Role of National Government in Urban Resilience

Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority
Resilience cities/districts in Indonesia

Cities/Districts that are able to withstand, absorb, adapt to and recover from the effects of disasters in a timely and efficient manner, while retaining basic structures and functions.
INCORPORATED GLOBAL COMMITMENT INTO NATIONAL AGENDA

MID-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2020-2024

DM MASTERPLAN 2020-2044

DM NATIONAL PLAN 2020-2024
Governance in disaster management measurement through INDONESIAN DISASTER RISK INDEX (IRBI)

RISK (R) = HxV/C

- 2013
- DECREASES
- 2020 (9.45%)
strategy

Internalise the agenda of DRR and DM National into Local Development Plan

Local

LOCAL DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

MUNICIPAL SPATIAL PLANNING

DISASTER RISKS INDEX (IRBI)

National

DM MASTERPLAN 2020-2044

DM NATIONAL PLAN 2020-2024

RPJMN

RKPD

RENSTRA

RENJA K/L

LOCAL DM PLAN

RPJMD

RKPD

RENSTRA

RENJA
Interconnection between DM Planning and in Development System
The implementation of MCR in Indonesia has been started since 2012. It was piloted with LGSAT.

Every year, more and more municipalities join the implementation.

In 2016, the first province (in the world), Central Java Province, declared the commitment. The declaration was led by the Governor of Central Java Province, followed by 34 municipalities in Central Java.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (LGSAT)</th>
<th>Year (LGSAT)</th>
<th>Year (SC)</th>
<th>Year (SC)</th>
<th>Year (LUI BNPB)</th>
<th>Year (SC)</th>
<th>Year (SC)</th>
<th>Year (SC PHA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
MCR IN Indonesia (2012-2020)
The Governor of Central Java, together with local actors in all municipalities in Central Java had committed to build resilience in their areas. They also build network for resilience cities.

Wonogiri, 27 November 2015
- There was a collaboration project between BNPB and UNDRR, funded by European Union
- Cilacap Regency Action plan document is created during the project
- This project is part of DRR-based development internalisation to the regent and related stakeholders
- Its local facilitator (Andi, BPBD Cilacap) has opportunity to share his experiences in South Korea and Mongolia

RESULT FOR SCORECARD: 340/590
During pandemic Covid-19

• In early 2020, the pandemic Covid-19 challenges all governmental bodies and disaster management needs to adapt to the emergence of Covid – 19.

• UNDRR released a new tools (with the addendum for Covid-19). Indonesia succeed to do a pilot project in 4 municipalities with health addendum.
SCORECARD ASSESSMENT WITH PUBLIC HEALTH ADDENDUM (2020)

KOTA SAMARINDA

KOTA SEMARANG

KAB. LUMAJANG

KAB. BADUNG
BNPB created a manual for Scorecard assessment in Bahasa Indonesia to help facilitators and stakeholders in the discussion process. It is also consisted of the translation of the Scorecard tools.

This book can be a “checklist” or guideline in designing DRR programme in local areas.
KOTA SAMARINDA
KOTA SEMARANG
KAB. LUMAJANG
KAB. BADUNG
Indonesian NDMA registers its service in the MCR2030 website to enlarge the coverage of support from national government.

Scorecard tools in Bahasa Indonesia is also available in that service.
Local govt(s). sends a letter to the Director of Strategic Development BNPB (mentioning their interest to join the campaign)

Support local government to do City Stage Assessment (via MCR2030 website)

Reply letter, including the prospective schedule for audiency

Audiency with local leader(s)

Choosing partners & facilitators for further technical activities

Detil assessment (SPDAB/scorecard, etc)

Develop action plans

Joining the MCR2030 campaign

Action plan implementation

Brainstorming:
- Local leader vision and mission
- City Stage Assessment Result
- Follow up plans

Support local government to do City Stage Assessment (via MCR2030 website)

Reply letter, including the prospective schedule for audiency

Audiency with local leader(s)

Choosing partners & facilitators for further technical activities

Detil assessment (SPDAB/scorecard, etc)

Develop action plans

Joining the MCR2030 campaign

Action plan implementation

Brainstorming:
- Local leader vision and mission
- City Stage Assessment Result
- Follow up plans
Roll out for MCR2030

• Bali Province for MCR2030 roll out. This will be a pilot project on how national government engage local governments to join MCR with the new scheme. In this case, we emphasize the role of governor in between national and municipality level. This pilot is also part of the road to GP22 that will be held in Bali.

• The national government encourage active participation to join MCR2030 campaign. Kota Makassar has shared its interest to join MCR2030 campaign.

• BNPB engages DFAT to support 400 municipalities in MCR2030 campaign.
Key Lessons

• Active communication between national government with local level government
• Political will (major or regent)
• Collaboration between national government with other parties (pentahelix – NGOs, academia, business sector, media)
WAY FORWARD MCR IN INDONESIA

2021
All municipalities (cities/regions) in Bali Province participate in MCR

2024
All Provinces and several municipalities (cities/regions) in Indonesia has committed to MCR and implement the programmes.

2030
All municipalities (cities/regions) in Indonesia joins MCR programmes.
Upcoming event

- The targeted participants MCR are the local government in Bali Province
- The targeted output is the understanding of MCR2030 roll out and the role of local-level government to join the campaign
Future Challenges

- The Paradigm of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is still understood in a sense that only response (limited way) even though it has been mandated in Law 24/2007 as a comprehensive management, it is not yet considered a development investment.
- **The area of Indonesia is very wide** which causes a unique challenge in disaster management especially in terms of accessibility.
- Disasters disrupt economic growth targets, reduce welfare
- The threat of future disasters is increasing due to **climate change (emerging risk)**
- The population exposed to the threat of disaster is very large and growing (**urbanization and increasing demand for land**).
Disaster management planning (DM Plan, Contingency Plan, Recovery Plan) is still limited and has not been implemented properly (partly as a document) not yet integrated with regional planning.

Spatial policies that are sensitive to DRR have not yet been fully implemented.

Disaster events can be triggered by environmental problems (environmental degradation)

Infrastructure development in development can create new risks if it is not adjusted with good disaster risk planning and management.

Lack of financial budget in local areas

The implementation of Disaster Management by multi-stakeholders has not been planned and integrated as expected. (cross-sectoral and institutional coordination)
Thank You