in particular following the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami. Among notable progress was the launch of Data and Information on Indonesian Disaster (DiBi) by BNPB providing online searchable data on past disasters. Fourteen ministries/national agencies, three international organizations and two universities have been reported as actively developing DRM information and/or promoting information exchange.

Education, training and research. Training and education on DRM have been focused on increasing preparedness toward more common disasters such as earthquakes, floods and landslides, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions. Seventeen stakeholder groups have been reported as active in this area including eight from government ministries and agencies, six from the international community, two from universities, and one local government. Research on DRM is predominantly on field surveys, risk assessment and area-based piloting of disaster management approach/model. A Consortium on Disaster Education (CDE) consisting of members from national civil society organizations, international NGOs, the

Red Cross and UN agencies has also been active in promoting disaster risk reduction through its mainstreaming in education.

Public Awareness. Increasing awareness among the general public about the importance of reducing risks from disaster through prevention and preparedness has been an important focus for the last three years. Many pocketbooks, leaflets and video clips have been produced providing easily digested DRM information to the general public. Innovative media such as community radio have also been used in rural agricultural villages located near the active Merapi volcano in Central Java and in rural Aceh province to provide the communities with continual situational updates while conducting their livelihood on their agricultural lands.

HFA Priority #4: Reduction of the underlying risk factors (reduction of exposure and vulnerability and increase resilience)

Sustainable natural resource and environmental management. Improved natural resource and environmental management is a key theme in addressing the underlying factors of flooding, the most frequent disaster to occur in Indonesia. Key government ministries such as Public Works, Forestry, Environment, and Marine Affairs are actively advocating for the importance of forest rehabilitation and the proper establishment and management of greenbelt areas which buffer the population from hazard risk zones.

Economic and social development. Poverty and the weak coping capacity of the community to respond to disaster is one of the major issues exacerbating the impacts of many recent disasters in Indonesia. In the last three years, efforts have been initiated to address food security, hospital preparedness, and piloting safe school buildings. The Ministry of Marine Affairs has also piloted a micro-insurance scheme for coastal communities as part of a micro-credit scheme aimed at enhancing the economic resilience of the community in facing natural disasters like tsunamis or weather-related events like tidal waves and high seas.

Land use, spatial planning and zoning. Land use zoning, disaster resistance standards compliance, and lack of enforcement are the main underlying factors for population exposure and risk to major disasters such as floods, earthquakes and tsunamis. The Ministry of Public Works, which has the mandate and capacity to manage this system, continues to promote the incorporation of disaster risk in spatial plans (as mandated by Law 26/2007 on Spatial Planning), and local zoning regulations, as well as improving building standards and codes. As Indonesia is now highly decentralized, the enforcement of zoning, standards and codes is in the hands of local government. Central government agencies such as the Public Works and Marine Affairs Ministries are providing technical guidance and assistance to local governments, while several NGOs and universities are developing pilots to showcase to the communities.

HFA Priority #5: Disaster preparedness, recovery and reconstruction at national, regional and local levels

Policy, institution, technical capacity and coordination in disaster response. With the enactment of the new Disaster Management Law (Law 24/2007), Indonesia has adopted a more comprehensive approach in coordination of disaster response covering *ex-post* and *ex-ante* stages of disasters. National agencies such as BNPB, the Ministries of Social Affairs, and Health, and the Indonesian Red Cross are actively updating contingency plans and providing guidelines and training on emergency response, logistic support systems, and preparedness of health crisis centers.

Regional response through risk reduction and contingency planning. As Indonesia is geographically spread out, regional rapid response in remote areas is a major logistical challenge. The Ministries of Social Affairs and Health, and

the Indonesian Red Cross are also actively supporting the capacity building of regional government and logistical and health centers, and promoting networking among regional crisis and logistical centers.

Building volunteerism in disaster management. Indonesia has witnessed a rapid growth of voluntary organizations specializing in disaster management. In addition to the local disaster response volunteers (TAGANA) facilitated by the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health and the Red Cross are actively supporting the formation of volunteer brigades by many organizations including faith-based charity organizations, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)-supported groups, and even political parties. While the growth trend remains positive, the focus is still limited to emergency response and less on risk reduction.

Lessons learned in rehabilitation and reconstruction from recent major disasters. Recent major disasters such as the Indian Ocean Tsunami and the Yogyakarta and Central Java earthquakes provided Indonesia with significant experience in post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The government, through BAPPENAS, has established a joint secretariat for planning and management of disaster response (P3B) which has been active in documenting and sharing development lessons. The implementation of major multi-donor funded initiatives such as the Multi-Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias (MDF) and the Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF) offer lessons in both donor coordination and collaborative approach among stakeholders, not to mention complex financial management. Overall, DRR still needs to be mainstreamed in the recovery process and rehabilitation and reconstruction practices, and to become the essence of successful recovery.

4. KEY DONOR ENGAGEMENTS

From recovery assistance to longer-term programmatic support. Following the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami and the 2006 Java earthquake, Indonesia received significant international assistance primarily for post-disaster reconstruction. With the recovery process completed, the international community has provided longer-term capacity building in disaster risk reduction, both as new programs and as part of the recovery itself.

Existing Projects with Donors and International Financial Institutions	Funding Agency / International Partners	Allocated Budget and Period (US\$)	HFA Activity Area(s)
Australia Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction	Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	US \$42 million 2009–2014	1,2,3,4,5
Regular annual programming which include support to DRR projects	Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	US \$5 million/yr annually programmed	1,2,3,4,5
Institutional Revitalization Project for Flood Management; and Flash Flood Disaster Management	Japan International Cooperation Agency	– 2007–2010 2008–2011	5
Multi-disciplinary hazard reduction	Japan International Cooperation Agency	– 2009–2011	2,3,4,5
Promoting Private Sector Role in Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia	US Agency for International Development (USAID)	US \$300,000 2008–2010	3,5
Safer Community through Disaster Risk Reduction (SCDRR)	UNDP (with support from DFID and AusAID)	US \$18 million 2007–2011	1,2,3,4,5
Mainstreaming DRR in Indonesia	World Bank (GFDRR)	US \$1.25 million 2008–2010	1,2,3,4,5

(Cont.)

Existing Projects with Donors and International Financial Institutions	Funding Agency / International Partners	Allocated Budget and Period (US\$)	HFA Activity Area(s)
Multi Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias Reconstruction ¹⁰	15 donors and managed by World Bank	US \$692 million 2005-2012	5
Java Reconstruction Fund ¹⁰	7 donors and managed by World Bank	US \$94.06 million 2006-2010	5

Building on the achievement of current GFDRR support. Indonesia has received support from GFDRR Track-II at a modest size (US \$1.25 million) relative to the size of the country and its disaster risks. The current funding has supported the Government in three core areas: (1) the preparation of the new National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, which will be more risk-based and will at the same time strengthen the newly formed National Platform as a consultative forum; (2) capacity building of disaster management agencies in DRR, and (3) the preparation of a catastrophic risk insurance framework. In addition to the above core areas, the current funding also provides support to the internal mainstreaming of DRR within World Bank projects. While the current activities are on-going and creating a strategic momentum for improving both the risk response planning, institutional capacity in DRR, and financing systems, further support needs to be provided to follow through the current achievements into more concrete actions by the relevant sectors and stakeholder groups.

5. GLOBAL FACILITY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION AND RECOVERY (GFDRR): ACTION PLAN

Key development issues to be addressed. Considering the risk profile of Indonesia where hazard occurrences are increasing while a large number of population become more exposed and vulnerable, development investment targeting different aspects of risk reduction is urgently required. Four key issues will be addressed in the proposed scaled-up GFDRR Track-II funded program, including the need to: (1) expand the National Action Plan for DRR into key targeted sectoral and regional investments, (2) strengthen disaster management agencies at the central and local levels in building the appropriate risk analysis and risk-response systems, (3) devise a more comprehensive risk financing strategy including measures to incentivize concrete risk reduction measures (e.g., insurance linked to the application of disaster resistant building standards), and (4) showcase the importance of investing in 'no-regret' solutions for DRR and climate adaptation (e.g., improving the quality of urban drainage and sanitation to prevent flooding and water shortage).

Core areas for the scaled-up program. In response to the four key issues identified above, the proposed GFDRR scaled-up program will target the following areas of engagement: (1) mainstreaming DRR in regular development and through post disaster recovery, (2) capacity building of national and local DRM agencies including in risk assessment and risk-response, (3) supporting the Government's effort to implement a comprehensive risk financing strategy linked to DRR actions, and (4) linking DRR and climate adaptation initiatives through pilot investment projects.

Leveraging national programs and donor assistance. As a global and flexible facility, GFDRR is best positioned to leverage national programs and other donor assistance which exist in the form of larger programs. GFDRR can be used to complement the government and donor programs to build a more integrated approach to DRM in Indonesia. Through its Steering Committee mechanism for the current Track-II funding, key donor partners such as UNDP, the European Commission, AusAID and JICA will continue to provide collective partnership under the leadership of the Government (BNPB and BAPPENAS) in directing the program.

¹⁰ Most of this funding is allocated mainly to rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. But, many of the activities include relevant DRR measures such as earthquake resistant structure, etc.

Indicative Program for GFDRR Funding <i>(Projects and engagement areas being considered for GFDRR funding)</i>	Implementing Agency / International Partners	Indicative Budget and Period (US\$)	HFA Activity Area(s)
I. Mainstreaming DRR in regular development and through post-disaster recovery			
Support for the mainstreaming of DRR in: (i) sectoral development programs; (ii) regional and local development programs; (iii) World Bank and donor financed development programs and projects	National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Public Works, Local Governments, Civil Society, World Bank	US \$3.2 million 2009-2012	1,2,3,4,5
Support to the capacity development of Government of Indonesia's efforts to mainstream DRR into rehabilitation and reconstruction framework	National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), UNDP, World Bank	US \$750,000 2009-2012	5
II. Capacity building of national and local DRM agencies, including in risk assessment and risk-response			
Support for the establishment and capacity building of national, provincial and local disaster management agencies, leveraging government and other donor programs	National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), Ministry of Home Affairs, Local Governments	US \$4 million 2009-2012	1,2,3,4,5
Technical Assistance for the development of national and regional risk and impact assessment frameworks, tools and methodologies	National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), World Bank	US \$750,000 2009-2012	2,3
III. Support to comprehensive risk financing strategy linked to DRR actions			
Technical Assistance for the development and implementation of comprehensive risk financing framework for Indonesia	Ministry of Finance, National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), World Bank	US \$1.6 million 2010-2012	5
IV. Linking Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Adaptation			
Support to national and local strategy for DRR and CCA linkages	National Council for Climate Change (DNPI), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)	US \$250,000 2009-2011	1,2,3,4,5
Pilot initiatives and investment in climate adaptation and resilience in urban and rural communities to build alliance among the DRR and CCA constituents and programs	National Council for Climate Change (DNPI), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), Local Governments, Civil Society, World Bank	US \$3.5 million 2009-2012	3,4,5
Support to implementation of disaster and climate proof building codes and standards and micro zoning	Ministry of Public Works, National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), Local Governments, Civil Society, World Bank	US \$1 million 2010-2012	3,4,5
Total Budget Requested:		US \$15.050 million	

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