



National and Sub-National Interface in Mainstreaming DRR in Indonesia

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Indonesia's disaster risk feature that necessitate the sub-national implementation

- A vast country with many types and frequent disasters
- Each locality has unique risk profiles
- Community - based and local wisdom are important component of DRR
- Sophisticated national DM system is not evenly implemented at local level
- Local Government Units (LGUs) perceives DRM simply as “response” that it is “responsibility of national government”



The drivers for DRR mainstreamed into local government and agencies?

- Political commitment
 - Local Autonomy Law 32/2004 amended 23/2014
 - Disaster Management Law 24/2007
- National DM Plan requires DRR mainstreaming in local development planning
- When DRR is part of development, it follows the bottom up - top down dev. planning mechanisms
- HFA has a central component on local implementation
- Risks and disasters are mostly local level, only some major ones are national level.
- LGUs know the local risks and may have the risk reduction solutions



Policy, institutional and programmatic instruments for DRR mainstreaming at local level

- Integrate DRR into national dev. planning (RPJMN) with clear roles assignment to local governments.
- Tripartite coordination among BNPB, BAPPENA, and Min of Internal Affairs (national -local division of roles and responsibilities, authorisation for local expenditures)
- Voluntary establishment of local DM agencies (BPBD)
- Development of local DM plans
- Transfer of resources (funds, skills through training programmes, equipment) from National to local DM Agencies
- Integrated disaster monitoring and reporting
- Establishment of sub-national hubs



Some success stories

- 80% of LGUs established local DM agencies with local budgets augmented by national allocation
- Local government growing confidence to undertake DM tasks. Some disasters are declared as “local level disasters”
- For the last 5 years, increasingly the BNPB is performing quality assurance, supportive and augmentation roles
- 5 Yr DRM Plan is in place with significant increase in DM budget allocation including those for LGUs
- A number of localities are taking on DRR as substantive political platform for electoral campaigns

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4496



ending issues and challenges

There are gaps in policy coordination of
DDB, BAPPENAS, and MOHA

Further and more definite resources
allocation is needed to strengthen the
commitments of LGUs to DRR

Greater involvement of LGU officials and specialists
attended the DM sustainability

Challenge in consistent and comparable
inter-agency monitoring and reporting