

# INDONESIA

## I. Natural hazards in Indonesia

### 1.1 Natural hazards likely to affect the country

Earthquake, slides, volcanic eruption, flood, epidemic, wild fires, wind storm, epidemic, wave/surge.

### 1.2 Recent major disasters

year	dis_subset	no_killed	total_affected	dam(US'000s)
2005	Earthquake	1	684	—
2005	Landslide	143	—	—
2005	Earthquake	1659	267677	—
2005	Explosive Eruption	0	26000	—
2005	Flash Flood	47	768	—
2005	Epidemic	0	225	—
2005	Wild Fires	0	—	—
2004	Arbovirus	658	58301	—
2004	Explosive Eruption	0	16828	—
2004	Explosive Eruption	2	20005	—
2004	Earthquake	33	83381	—
2004	Earthquake	32	12833	55000
2004	Tsunami	165708	532898	4451600

*Source: "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.em-dat.net - Université catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium"*

*Earthquake in Nias island (North Sumatera Province) on March 28, 2005, which is 8.7 Richter Scale caused 853 peoples died, 6.278 injured. Around 32.637 houses destroyed and 13.115 houses totally destroyed. This disaster caused 22.351 peoples displaced.*

*Flash flood that happened in Kutacane, South East Aceh District (Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province) on October 18, 2005 caused 21 people died, 53 people injured and 1.448 people displaced.*

*Flash Flood that happened in Jember, East Java Province on December 31, 2005 caused 77 people died, 55 injured and 7.605 people displaced.*

## II. Disaster Management system

### 2.1 Administrative system

<i>Conventional long form:</i>	Republic of Indonesia
<i>Conventional short form:</i>	Indonesia
<i>Type of Government:</i>	republic
<i>Capital:</i>	Jakarta
<i>Administrative divisions:</i>	30 provinces (propinsi-propinsi, singular - propinsi), 2 special regions* (daerah-daerah istimewa, singular - daerah istimewa), and 1 special capital city district** (daerah khusus ibukota);

### 2.2 Legal system, legal framework

The legislation of disaster management is in the process to be stipulated. In mid of 1990's the government had proposed the draft of Disaster Management Act, but the process is stuck. After the Tsunami Disaster on December 2004, the need of disaster management regulation is urgent. The DPR (House of Representatives) has initiative to formulate *Disaster Management Act*, and presently are submitted to the government.

### 2.3 Structure of disaster management

Based on the Presidential Decree Number 83 year 2005, the organization structure of disaster management in Indonesia is as following:

National level:

<b>BAKORNAS PB</b>	Chaired by Vice President
	Vice Chairman I: Min of People Welfare
	Vice Chairman II: Min of Home Affairs
Members:	Min of Health
	Min of Social Affairs
	Min of Public Works
	Min of Energy and Minerals
	Min of Transportation
	Min of Communications
	Min of Finance
	Armed Forces Commander
	Head of National Police
	Chairman of Red Cross
Secretary:	Kalakhar (Chief Executing

Officer)

BAKORNAS PB is supported by Executing Office, headed by Kalakhar.

Provincial level:

**SATKORLAK PB** Chaired by Governor

District or Municipal level:

**SATLAK PB** Chaired by Bupati (Head of District) or Mayor

#### 2.4 Priority on disaster risk management

- Legislation and regulation
- Human Resources Development and Capacity Building
- Institution Building (Revitalization)
- Risk Mapping
- Disaster Preparedness Plan

### III. Disaster management plan

#### (1) Sort of Plan

*Disaster Management Guideline*

#### (2) Legal Basis

- Presidential Decree Number 3 Year 2001
- Decree of Secretary of BAKORNAS PBP Number 2 Year 2001

#### (3) Date of Creation of the Plan

March 30, 2001

#### (4) Content

##### Part 1 Preliminary

- Background
- Basic Legislation
- Purpose
- Scope
- Definitions

##### Part 2 Policy and Strategy

- Policy
- Strategy

##### Part 3 Organization

- Position
- Task and Function
- Structure

Part 4 Mechanism

- General
- Pre Disaster
- During Disaster
- Post Disaster

Part 5 Main Activities

- Operational Activities
- Supporting Activities

Part 6 Funding

- Sources
- Planning
- Accountability

Part 7 Closure

#### **IV. Budget size on national level**

**Prevention and Mitigation:**

The total amount of this budget is difficult to identify because it spreads into sectoral program of development.

**Contingency budget for disaster response:**

US. \$. 125.800.000

**Rehabilitation and reconstruction:**

- a. Aceh and Nias : US\$. 210.000.000
- b. Other Region : US. \$. 109.000.000

#### **V. Progress and situations of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)**

▪ **Action 1**

Aceh Tsunami followed by other major disasters in Indonesia since 2004 to 2005 has raised our awareness that strong institution of disaster management is required. The institution should have sufficient power to coordinate the disaster management activities and clear mandate to deal with disaster. Therefore, Government of the Republic of Indonesia aims to revitalize the Disaster Management Institution in all levels (National, Provincial and district/Municipality). The institutional role will be powered by Disaster Management Bill which is being discussed by Government and House of Representatives.

▪ **Action 2**

Government of the Republic of Indonesia has already finished a

master plan or grand design of the Tsunami Early Warning System which will be developed into multi hazards early warning system. In the early phase (first year), It has already been set up the arrangement of seismic and tidal wave gauges for earthquake and tsunami monitoring. Right now, Meteorological and Geophysical Agency (BMG) enable to calculate the magnitude and locate the epicenter within 10 minute after the incident. In the past, for calculating parameters of earthquake took at least 30 minutes. Our target, the tsunami early warning center (BMG) will able to give tsunami warning within 10 minutes.

▪ **Action 3**

Valuable lesson from Aceh Tsunami disaster has opened our mind that the most effective way to reduce the risk of disaster is through community capacity building. Government facilitates community, institution, organization to involve in the capacity building processes. Government supports the establishment of Centers of Disaster Management Study in Universities such as University of Gadjah Mada (Yogyakarta), Bandung Institute of Technology (Bandung) and Sepuluh November Institute of Technology. Local Non Government Organizations are also increasing activities in building capacity of the community to deal with disaster.

▪ **Action 4**

Hydrometeorological related disasters are the most often in Indonesia. The main cause of the disaster is environmental degradation due to excessive land cultivation and deforestation. Hence, Government stipulated The National Movement for Land Rehabilitation and Forestation. The main objective of the policy is to improve environmental condition which is becoming worse. The target of land rehabilitation and forestation program is 3 million hectares which will be completed within 5 years. The program it self has been started since 2003.

▪ **Action 5**

In order to raise awareness and preparedness to disaster, some activities have been taken. Those are simulation exercises to deal with disaster and training on capacity building and contingency planning for all level (National, Provincial and district/municipal). Encouraging local government to provide contingency budgeted to deal with unpredictable disasters.

## **VI. Projects on disaster reduction**

(1) **Sectional Topic**

Capacity Building for Local Government and Community

(2) **Actors**

BAKORNAS PBP, SATKORLAK PBP and SATLAK PBP

(3) **Partners**

UN (OCHA, WFP, UNDP, WHO, UNESCO)

- (4) **Title**  
Workshop Training on Emergency Management and Contingency Planning
- (5) **Contents**  
Training for National Facilitators  
Training for Disaster and Emergency Management,  
Workshop on Contingency Planning for Tsunami Hazard
- (6) **Mean of Implementation**  
Training and Workshop
- (7) **Target year**  
6 (six) months (2005/2006)
- (8) **Target area**  
Provinces of West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung and East Nusa Tenggara
- (9) **Expected outcome**  
Facilitators (national, provincial and districts)  
Contingency Plan for District/Municipal and Province Level
- (10) **Progress**  
There are 2 (two) provinces levels: West Sumatra and East Nusa Tenggara had conducted the trainings and workshops. There are 5 (five) districts in West Sumatra: Pesisir Selatan, Padang, Padang Pariaman, Pasaman Barat and Mentawai Islands. Also in the 7 (seven) districts in the Flores island (East Nusa Tenggara).
- (11) **Other Information**  
The module and material used in the training and workshop are modified from UNHCR Emergency Management and Contingency Planning, UN Disaster Management Training Program.

## **VII. Counterpart Organization for ADRC**

**National Coordinating Board for Disaster Management  
(BAKORNAS PB)**

Jalan Ir. H. Juanda 36, Jakarta

[www.bakornaspbp.or.id](http://www.bakornaspbp.or.id)