

Republic of Indonesia  
State Ministry for National Development Planning/BAPPENAS

## Experiences in Managing Response and Preparation for Recovery: Case of Indonesia

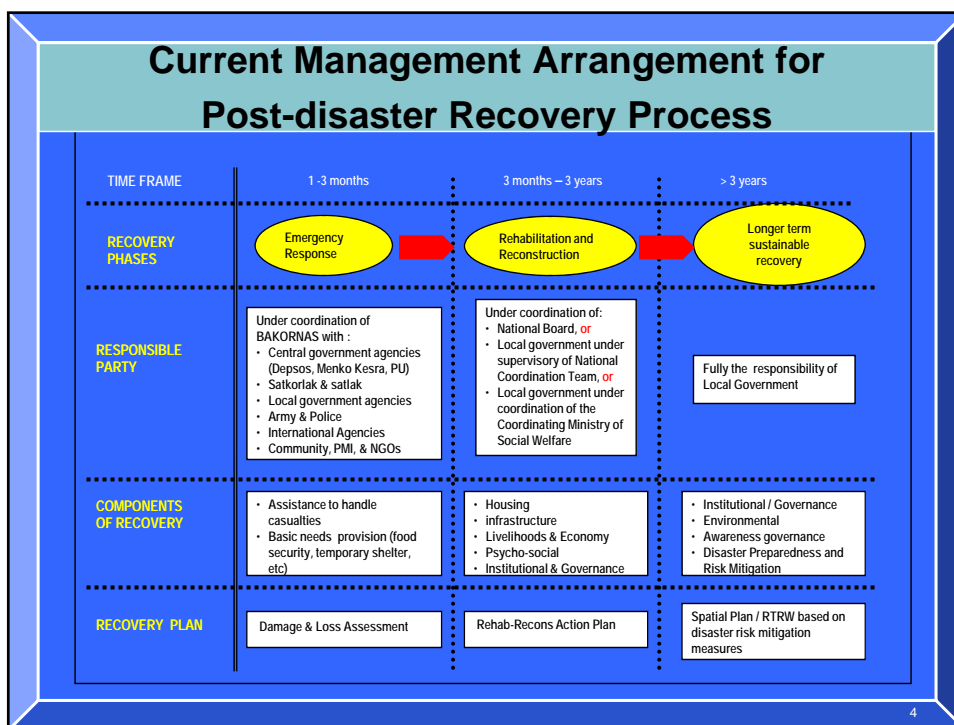
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Tsunami Global Lessons Learned  
New York, 24 April 2009

## Current Situation

- With Indonesia's more than 18,000 islands along the Pacific "ring of fire" of active volcanoes and tectonic faults, the recent disaster is a reminder of the natural perils facing this expansive archipelago
- Consist of approx. 224 million inhabitants, disproportionately distributed, comprises a mix ethnicities, community groups, religious denominations, customs and traditions
- Flood and landslides also very common in the forest fringe areas in the rainy season with number of casualties and damaged settlements (N Sumatra, Kalimantan, Central and East Java, and Sulawesi)
- Most of the main river banks are crowded with low-income squatter with high population density, increasing uncontrolled sedimentation
- 383 out of 471 districts/cities are disaster prone areas, for the reason of high number of population, high density areas with unevenly population distribution, high income disparity, increasing percentage of building coverage at urban and settlement area, decreasing water and sanitation quality
- Emergency relief efforts were somewhat slow to the victim of disaster
- Early warning system is not ready available and ready to lowering the risk and impact in the prone areas of disasters, such as earthquake, landslides, and drought
- Implementation of spatial plan for land use management were somewhat inconsistent and contributed to the high risk of natural disaster

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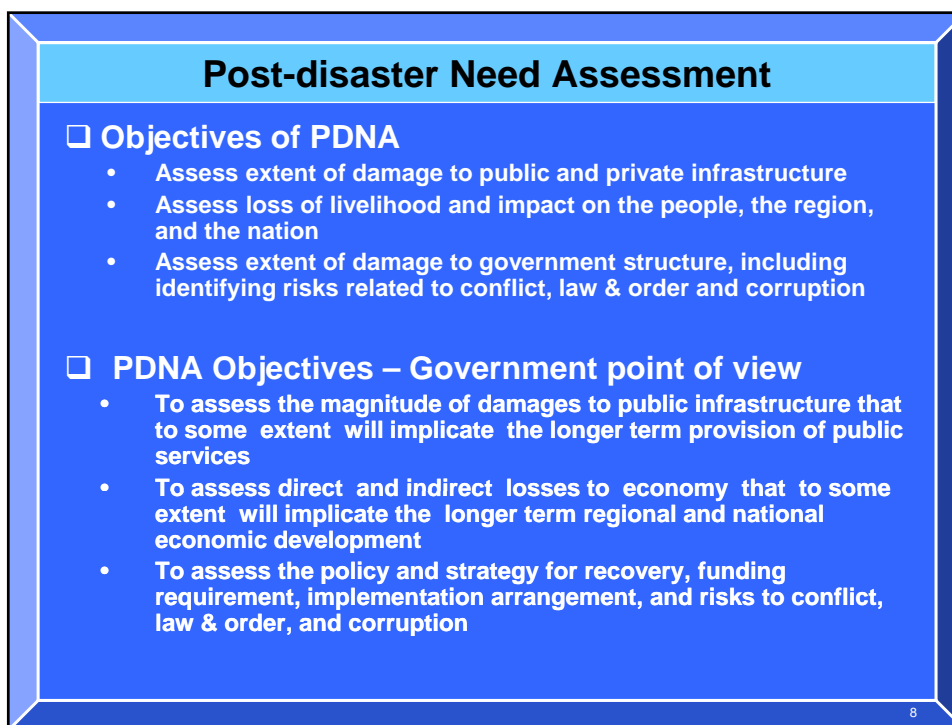
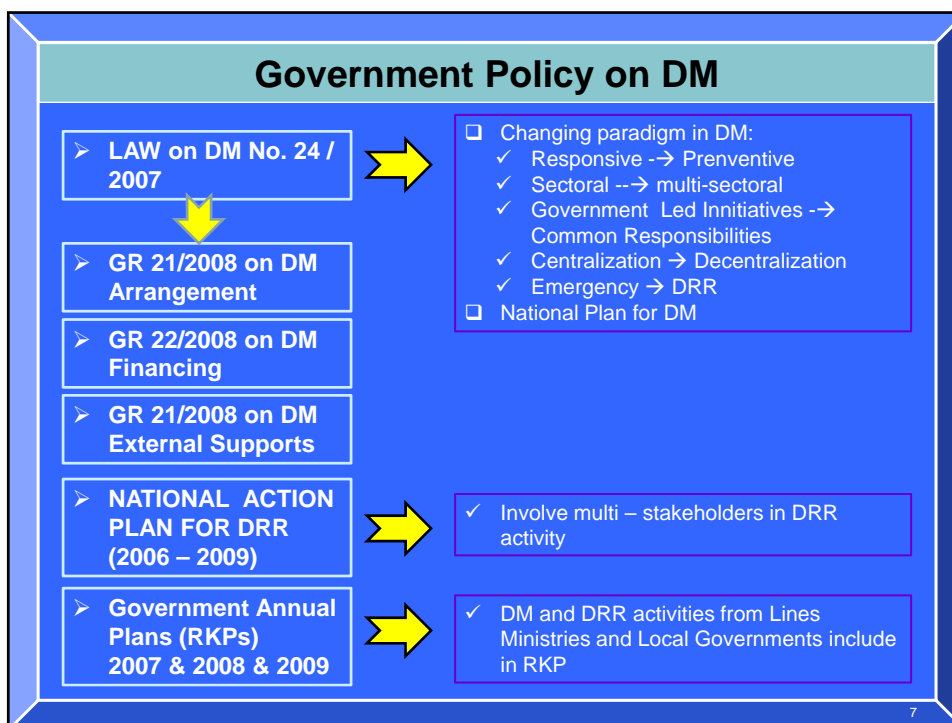


<b>Major Issues on DM</b>	
<b>LACK OF MANAGEMENT CAPACITY ON POST DISASTER RESPONSE and RECOVERY</b>	<b>LACK OF AWARENESS AND PREPAREDNESS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION</b>
<p><b>EMERGENCY RESPONSE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ad-hoc body at district level have responsibility for coordinating role at relief response</li> <li>• Funding for emergency relief is centralized</li> </ul> <p><b>EARLY and LONGER TERM RECOVERY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline data is not updated and administered regularly</li> <li>• Data on damages is unjustifiable and subject for validation</li> <li>• Analyses on damages spatial distribution unavailable because base map is out of date or the map scale is inappropriate</li> <li>• Damages and losses assessment led and coordinated by the central government</li> <li>• Recovery planning and funding arrangement is coordinated and led by the central government</li> <li>• Local government funding for recovery is insignificant because of the business process for budget reallocation and fund availability</li> </ul>	<p><b>DISASTER AWARENESS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication strategy to deliver information on hazards to community are not in place</li> <li>• National Policy for mitigation of risk have just formulated on RKP 2007</li> <li>• National Policy for reduction of risk have just formulated on RKP 2008</li> <li>• National Action Plan for DRR have just launched on January 2007</li> <li>• DM Bill has been in place by mid 2007, and several the ancillary regulation has been in place early January 2008</li> <li>• National guidance for mainstreaming DRR into spatial planning is not in place yet</li> </ul> <p><b>DISASTER PREPAREDNESS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy framework for DM at provincial and local level is not in place yet</li> <li>• Institutional framework for DM at local level is not in place yet</li> <li>• Funding for DM program at local level is not in place yet</li> </ul>

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<b>Disaster Management in Indonesia</b>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Major Problems:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of institutional and human resources capacity, lack of instrument and facilities, and the unreadiness of disaster management</li> <li>• System mechanism result in slow and less effective of DM and mitigation</li> <li>• Majority people do not aware that they live on prone-disaster areas</li> </ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of resources particularly in implementing reconstruction stage, namely, in reconstructing people and areas which devastated by disaster.</li> <li>• The old model and pattern of emergency-response oriented disaster management should be shifted to the risk-management oriented one.</li> </ul>

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## Systemic Framework for Post-disaster Needs Assessment

- **What:**
  - *Damage and loss assessment*
- **Why:**
  - *For the formulation of rehabilitation and reconstruction plans*
- **When:**
  - *Immediately (1-3 weeks on the aftermath)*
- **Who:**
  - *Coordinated by BAPPENAS, engaging the line ministries, provincial and local governments, assisted by respective donor agencies*
- **How:**
  - *Collection, compilation and confirmation of data and other information on damages and losses that needs to recover*
- **Where:**
  - *Post disaster affected areas/region*

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## Process of Post-disaster Needs Assessment

- **Pre-disaster baseline data from Statistics Agency and other authorized sources**
- **Assessment Stages**
  - **Preparation and preliminary assessment:** conducted at National level
    - Data collection from emergency relief efforts, optimizing information from any possible data centers
    - Updating and verifying data and information regularly
  - **Field survey and data collection:**
    - Conducted collaboratively by national, provincial and local government agencies with donor s assistances
    - Consistent and sustainable coordination and consultation
    - Assistance from experts in rapid assessing the needs and possible impacts
    - Memerlukan dukungan tenaga ahli dalam penghitungan perkiraan dampak
    - Role of local government and community is instrumental in monitoring and verifying the assessment process (participatory process)
  - **Updating and verifying the data:**
    - Continuously updating and validating the data, as required for further recovery planning process
- **Formulation of the recovery plan** (master plan or action plan for rehabilitation and reconstruction, including financing plans)

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Coverage of the Assessment (DLA)	
SECTOR	SUB SECTOR
HOUSING AND SHELTERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HOUSING</li> <li>• HUMAN SETTLEMENT</li> </ul>
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRANSPORTATION</li> <li>• ENERGY</li> <li>• POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION</li> <li>• WATER AND SANITATION</li> <li>• ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE</li> </ul>
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HEALTH</li> <li>• EDUCATION</li> <li>• RELIGION</li> <li>• CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL</li> <li>• SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS</li> </ul>
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AGRICULTURE</li> <li>• FISHERIES</li> <li>• SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES</li> <li>• MARKET AND TRADE FACILITIES</li> <li>• TOURISM</li> </ul>
OTHERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENVIRONMENTS</li> <li>• GOVERNANCE</li> <li>• BANKING AND FINANCIAL</li> <li>• LAW AND ORDER</li> </ul>

Source: ECLAC Methodology for Damage and Loss Assessment (DLA)

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Methodology of Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess and cost direct impacts (losses in stocks – e.g. infrastructure, productive assets, etc.)</li> <li>• Assess and cost indirect impacts (losses in flows – e.g. losses in production and income; assess impact on livelihoods)</li> <li>• Assess regional and macroeconomic impacts (e.g. GDP, inflation, fiscal, balance of payments)</li> <li>• Assess financing requirements (including assessment of support committed by others)</li> <li>• Basis for design of reconstruction strategy (including how to jump-start livelihoods; prioritize social and productive infrastructure reconstruction; set-up a monitoring system; consider future disaster mitigation actions required and costs)</li> </ul>

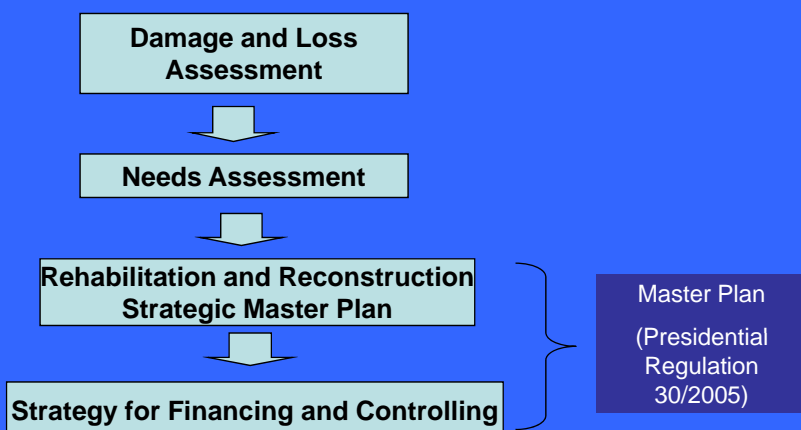
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## Lessons Learned from Indonesia Experiences

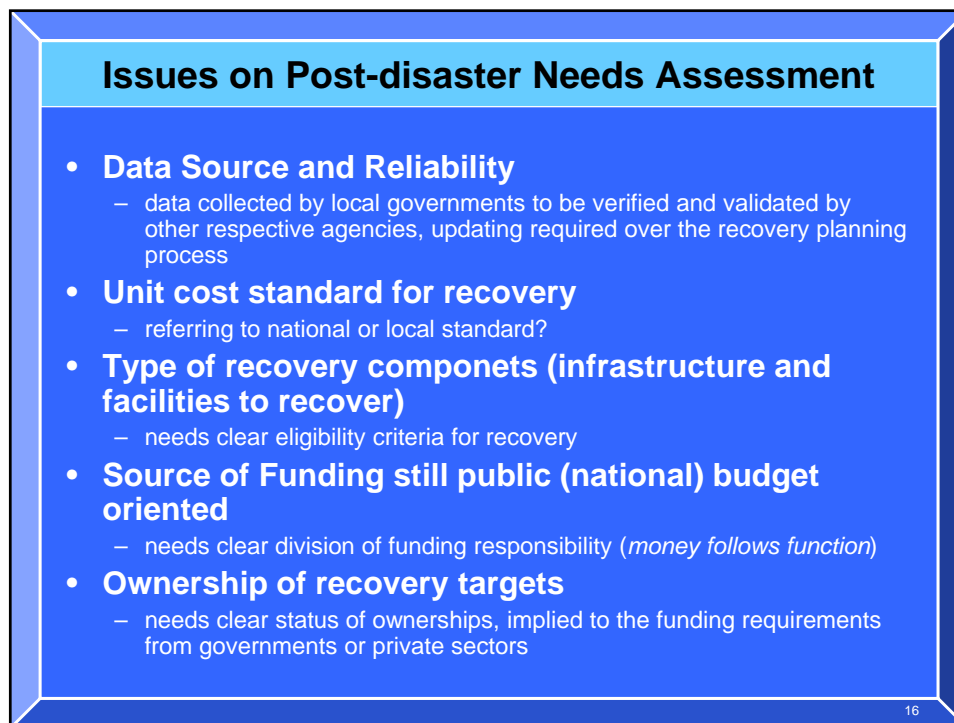
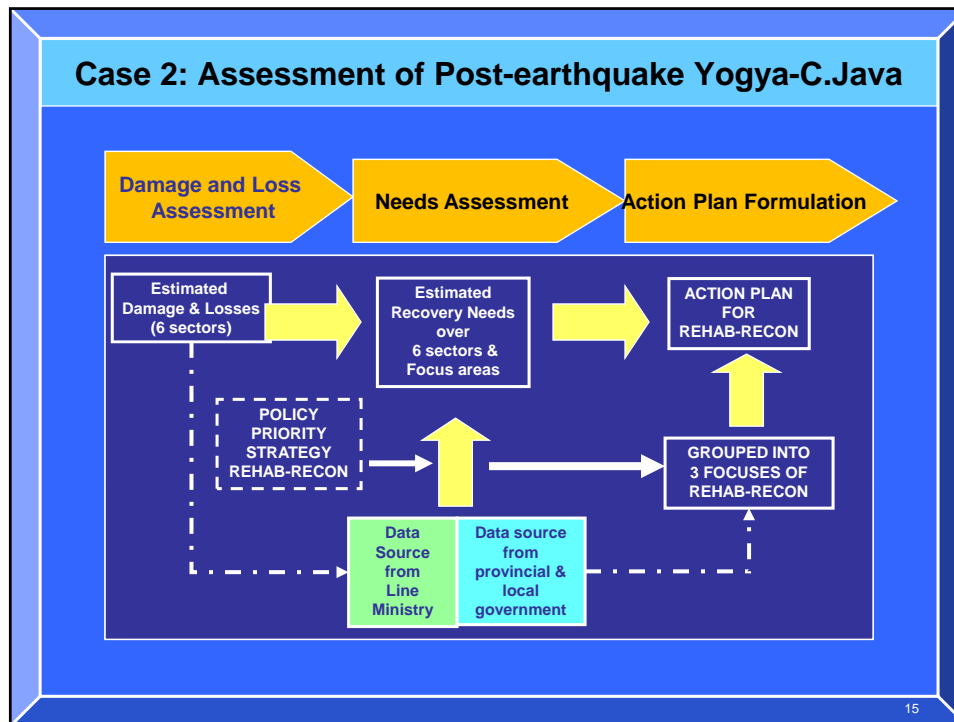
- **Aceh-Nias Tsunami**
  - Coordinated by Bappenas, supported by donors, no active involvement from local governments, ECLAC method applied
- **Yogya-Central Java Earthquake**
  - Coordinated by Bappenas, local government actively involved, supported by donors, ECLAC method applied
- **Southern Java Tsunami and Western Sumatera Earthquake**
  - Coordinated by Bappenas, local governments actively involved, no donor support, ECLAC method partially applied
- **Other disasters**
  - Coordinated by Menko Kesra (Coordinating Ministry for People Welfare) and BNPB (National Agency for Disaster Management), assessment conducted by local government, verified by Menko Kesra and BNPB), under basic damage assessment methodology

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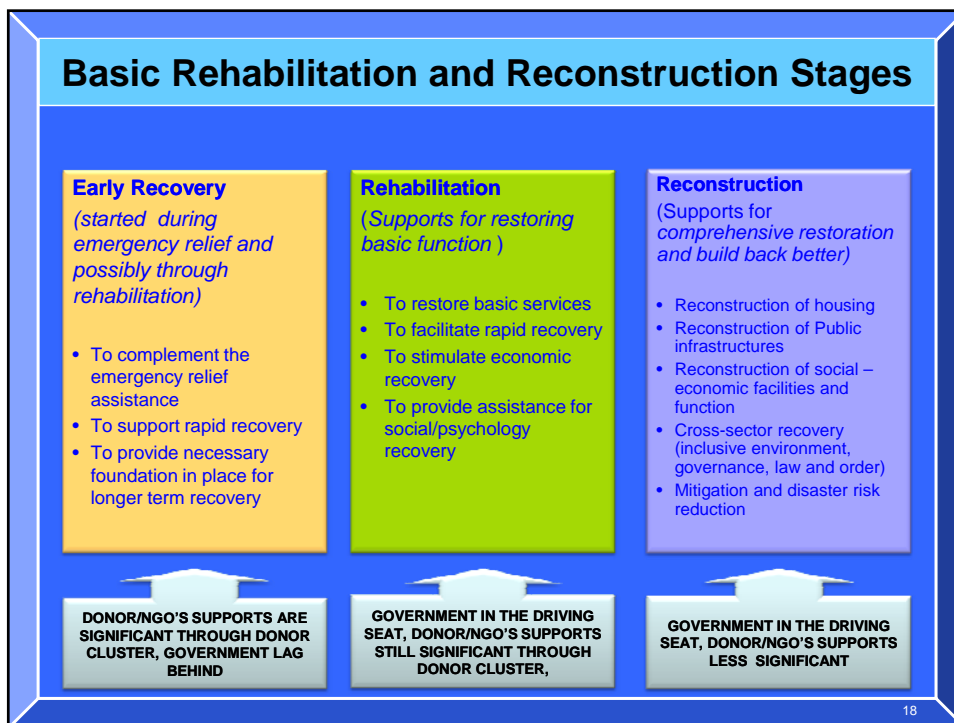
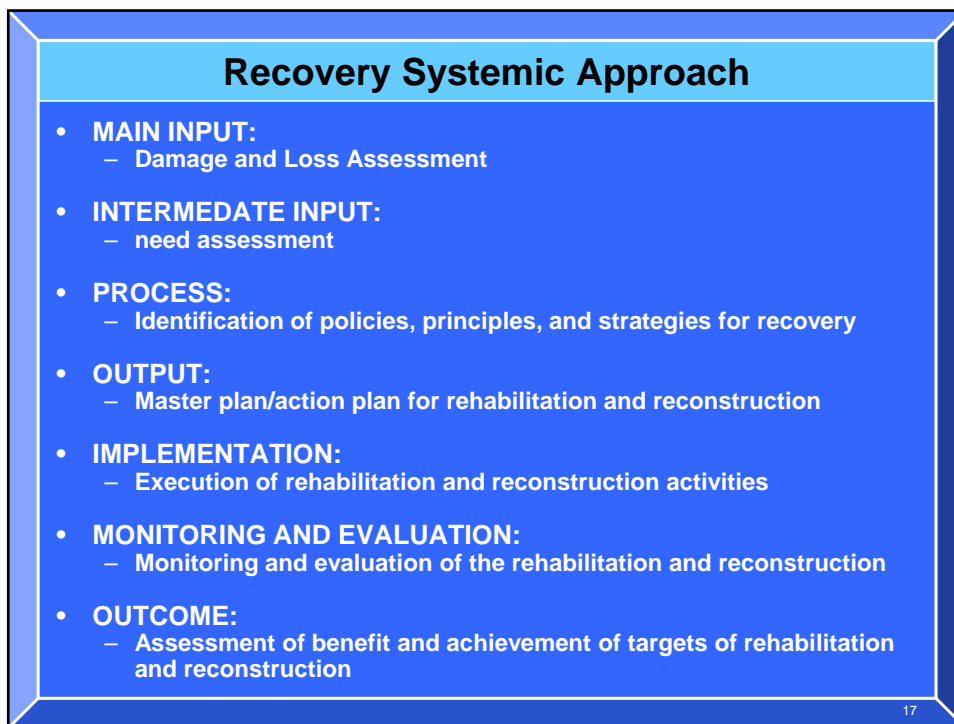
## Case 1: Needs assessment of Post-Tsunami Aceh & Nias

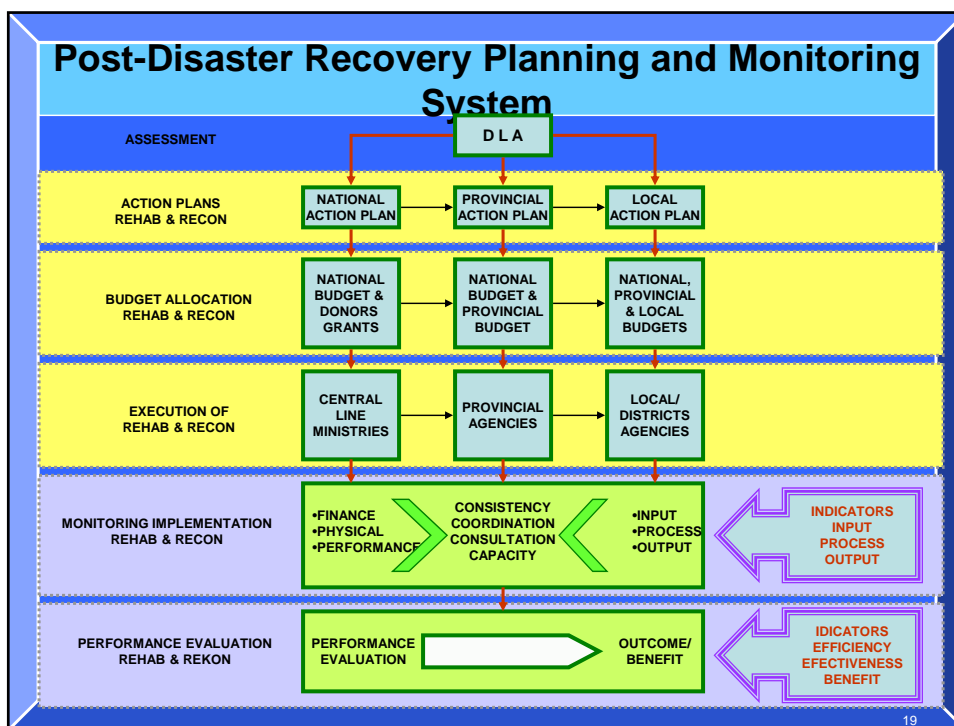


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### Lessons-learned and Guidelines Required to Support Post-Disaster Recovery Process

	Emergency Response	Early Recovery and Rehabilitation	Planning and Budgeting	Implementation	Recovery Evaluation	Handing Over and Exit Strategy	Sustainable Development
<b>Policy</b>	Humanitarian assessment Planning framework	DLA Needs Assessment	Recovery Planning framework	Segregation of responsibility and coordinating mechanism	During and Post recovery assessment	Handing over and exit mechanism	Disaster-sensitive development and spatial planning
<b>Institutional</b>	Capacity building framework	Capacity building framework	Capacity building framework	Capacity building framework	Capacity building framework	Capacity building framework	Capacity building framework
<b>Funding</b>	Disbursement mechanism	Coordinating and monitoring mechanism	Resource mobilization and Coordinating mechanism	Disbursement and monitoring mechanism	Coordination and monitoring mechanism	Public adm. arrangement	
<b>Non-Government Participation</b>	Participation framework & Monitoring mechanism	Participation framework & Monitoring mechanism	Coordination & Monitoring mechanism	Coordination & Monitoring mechanism	During and Post recovery assessment	Reporting and Monitoring mechanism	Participation framework & Monitoring mechanism

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## Donors Contribution to DM System

- **Pre-disaster phase:**
  - strengthen local and national capacities, to effectively prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters;
  - support and promote the effective implementation of legal and regulatory instruments for disaster risk reduction and disaster management and
  - support dialogue and coordination between agencies and institutions at all levels to prepare for effective disaster risk management.
- **During disaster**
  - making use of disaster response capacities, and taking into account the responsibilities assigned under the ongoing humanitarian reform process and where national capacities are exceeded
  - support Government efforts to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to disaster affected populations
  - conduct needs assessments
  - share information and assist Government in coordination of the disaster response
- **Post-disaster phase**
  - making use of pre-existing frameworks for cooperation, and taking into account the Millennium Development Goals and the Hyogo Framework for Action and support national efforts to help communities effectively recover from the impact of disaster and to promote sustainable development

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## Recommendations for further Action Plan

- Formulate a new project related to :
  - Manual/guidelines for Indonesian DLA/ PDNA
  - Manual/guidelines for the formulation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan and Money System
  - Development of training modules for Gol staff related to:
    - ✓ the implementation of DLA/PDNA ,
    - ✓ the preparation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan, and
    - ✓ the Monitoring & Evaluation for Recovery Process
- Develop pilot projects for the implementation of the PDNA using the current post-disasters recovery experience
- Calling for assistance from respective donors in supporting country policy on disaster management system, in particular for the post-disaster recovery planning, programming, budgeting, and monitoring system

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## Closing Remarks

- Post-disaster needs assessment is the most important step towards an effective post-disaster recovery process
- Needs assessment will be instrumental in the formulation of recovery plans, therefore it needs to be simple, flexible, adoptable, and adjustable to the real needs for further recovery process
- The master plan or action plan for recovery process is the most important document towards a better and effective execution of rehabilitation and reconstruction, as well as an efficient funding disbursement for the activities
- To guarantee the recovery process as assessed and planned, it is required to develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation system for post-disaster recovery process
- The assistance from respective donor agencies, particularly UNDP, EC, World Bank, and other respective parties on PDNA initiative will be required for the implementation of recovery process in Indonesia post-disaster areas.
- Indonesian experiences in managing PDNA in various post-disaster practices might be shared to other developing countries with similar characteristics

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**Thank You**

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