

## **NATIONAL AGENCY PRESENTATION ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA**

*Thank you Mr. Co-Chair,*

*I will try to deliver the presentation for approximately ten minutes.*

*Distinguished participants,*

*Indonesia is one of the countries that unfortunately is prone to natural disasters. Some would tend to say that Indonesia is a **laboratory for disasters** experts.*

*Based on the database acquire at the national level, indicated that since the Aceh tsunami in 2004 up to the first quarter of 2012, there were at least 5.296 disasters minor and major disasters including earthquakes, floods, land-slides, volcano eruptions, and tsunami.*

*Meaning that since 2004, every year there was an average of 482 disasters occurred in Indonesia. Indeed, these disasters have brought about human and economic loss to the country.*

*During 2004-2011, the economic loss was calculated up to US\$ 12 billion (IDR 110.4 trillion).*

*For Indonesia, it is therefore imperative to strengthen disaster management.*

### **[Legal basis/Regulation]**

*The disaster management in Indonesia is based on the government Law No. 24/2007 governing “the National System for Disaster Management has developed in Indonesia”, at the national to the district levels under the coordination of National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB).*

*The regulations providing a clear outline and role of central and local governments up to village levels, including the role of community, private sectors, and international partners in disaster management.*

*The National Agency for Disaster Management also has the mandate in pre-disaster, emergency, post-disaster and evaluation of disaster management implementation.*

*For effective coordination and implementation, the disaster management is integrated into the annual, medium and long term development plan (DIPA) at the national, provincial, and district levels.*

*The big picture that covers all management plans is reflected in the Five Year National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) and the National Plan on Disaster Management (2010-2014.)*

### **[Funding]**

*With regard to funding, there are sources of funding especially identified to support the Disaster Risk Reduction and Relief, namely:*

- 1. Annual funding that especially allocated to support ministries/departments' routine and operational activities especially for Disaster Risk Reduction and Relief projects and activities;*
- 2. Contingency funding- allocated budget for any emergency preparedness;*
- 3. On-call funding- allocated for emergency response;*
- 4. Social assistance funding- provided for post-disaster assistance;*
- 5. Other than that, there is funding voluntarily contributed by community which is independently organized by community.*

### **[Infrastructures]**

*In dealing with disasters preparedness also include infrastructure development. For that purpose, Indonesia establishes emergency operation centers, logistic and equipment depots.*

*There are 12 locations set to be established as regional logistic depots throughout Indonesia. Those depots are going to be located in Medan and Palembang (Sumatra Island), Jakarta and Surabaya (Java), Pontianak and Samarinda (Kalimantan/Borneo), Manado and Makassar (Sulawesi), Mataram and Kupang (Nusa Tenggara), Ambon (Maluku), and Jayapura (Papua).*

*Indonesia enhances its national capacity to cope with disaster by setting up Early Warning System, Disaster Information Database (DiBi) and Standard in Risk Assessment (PARBA).*

**[Rapid Disaster Response and Assistance delivery]**

*In the aftermath of a disaster it is crucial to put in place a rapid response and assistance delivery system.*

*Stand-by force for emergency management or Indonesian Rapid Response and Assistance (INDRRA) is a combined civil-military forces from various relevant line ministries/agencies.*

*This force is stand-by ready to assist the disaster-affected local government in undertaking emergency activities in its area in a timely and integrated manner.*

*There are two units to cover the western and eastern part of Indonesia; the units are based in the Air Force Base, in Jakarta, to cover Western Part of the country and Malang, East Java to cover the eastern part.*

*Both units were established in December 2009. They are fully equipped, self-sufficient and are receiving various trainings and knowledge to handle emergency situation.*

*Currently there are 550 personnel at the core of the stand-by force and another additional 3,000 personnel to support this force's operations.*

*The decision to deploy Indonesian Rapid Response and Assistance (INDRRA) when a disaster with high impact occurs is under the Head of National Agency's call.*

*The Head of the Agency will issue command or an instruction letter and 75 personnel on shift will be the first batch to be deployed in the affected area.*

*INDRRA will be dispatched with required early support and to undertake coordination with local government. In delivering its tasks, INDRRA will optimally utilize local available resources.*

**[Capacity Building]**

*To enhance capacity building and dissemination of information, the national education authorities is currently in the process of incorporating Disaster Risk Reduction and Relief knowledge into school curriculum.*

*There are ongoing projects implemented with supports from community as well as NGOs in conducting training and exercises and simulations.*

**[The Chain of Command]**

*With regard to the chain of command, the role of the National Agency for Disaster Relief comprises of all three disaster phases.*

*At the **pre-disaster phase**, the Agency is responsible for dealing with disaster risk reduction, mitigation, and preparedness plan.*

***During disaster**, the Agency is at the forefront command of conducting emergency response;*

*and at the **post-disaster phase**, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction process are under coordination of the Agency as well.*

*When a disaster strikes, a chain of command starts from the Head of National Agency and Local Agency who should coordinate other institutions and agencies related to disaster management system to dispatch and mobilize human resources, equipments, and logistic needed to the disaster affected area.*

*At this phase, the mobilization will be directed towards rescue and evacuation processes, basic needs fulfillment, and emergency recovery.*

*In emergency situation, the Head of National Agency will give recommendation for foreign logistic and equipment assistance to be facilitated with custom duty, tax, and quarantine exemption, except for equipment and logistics with potential hazard with coordination with other related Ministries.*

*Mr. Co-Chair,*

*Distinguished delegates,*

*The earthquake with magnitude of 8.5 Richter scale shaked the off West Coast of Northern Sumatera, approximately 433 km from Banda Aceh, recorded on the 11 of April at 15:38 (western Indonesian Time).*

*Indonesian Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency released the tsunami early warning about 9 minutes, 12 seconds afterwards. Time is of the essence in this kind of situation. The warning was broadcasted through information channels (television, radios, sms, bbm, etc). (There were 13 recorded aftershocks above 5.5 richter scale took place in the area). Fortunately, waves were recorded at the level of only one meter increase of sea level in the affected areas.*

*The early warning system was put into test.*

*((It was acknowledged that it is a significant progress; however there remains discrepancy of information to the affected community who are indeed the most intended target of the community to be immediately informed.))*

*The early warning system should be continuously evaluated and improved, in particular the dissemination of information, and how the affected community could best respond and react in such circumstances.*

*Under the instruction of the President of Indonesia, the Indonesian National Agency for Disaster Relief immediately dispatched 3 teams to the potential affected areas, Simeuleu, Bengkulu and Padang, to assess the damage and anticipating the worst case scenario. That is why the representatives of the national agency could not be presented here with us.*

*The Indonesian Rapid Response and Assistance (INDRRA) was ready in Halim Perdana airport to be dispatched if so required.*

*That was the result of the preparation of disaster management at the national level that has made so far for disaster relief management in Indonesia.*

*We are better now in our preparation but we must always evaluate and improve for better addressing natural disasters.*

*Thank you.*