



INDONESIA EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

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GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMS

- Disaster resilient village (NADM/BNPB)
- Active prepared village (MoH)
- Disaster prepared village (MoSA)
- Resilient coastal village (MoMAF)
- Climate village (MoE)
- Food self-sufficient village (MoA)
- Energy self-sufficient village (MoEMR)
-and some others



Prepared village activities conducted by the Ministry of Health: *Posyandu* (neighborhood health center) and *kerja bakti* (volunteer work)



Emergency response simulation implemented in Disaster Prepared Village by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS' PROGRAMS

- Safer communities through disaster risk reduction (UNDP)
- Building community resilience (Oxfam)
- Adaptation of climate change and disaster risk reduction for resilience (Mercy Corps)
- Increasing community resilience through DRR, CCA, ERM (Partner for Resilience)
- Increase preparedness and capacity in responding to disaster (IOM)
- Expanding participation of women and children with special needs in CBDRR (ASB)
-and some others



Sukanagara residents, Sukanagara Subdistrict, Garut Regency were participating in the process of village map making, which contained disaster hazards in that village



Workshop of safe spatial planning for village cadres

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS' PROGRAMS

- Community based integrated risk reduction (PMI)
- Community based rehabilitation and reconstruction of society and settlement (REKOMPAK)
- and some others



PMI Activities to plant mangrove as the effort of mitigation



Map and Mockup was very helpful in making decision process

BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS' PROGRAMS

- Development of community resilience to disaster (PT. HM. Sampoerna)
- Development of community resilience to disaster (Unilever Indonesia)
- and some others



Simulation of early warning and evacuation



One of Training Facilities at Sampoerna Rescue Training Center (SAR-TC) in Pandaan - Pasuruan

Definition

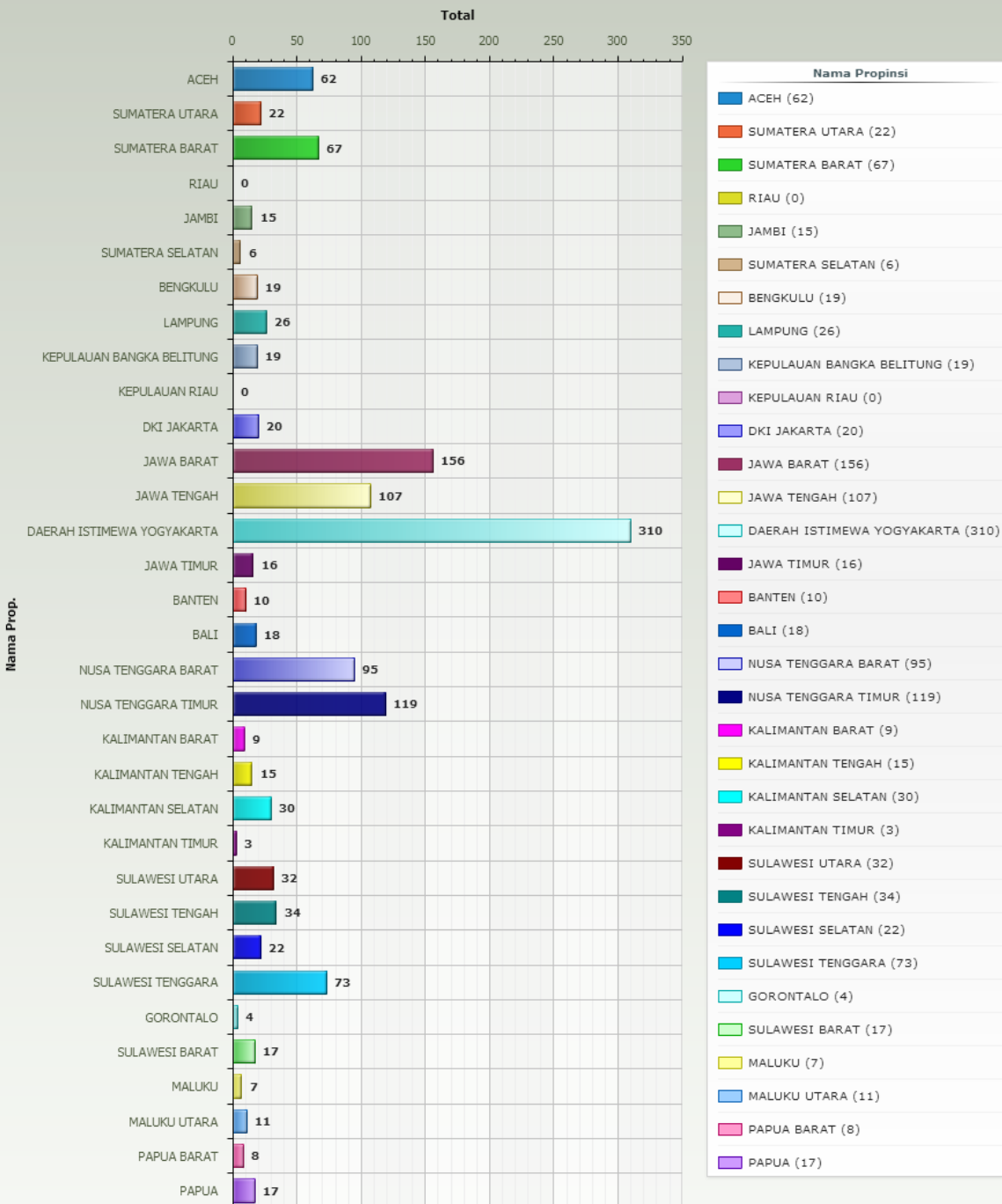
(Head of BNPB Regulation No 1, Year 2012)

Disaster Resilient Villages are villages that have self capacity to adapt and face potential disaster impacts, and recover from the loss (impacts) of disaster immediately.

GOALS

- To protect communities living in hazard prone areas from the adverse effects of disaster;
- To strengthen communities' participation, particularly vulnerable groups, in natural resource management as part of the efforts to reduce disaster risks;
- To build the institutional capacity of communities in managing natural resources and nurturing local wisdom for disaster risk reduction;
- To enhance the capacity of local governments in providing support in the forms of resources and technical assistance for disaster risk reduction;
- To increase cooperation among stakeholders in DRR, among the local governments, private sector, universities, NGOs, community-based organizations and other concerned groups.

Jumlah Desa yang Nilai Totalnya minimal 1 = 1350

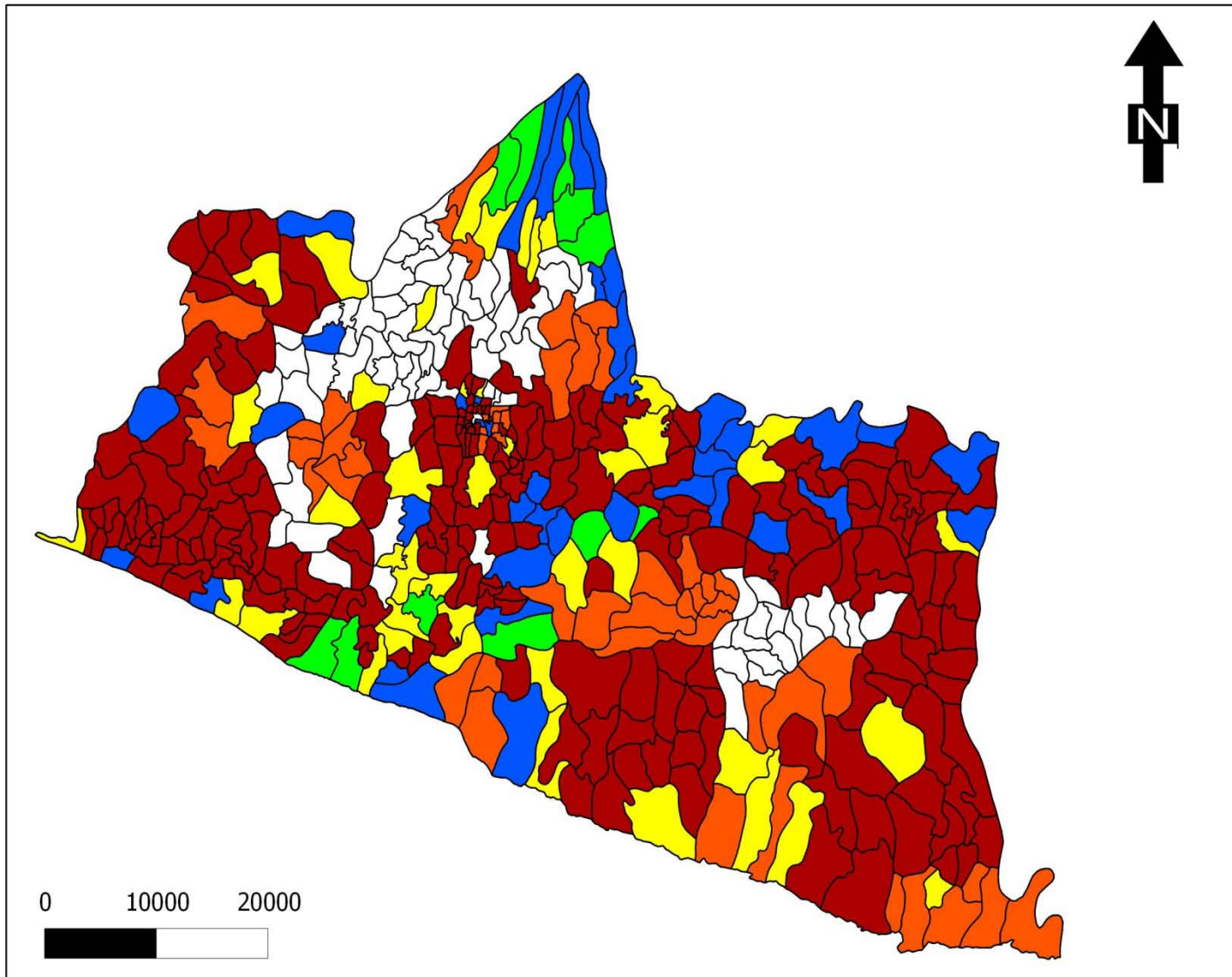


DATA OF VILLAGES ASSISTED BY MANY ACTORS IN EACH PROVINCE

Yogyakarta is the highest, then followed by West Java, NTT, Central Java and NTB

DATA REPORTED TO BNPB PER DECEMBER 2013

EXAMPLE: VILLAGE/ KELURAHAN RESILIENCE MAP OF D.I. YOGYAKARTA JUNE 2013



- Legend:**
- Resilience Level**
 - Primary (Yellow)
 - Medium (Blue)
 - Main/ Major (Green)
 - Hazard Level**
 - High (Red)
 - Medium (Orange)
 - No hazard (White)

This map was made
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LESSON LEARNT: SUCCESS FACTORS

1. Involvement of the communities and all stakeholders
2. Emergence of public awareness
3. Organizers team from communities
4. Increased capacity
5. Commitment and support from the village government
6. Integration with development program in the villages
7. Appropriate use of information and communication media

LESSON LEARNT: SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS

- Level of program ownership by communities
- Established forum/institution at village level
- The legal basis in villages
- Integration of risk reduction with community economic development
- Participation of women and children

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE: FOR NEXT 5 YEARS

- Development of common indicators as reference for all actors
- The indicators generated from community practices of adaptation and transformation in hazard prone areas
- Management of data for better coordination and synergy amongst actors
- Strengthening public, private and people partnership for building community resilience



THANK YOU