



Yogyakarta (Java), Indonesia

Local progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (First Cycle)

Name of focal point: Regina Rahadi
Organization: United Nations Development Programme
Support to National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)
Title/Position: Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator
E-mail address: regina.rahadi@gmail.com
Telephone: +62 811 181 267

Reporting period: First Cycle (2011-2013)
Last updated on: 18 March 2013
Print date: 18 March 2013
Reporting language: English

A Local HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/>

Priority for Action 1

Ensure that disaster reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

Core Indicator 1.1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

How well are local organizations (including local government) equipped with capacities (knowledge, experience, official mandate) for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation?

Description:

Description of Progress and Achievements (300 words max)- Progress The Office for Marine and Fishery Affairs, which has been tasked with managing DRR-CCA at coastal areas, implemented three programs: fishery, marine and economic empowerment. Activities include navigation training for fishers, empowerment of fisher groups through reforestation of coastal areas with fir trees and mangroves as part of the effort to reduce risks and adapt to changing climate. The Provincial Office for Marine and Fishery Affairs also took part in the economic recovery of communities affected by Merapi eruption of 2010 through a number of economic empowerment activities at the temporary shelters. / Challenge Among the private sector, disaster-related programs were mostly in the form of emergency response and have not covered disaster risk reduction. DRR is a relatively new issue and not many people understand this issue. Community members considered that the government has not implement measures to anticipate prolonged drought, although such kind of hazard has been in existence for several years. As a consequence, communities face difficulty in meeting their needs for food and other economic needs. / Plan Empowerment of provincial and district DM agencies as coordinator in DRR through capacity building programs for staff or facilities. Since most areas in the Special Region of Yogyakarta are easily accessible, enhancement of transportation and communication may become the key capital in strengthening coordination in DRR.?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

To what extent do partnerships exist between communities, private sector and local

authorities to reduce risk?

Description:

Progress The Provincial Office for Marine and Fishery Affairs worked with universities through Mina Bahari (lit. marine fishery) Forum in facilitating fisher groups to anticipate the impacts of climate change. In addition to that, in the context of DRR there has been the DRR Forum in the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) that involves local government offices, NGOs and universities. Members of this forum actively interact with each other not only in disaster situation but also while there is no disaster. / **Challenge** The private sector/companies including financial institutions like banks have not been involved in the coordination of the Provincial DRR Forum. The private sector has mostly been active in providing humanitarian aids in times of emergency through their CSR programs. There has not been any significant involvement in DRR, probably due to lack of information dissemination about this issue. / **Plan** Active involvement of the private sector/companies in DRR Forum.

Core Indicator 1.2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

How far does the local government have access to adequate financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities?

Description:

Progress The Provincial Middle-term Development Plan (RPJMD) has accommodated DRR. Experiences from the need to spend substantial budget for post-disaster reconstruction in Yogyakarta have made the government realized the need to invest in DRR programs as a long-term investment in development to protect the community and save on future reconstruction needs. The government has also allocated on call budgets that could be accessed by the government in times of emergency. Coordination with the private sector and the banking sector has been made to provide waiver of loans for disaster-affected people and assistance for livelihood activities. / **Challenge** There is no database on budget sources available that could be accessed for DRR. Also, the level of on-call budgets allocated by local governments often does not comensurate with the level of risks faced in the regions. / **Plan** Endorsement of the Local Action Plan for DRR by the local government and separate budget line for disaster management and risk reduction need to be established in the overall budget. Increased attention to DRR to build resilience to disaster. The local DM Agency will legalize the budget.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

To what degree does the local government allocate sufficient financial resources to carry out DRR activities, including effective disaster response and recovery?

Description:

Progress There has been hazard mapping and risk assessment done by the World Bank for rehabilitation and reconstruction There have been efforts by the government to allocate financial resources for DRR activities through the local government budget (APBD) although separate budget line for disaster-related programs has not existed. / Challenge Budget for disaster-related programs has still been included in other programs that are not specifically DRR (with no specific independent budget line). Although may be considered as unessential, without specific independent budget line for DRR, it would be difficult for local governments to develop and implement DRR programs in a rapid and dynamic manner. ????? / Plan Make sure that there will be specific independent budget line for DRR, so that DRR/DM-related activities may be programmed for pre-, during and post-disaster phases.

Core Indicator 1.3

Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

How much does the local government support vulnerable local communities (particularly women, elderly, infirmed, children) to actively participate in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation processes?

Description:

Progress Support from the government to vulnerable communities has yet to be enhanced. To date empowerment of vulnerable groups such as people with disability has mostly been done by NGOs working in the related field such as YAKKUM. The government still experiences lack of human and financial resources. The government still needs to be strengthened. The presence of NGOs working towards empowering vulnerable groups may provide a model for the engagement of vulnerable groups in DRR. Several NGOs such as YAKKUM have gained mandate and developed special expertise in programs related to rehabilitation of people with disability and empowerment of this group as part of the effort of DRR mainstreaming. These institutions coordinate with the government to mainstream community-based rehabilitation into government programs for people with disability, including inclusive

DRR (advocacy), although this is still limited to several areas (pilot projects). For the elderly, Posyandu (integrated health service) programs for the elderly have been initiated in post-disaster areas. / Challenge Capacity building for government to empower vulnerable groups as key actors in DRR and to encourage participation of vulnerable groups in all DRR processes. The integrated health service programs for the elderly have only been focused on general health of the elderly, and have not included strengthening of their participation in DRR program planning. On the other hand, participation of people with disability in DRR has not been widely happened; only limited to certain areas that have just been affected by disaster (the results mentioned during the group discussion refer mostly to those achieved by YAKKUM) / Plan Implementation or risk-sensitive building programs for government through cooperation with players working in the empowerment of vulnerable groups and provision of access to vulnerable groups in DRR through more intensive information dissemination and promotion of their active participation in relevant activities.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

To what extent does the local government provide training in risk reduction for local officials and community leaders?

Description:

Progress Most local government units in the Province of DIY have conducted training programs on DRR for their officials. Besides training, several institutions have allocated routine budget for awareness raising for DRR like for instance in Education and Training Agency. Disaster education has also been provided for village leaders in the form of disaster training and simulations, including for head of sub-villages in hazard prone areas such as Kaliurang (on the hillsides of Merapi Volcano). Communities in coastal areas have also been provided with DRR education. / Challenge DRR training and education have not been organized regularly due to budget limitation in the regular budget. Specific allocations for capacity building are generally very limited. Higher ranking officials have their own already packed structural as well as administrative duties, so it would be difficult to expect transfer of knowledge to lower ranking officials. / Plan Nurture a culture of safety and DRR practices through consistent leadership and role model at all levels. From the policy perspective, implement a reward and punishment scheme in formulation of policies, mechanisms and systems that will promote consistent DRR practices.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

How regularly does the local government conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local communities?

programs include cultural diversity issues	no
--	----

programs are sensitive to gender perspectives

no

Description:

? Progress Training programs have been conducted for journalists and media on DRR with expectation that the press may serve as a medium of information dissemination to communities. Information dissemination on DRR to community members has been done through television, radio and print media. In addition to that, various different DRR-related workshops and training programs have been delivered to communities although this has mostly been done by NGOs. / Challenge Utilization of public spaces to convey DRR messages to communities is still limited and the government has not included DRR into regular government public communication since DRR issues have not been priority and attention has only been paid whenever a disaster occurs. / Plan Socialization of DRR and optimizing community programs in public places as well as to policy makers in the private sector to raise awareness of DRR and the benefit of being involved in such programs. ?

Core Indicator 1.4

A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved: 1

To what extent does the local government participate in the national DRR planning?

Description:

? Progress The model employed in dealing with the 2006 earthquake in Yogyakarta has inspired the country in terms of its rapid conclusion in housing rehabilitation and reconstruction that involved the multi-stakeholders, particularly community's participation. Communities and the provincial government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta have actively contributed in national policy formulation through discussions on several draft DM regulations. In terms of planning, national-level planning is mostly done exclusively. The results, however, are used as reference. / Challenge The Local Action Plan for DRR and DM Plan have been in existence as draft that have yet to be endorsed. There needs to be more commitment and political will from the government to improve DRR legislation. / Plan Acceleration of DRR legislation in Yogyakarta and more active involvement in contributing to policy formulation and planning processes at the national level.?

Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Core Indicator 2.1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

To what degree does the local government conducted thorough disaster risk assessments for key vulnerable development sectors in your local authority?

Description:

? Progress DIY Province has possessed Disaster Management Plan for 2011-2016 that cover 12 hazards, equipped with risk maps for the provincial level. These initiatives constitute efforts to establish a strong basis for the conduct of disaster management and reduce vulnerability of the people in Yogyakarta that mostly live in hazard prone areas. Information is available on the status of the environment, ground water subduction, and water, land and air pollution. Disaster-related data at the DI Yogyakarta Province is available with Indonesian Disaster Data and Information (Data Informasi dan Bencana Indonesia/DIBI) that are accessible to the public and a website on environment-related issues is available at blh.jogjaprov@go.id. Capacity building for communities at the local level has been carried out through Desa Tangguh program in 5 villages from 156 villages targeted by the government. / Challenge As a policy basis in disaster management, the Local Action Plan for DRR of the province has not been officially endorsed. Community's participation in risk assessment has been lacking due to lack of information dissemination and uneven level of awareness of DRR. Engagement of other parties such as the business/private sector has also been limited, although it is realized that the private sector may become a potential partner in disaster risk reduction due to the resources they have. Availability of disaster database as a source of information that may be accessed by the public has been constrained by delay in updating due to lack of human resources. / Plan Stronger synergy between the government, the private sector and community has always been promoted to maximize performance in disaster management and strengthen vulnerable development sectors. Capacity building for communities through Resilient Village Program needs to be accelerated with many different strategies of dissemination in collaboration with relevant parties in the government or non-government partners working in community empowerment. Easy access by the communities to disaster related data and information needs to be enhanced with availability of regularly updated data supported with adequate human resources.?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

To what extent are these risk assessments regularly updated, e.g. annually or on a bi-annual basis?

Description:

? Progress The Indonesian Disaster Information and Database is jointly managed by different local government offices. Data are regularly updated and easily accessible by the public at dibi.jogjaprov.go.id. To ensure that all achievements have been documented well, progress in risk assessment is reported in an annual basis to the Provincial Planning Board/Bappeda of DIY Province. / Challenge Although DIBI has been available and updated regularly, changes in the data have yet to be factored in into disaster risk analysis due to constraints such as human resource capacity, data updating and the scale of the maps and the scale of data available. The data updating done still does not reflect DRR discourse. / Plan There needs to be human resource capacity building in DIBI management in order that data updating may be done in a timely manner and appropriate to the changes of data in real world. To input the data into the disaster risk analysis mechanism, there needs to be synchronization of the scale of the data and the scale of the maps.?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

How well are disaster risk assessments incorporated into all relevant local development planning on a consistent basis?

Description:

? Progress Several initiatives have been linked to DRR, such as construction of biopores, Building Codes, land use and SPAH, and whenever there is a big disaster such as the recent Merapi eruption, the results of the local risk assessment will be reviewed. The Provincial Planning Board/Bappeda has developed instruments to integrate DRR into middle-term/RPJMD and annual development plan/RKP that are then distributed to all government institution for implementation. DRR has become an integral part of the Local Regulation No. 2/2010 on the Provincial Spatial Plan/RTRW and efforts are under way to promote development that has a DRR perspective. Challenge DRR inspired development has not been too much implemented as most planners and implementers have not understood comprehensively the issue. In addition to that, policy on mainstreaming of DRR has not been consistent and sustainable, as well as binding all stakeholders. In development planning, certain parties still propose risky development initiatives such as activities that neglect environmental factors. Plan Increase understanding of DRR as one important

perspective in preparing development work plan. The Provincial Planning Board/Bappeda has to optimize its role in ensuring that DRR may be understood and used by local government offices in development planning. The process will also need the support of stakeholders outside the government, particularly in the integration of DRR into development.?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

To what extent have local schools, hospitals and health facilities received special attention for "all hazard" risk assessments in your local authority?

Schools	no
Hospitals/ health facilities	no

Description:

? Progress Risk analysis has been carried out in a number of schools that have been affected by disaster but not in a comprehensive manner. Internally schools have also developed risk reduction programs such as children health clinic. Schools that are situated in rural areas tend to have closer relationship with communities living nearby and village people usually engage local schools in their risk reduction activities, such as involving them in disaster simulation in Merapi Volcano areas. The local education office has integrated DRR into formal school education through their curriculum, although the implementation has only been limited to several schools such as through Disaster Prepared School program (Sekolah Siaga Bencana/SSB) in Bantul and Sleman District. The Central Government has issued a circular letter on Safe School and there has been regulation of BNPB on Safe Schools. In the health sector, every hospital has to formulate its Hospital Disaster Plan, contingency plan and disaster prepared doctors program in bigger hospitals. / Challenge Awareness of risk has not been in the people's mindset and people have not always realized that disaster risk reduction is the obligation of all people. Budget has always become a problem in complying with prevailing rules and regulations. Policies in integrating DRR into school education need to be fine tuned to the specific local characteristics of the local schools to make more successful implementation. / Plan DRR education in schools can be made into local curriculum content that is in harmony with specific characteristics of the local schools. Related to the health sector, it will be necessary to make sure that disaster-resilience related documents prepared for hospitals can be applied well.?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

How safe are all main schools, hospitals and health facilities from disasters so that they have the ability to remain operational during emergencies?

Schools	no
Hospitals/ health facilities	no

Description:

? Progress I has been made obligatory for all hospitals to formulate their contingency plan and Hospital Disaster Plan (HDP) as a preparation to face disaster emergency situation. At the Central Hospital there is a program called Disaster Prepared Doctors Program. Routine procedures to respond to emergency have been performed in hospitals such as fire drill. Some schools have developed their contingency plans to face emergency situation. / Challenge There has been lack of personnel's participation in disaster preparedness due to lack of awareness and understanding of the need to build preparedness internally among the relevant stakeholders. Preparedness-related instruments already prepared still require strong commitment for implementation by local governments including through bigger budgets in the local government budget/APBD for preparedness building. / Plan Preparedness plan needs to be developed to anticipate all crisis situations by engaging all relevant parties to support hospitals and schools. The budget for contingency plans in schools needs to be allocated in School Budget Plans. To ensure that hospitals being built will comply with the prevailing safety laws and regulations, there needs to be close monitoring of law enforcement and policy implementation.

Core Indicator 2.2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 2.3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved: 5

To what extent are early warning centres established, adequately staffed (or on-call

personnel) and well resourced (power back ups, equipment redundancy etc) at all times?

Description:

? Progress Nearly all hazards have their own early warning system, including contagious disease and epidemics such as dengue and supported by the relevant personnel. For volcanic eruption hazard, in addition to monitoring of volcanic activities in the caldera, cameras have been set up in rivers to monitor potential cold lahar flooding. Detecting instruments have also been installed to anticipate strong wind. All these instruments are continually improved and regularly maintained. The province has also possessed an emergency operations center to control emergency situation that is equipped with personnel and the required technology. / Challenge Limited budget to expand early warning system in terms of its coverage and system upgrading. /Plan More budget for early warning system. ?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation?

Description:

? Progress EWS instruments have been installed and reach out to the community level. Awareness has also been high in certain communities to participate in EWS. Community organizations have played a significant role in EWS chain such as through community radios that have been effective in times of crisis such as the past event with Mount Merapi eruption. / Challenge The government and communities at hazard prone areas need to provide regular maintenance of early warning system to ensure that it will function properly in times of disaster. An EWS system includes education and training for community members for disaster preparedness. The government needs to conduct continuous socialization for community members in areas prone to hazards; with specific information relevant to the characteristics of the hazards. The approach to reach out to communities needs to be improved to nurture awareness that disaster preparedness is for their own sake. / Plan Make sure the availability of funds for maintenance of EWS instruments.

Core Indicator 2.4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional/trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

How well are local government risk assessments linked to, and supportive of, risk assessments from neighbouring local authorities and state or provincial government risk management plans?

Description:

? Progress Trans-boundary issue becomes one of the key issues in DRR since disaster may affect neighboring administrative areas such as the eruption of Merapi volcano that has affected the Province of DIY and Central Java. There needs to be collaboration among parties in dealing with trans-boundary hazards. The Health Office has formulated contingency plan and there have been activities conducted by several local governments and communities such as kertamantul (waste management), Merapi Forum, Bogowonto Farmer Forum, Pawonsari (all cross-border initiatives), and joint contingency plan for rain-incited lahar flooding. Policy formulation at the provincial level has involved the participation of the districts and city in DIY. / Challenge Each local government has its own way of viewing disaster and responding to it. The need for cross-sector coordination and cooperation with non-government entities has also been viewed differently. For effective implementation and enforcement, many regulations, including the Local Regulation on Spatial Planning, need to involve parties outside the government in the formulation and execution. / Plan Synchronization of the roles of the stakeholders to make activities more effective and efficient.

Priority for Action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core Indicator 3.1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).

Level of Progress achieved: 2

How regularly does the local government communicate to the community, information on local hazard trends and risk reduction measures (e.g. using a Risk Communications Plan) including early warnings of likely hazard impact?

Description:

Progress Every local government office has its own routine activity in information dissemination in line with their key tasks and functions. DIBI as a source of disaster information may be accessed through [bpbdb.jogjaprov@go.id](mailto:jogjaprov@go.id). / Challenge In the implementation of their work, local government offices have their own specific tasks and functions. Hence, it would be difficult for them to respond rapidly to communities' needs in DRR. Pre-disaster activities tend to be limited due to lack of integration of DRR into local government work plan that may be caused by limited understanding and awareness of the benefit of DRR. / Plan Looking for a model of communication and information dissemination that is effective, efficient, and communicative, and ensuring that information dissemination to communities is integrated into the work plan of relevant local government offices.

Core Indicator 3.2

School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

To what degree do local schools and colleges include courses, education or training in disaster risk reduction (including climate related risks) as part of the education curriculum?

Description:

? Progress Nearly all universities have established their research centers, graduate program in disaster management, and community development programs in hazard-prone areas, poverty-stricken villages, remote areas, and the like. Many schools have integrated DRR into core subjects as well as extra-curricular subjects. / Challenge The information and knowledge disseminated through the education sector have not been utilized widely and regularly. Integration of DRR into the local curriculum needs to be reviewed for the potential of putting extra burden on the existing instructional system. / Plan Integration of DRR into school curriculum needs to be done by way of inserting DRR materials into existing subjects without the necessity of dedicating more hours and budget.

Core Indicator 3.3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 3.4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

-- No questions related to local context --

Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core Indicator 4.1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

How well integrated are local government DRR policies, strategies and implementation plans with existing environmental development and natural resource management plans?

Description:

? Progress The provincial middle-term development plan has already covered DRR factors and the Local Regulation No. 8/2012 has mandated disaster risk analysis as a prerequisite in development activities. There have also been zoning regulations for areas in the vicinity of Merapi Volcano and the coastal areas. / Challenge Abuse of authority in issuing permits for development activities has further worsened environmental degradation such as, for instance, construction of hotels in river basin areas and dumping of industrial waste to the rivers. Different opinions towards environmental conservation and vested interests of the sectors have undermined good management of natural resources. / Plan Efforts will need to be done to closely monitor participatory development planning processes to ensure synchronization between the programs planned and the budget allocated; also to ensure that lack of budget will not become the reasons to justify development that increase environmental degradation.?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

How far do land use policies and planning regulations for housing and development infrastructure take current and projected disaster risk (including climate related risks) into account?

housing	no
---------	----

communication	no
transportation	no
energy	no

Description:

? Progress Rules and regulations as well as policies have been established for this purpose, but the implementation has not been optimal and not all districts/cities enforce risk-sensitive policies. Implementation of risk-sensitive development has only been strongly enforced in urban areas, but not in rural areas. There are regulations related to spatial planning, environmental impact assessment, radio frequency permit, transportation route permit, vehicle safety inspection, that have all considered risk factors. / Challenge? Monitoring of law enforcement has been less than optimal and substantial number of development projects still does not comply to risk sensitive principles and the prevailing regulations. Abuse of authority is still rampant in permitting risky development projects. Level of awareness of disaster risks that is still low and the absence of sanctions for non-compliance have also become the reasons for rampant infringement of the laws. / Plan To ensure law enforcement and policy implementation, monitoring needs to be done appropriately. Policy implementation will need to be watched closely and future policies need to cover modern infrastructures that are climate resilient.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

How well are risk-sensitive land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes enforced across all development zones and building types?

Description:

? Progress The government has enacted Environment Impact Analysis regulation that also includes disaster risk analysis and regular monitoring of activities that may create adverse impacts on the environment. There is also Local Regulation No. 2 Year 2010 on Spatial Pattern and Building Structure. The more technical standard operating procedure has been developed with a DRR perspective. The other progress is the availability of a hotline for redressal or report of violation of environmental laws and a plan to manage river basin in three rivers. / Challenge Policy implementation has often been biased by vested interests. Lack of clarity in decentralization and regional autonomy regime has also made the districts not complying with the Spatial Plan already made at the provincial level. / Plan Monitoring of law enforcement needs to be enhanced through the formation of a law enforcement task force in the field. Inter-district coordination forum needs to be strengthened as part of the effort to engage all stakeholders, as all parties are responsible in monitoring the enforcement of laws and

regulations related to development. Review of existing laws and regulations also has to be conducted regularly to ensure improvement.?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

How strong are existing regulations (e.g. land use plans, building codes etc) to support disaster risk reduction in your local authority?

Description:

? Progress There have been several regulations related to development such as spatial planning that regulates land use and Governor Regulation No. 26 Year 2010 on the Administrative Sanctions for Infringement of Environmental Laws. The provincial government has also introduced designated zonation for industry, farming and residence. It pays serious attention to the existence of traditional markets and limits permits for modern markets in the same areas. /Challenge Violations of laws by certain government officials or by community members, inaction of the government, vested interests and conflicting regulations have hampered the enforcement of these regulations. / Plan There needs to be controlling regulations over development activities that are equipped with strong sanctions for infringement. All stakeholders particularly academicians and experts need to be engaged in formulation of such regulations.?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

To what degree does the local government support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?

forests	no
coastal zones	no
wetlands	no
water resources	no
river basins	no
fisheries	no

Description:

? Progress There have been local rules and regulations that are related to environmental management such as the Spatial Planning regulation, Provincial Regulation on the Management of Dangerous and Poisonous Waste, DIY Governor Regulation No. 6 Year 2009 on the Waste Water Minimime (W2M) program and the obligation to include disaster risk analysis in development process. / Challenge Limited understanding of the need for environmental conservation by the government as policy maker, implementing and monitoring agent on one side and entities involved in development and economic actors on the other side, which have been made more complex by the vested interests of the communities and private sector that sometimes put excessive burden on the environment. / Plan There needs to be a deep analysis on development planning to make sure that development will not affect an adverse impact on the environment and the ecosystem. Also there needs to be a contingency plan to face the adverse impacts of development. Instruments for monitoring of development processes need to be prepared to minimize development failures.?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

How much do civil society organizations and citizens participate in the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?

Description:

? Progress Communities have realized the functions and benefits that local natural resources may provide them with, so they use these resources in a responsible way. In doing their mining activities, for instance, local community members are aware of the risks they are facing, so they conduct mining activities in a limited manner, for fear of triggering hazards that may affect themselves. Many initiatives in conserving the environment and ecosystem have been done by communities. / Challenge The need for fulfilling livelihoods and economic needs sometimes becomes the reasons for certain members of the community to perform activities that may damage the environment and ecosystem. Natural resources exploited by the private sector tend to be overexploited to maximize profits gained by investors, and this has sometimes put excessive burden on the environment and ecosystem. To reduce the excessive burden on the environment due to economic activities, there needs to be external powers to control and monitor such as from academicians and university. / Plan Support initiatives by communities to manage the environment and ecosystem through development planning processes, budgeting, policies, media and provision of sanctions.

Level of Progress achieved: 1

How much does the private sector participate in the implementation of environmental and ecosystems management plans in your local authority?

Description:

? Progress The private sector has been involved in the management of the environment and ecosystem only in a limited manner. Awareness of the need to protect the environment is still low, besides the fact that many private sector companies focus on seeking profits with sometimes taking no notice of the environment. / Challenge Private sector's corporate social responsibility has mostly been focused on emergency response and post disaster interventions, with limited activities in DRR. In Yogyakarta, however, there are many private enterprises that have shown concerns over disaster-affected people, so opportunities are abound to engage them in DRR. ????? / Plan Prepare legislation on the roles of CSR in disaster that may guide relevant stakeholders to realize that DRR may become an effective strategy to reduce disaster impacts and engage the private sector in DRR.?

Core Indicator 4.2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

What is the scope of financial services (e.g. saving and credit schemes, macro and micro-insurance) available to vulnerable and marginalised households for pre- disaster times?

Description:

? Progress The government has initiated numerous micro-credit initiatives for community groups as part of economic empowerment effort. This is usually implemented at the village level, also as part of strengthening the economic capacity of vulnerable families. / Challenge Financial services have not been established in the framework of disaster risk reduction. Also, outside the government, few parties are interested in providing financial services for vulnerable families. / Plan Management of DRR budget needs to meet the principles of accountability and anti-corruption at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

To what extent are micro finance, cash aid, soft loans, lone guarantees etc available

to affected households after disasters to restart livelihoods?

Description:

? Progress There have been financial grants for people affected by disaster, including replacement of livestock killed, based on Local Regulation of DI Yogyakarta Province No. 8 Year 2010 on Disaster Management. Budget for emergency response and disaster recovery has been substantially big, such as the budget allocated for post-disaster recovery from Merapi volcanic eruption that was disbursed in 2012 to the amount of IDR 500 billion. / Challenge Lack of monitoring of budget flow to ensure that the financial assistance provided will reach the right target communities. Also, there needs to be clear direction in investing in longer-term disaster risk reduction efforts. / Plan There needs to be incentive policies and mechanisms that are appropriate, for instance tax holiday/deduction for companies actively allocating financial resources for DRR programs.?

Core Indicator 4.3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.

Level of Progress achieved: 1

How well established are economic incentives for investing in disaster risk reduction for households and businesses (e.g. reduced insurance premiums for households, tax holidays for businesses)?

Description:

? Progress There has been early initiative to provide waiver of interest payment for bank loans, but not specifically for disaster risk reduction and no special incentives have been provided. In general efforts to waive interests for vehicle credit and commercial credits have been started but not for longer-term purpose of disaster risk reduction. / Challenge Intense business competition has made it difficult to allocate more resources for DRR, unless the government makes it obligatory. Insurance for natural disasters has not progressed much. / Plan Banking institution/the State Bank Indonesia, private corporations, State-owned Enterprises and other relevant parties have to ensure and prioritize DRR in their CSR programs. Natural disaster insurance scheme needs to be promoted as part of the investment in disaster risk reduction.?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

To what extent do local business associations, such as chambers of commerce and

similar, support efforts of small enterprises for business continuity during and after disasters?

Description:

? Progress Waiver of loan interests to alleviate the burden of disaster-affected communities/borrowers in their economic activities has been implemented. There are many middle/micro enterprises in Yogyakarta that need access to financing. Non-government organizations have conducted economic empowerment intervention for communities through capacity building for business continuity for communities and small business groups. The private sector through their CSR programs has also provided livelihoods empowerment programs for various different micro enterprises groups. Economic empowerment for disaster-affected communities in Yogyakarta has been relatively well-organized. / Challenge There is a problem of geographical administration constraint to mobilize assistance from the private sector if disaster occurs outside Yogyakarta. There needs to be intervention to build self-help business continuity capacity for communities in post-disaster situation in the longer-term, also as part of strengthening their economic capacity to reduce vulnerability to disaster. / Plan Enhancement of programs to empower communities and micro enterprises groups to build their livelihoods capacity and increased effectiveness in the management of assistance money.?

Core Indicator 4.4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

How adequately are critical public facilities and infrastructure located in high risk areas assessed for all hazard risks and safety?

Description:

? Progress There have been risk analysis and feasibility studies done prior to the construction of public facilities and important infrastructure, such as shown through permit documents like SIUP, HO and the like. / Challenge Not all the results of the mentioned analysis for construction are implemented due to weaknesses in supervision and the absence of sanctions. Budget constraints have also become other obstacles in monitoring and supervision. / Plan Implementation of Joint Committee of International Accreditation (JCI) for hospitals.?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

How adequate are the measures that are being undertaken to protect critical public facilities and infrastructure from damage during disasters?

Description:

? Progress Budgets have been allocated for maintenance of government buildings. Some private-sector facilities have been insured. The Governor/provincial DM Agency has circulated a letter that orders evacuation routes in offices and several other safety requirements in public facilities such as fire extinguishers. / Challenge Lack of budget from the government for maintenance of public facilities and maintenance has not been in the priority list in many government offices. Public facilities and government offices have seldom been insured. There needs to be rules on the obligation to insure public facilities. / Plan The laws and regulations that stipulate safety and security in public facilities need to be strengthened to provide safety of the facilities and their users. Related to the budget constraint faced by the government for maintenance, there needs to be collaboration with external parties for maintenance of public facilities and insurance for physical public infrastructures as a form of investment security.?

Core Indicator 4.5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

How well are disaster risk reduction measures integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities (i.e. build back better, livelihoods rehabilitation)?

Description:

? Progress There has been post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction plan formulated after disaster. It has been developed under the principles of Building back better, so it is prohibited to build houses and public facilities in 3rd level hazard-prone areas (most dangerous areas due to their proximity to Merapi Volcano). To accelerate the economic recovery of survivors, seed capitals, training and coaching have been provided to support local livelihoods. / Challenge Some members of the community still reside in the prohibited areas, including near river basin of rivers from Mount Merapi, due to the demand of their livelihoods. / Plan The plan to relocate community members needs to be done through the appropriate approach. Capacity building for community members will include obligatory disaster training, Disaster Resilient Village Program and Disaster Prepared Village Program. ?

Core Indicator 4.6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development

projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

To what degree do local government or other levels of government have special programs in place to regularly assess schools, hospitals and health facilities for maintenance, compliance with building codes, general safety, weather-related risks etc.?

Schools	no
Hospitals/ health facilities	no

Description:

? Progress The Research and Development Unit of the Provincial Education Office has regularly assess schools as part of the program of school development. Hospitals take part in the Patient Safety Program, which is a program to protect patients from infection and disaster impacts, which has been piloted in a number of hospitals and will soon be obligatory for all hospitals. / Challenge The introduction of disaster risk reduction materials into the curriculum has further burdened the already over-loaded curriculum. The case is also true with the addition of a program in DRR in hospitals that may not readily be implemented due to lack of commitment from relevant parties. Introduction of new programs may put extra burden on the budget of schools and hospitals if the programs do not come with additional budget allocation. / Plan Encourage the commitment of stakeholders in implementing programs through coaching and monitoring the programs implemented to regularly see progress and constraints and conduct improvement.

Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core Indicator 5.1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 5.2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

How regularly are training drills and rehearsal carried out with the participation of relevant government, non-governmental, local leaders and volunteers?

Description:

? Progress Integrated disaster exercises are being done at least 10 times in one year (at the sub-village, village, district and province levels) and they include exercise in lahar flooding disaster, Merapi eruption, tsunami, landslide and Winongo river flooding. These exercises are organized with the engagement of the private sector, government and communities. The health sector is also conducting routine disaster drills in health facilities. / Challenge To ensure community's preparedness to face disaster, disaster preparedness exercises need to be done regularly at the community level. Efforts need also to be done to encourage communities to conduct exercises on their own, even when there is no budget support from external parties. / Plan The conduct of regular disaster exercises at the community level and change awareness for self-funded disaster preparedness measures. ?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

How available are key resources for effective response, such as emergency supplies, emergency shelters, identified evacuation routes and contingency plans at all times?

Stockpiles of relief supplies	no
Emergency shelters	no
Safe evacuation routes identified	no
Contingency plan or community disaster preparedness plan for all major hazards	no

Description:

Progress Relevant provincial offices, in line with their key duties and functions, have prepared the necessary stockpiling for effective emergency response. The Office for Social Affairs, for instance, prepares buffer stock, side dishes, cookware, foodware, kidware and tents. For food security, the province has allocated 200 tons of rice and the local governments have a stock of 60 tons of rice. On-call or contingency budget is available to purchase food other than staple food during emergency and to prepare temporary shelters for a number of hazards. Contingency plans have been developed in the District of Kulon Progo and Gunung Kidul. / Challenge There are still obstacles in the coordination among local government offices. Review of contingency plans, which has to be done annually, has not been done due to budget constraint. For gender-sensitive response, regulation has been available but it has yet to be implemented. / Plan Fulfillment of basic needs (food and non-food) of disaster survivors during emergency needs to comply with the prevailing BNPB regulations and coordination among sectors and different institutions need to be enhanced.

Level of Progress achieved: 5

To what extent does the local government have an emergency operations centre (EOC) and/or an emergency communication system?

Description:

? Progress Emergency operations center has been available at the provincial level under the Local DM Agency, not as an independent unit. The EOC is manned by personnels working 24 hours x 7 days with sufficient facilities (buildings and instruments). I has been with standard operating procedures and budget, and when there is no disaster the center will function as a center for database and information. / Challenge All staff members in the Emergency Operations Center have only got

temporary personnel status not regular civil servants, so the continuity of their employment is not certain. / Plan Capacity building for EOC personnel.?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

How aware are citizens of evacuation plans or drills for evacuations when necessary?

Description:

? Progress Several communities have been exposed to disaster training and evacuation drills, particularly those living in areas that have just been affected by disaster. / Challenge Budget available to conduct regular evacuation drills and disaster simulation has been very limited, while the awareness of the need to conduct regular simulations and drills have also been very low among the stakeholders. / Plan Education and training for disaster preparedness for communities have to be strengthened, through among others raising awareness about the need to be prepared to face disasters. Community members need to be encouraged to organize emergency simulations and drills on their own resources even if support from the government is not available. Communities living in hazard-prone areas need to be made aware that they are the most vulnerable parties that would be exposed to disaster first. ?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

To what degree does the Contingency Plan (or similar plan) include an outline strategy for post disaster recovery and reconstruction, including needs assessments and livelihoods rehabilitation?

Description:

Progress The contingency plans have contained a plan for post-disaster basic needs assessment, but the needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction have only been identified after a disaster occurs. Documents on recovery plan and post-disaster analysis have also been available. / Challenge Over dependent on the national budget allocation has made local-level program planning difficult. Not all hazards have their own contingency plans. / Plan Improve coordination with the national government, the private sector and external parties in post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

How far are regular disaster preparedness drills undertaken in schools, hospitals and health facilities?

Schools	no
Hospitals/ health facilities	no

Description:

? Progress Hospitals have conducted disaster simulations but not in a regular basis. Many schools have also organized disaster simulations but usually in disaster-affected areas and it has not become routine actions. / Challenge Lack of commitment of program implementers since they feel that DRR-related program has only put extra burden in the budget and their duties and responsibilities. / Plan Disaster preparedness exercises in hospitals and schools need to be done regularly considering the high intensity of disaster in the area. Commitments need to be enhanced to promote bigger budget for DRR and preparedness programs

Core Indicator 5.3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

To what degree do local institutions have access to financial reserves to support effective disaster response and early recovery?

Description:

? Progress Cross-sectoral cooperation has been conducted well in disaster emergency response. The health sector, particularly local hospitals, has maintained good coordination with Central Hospital and Health Office in dealing with a disaster situation. Media in Yogyakarta has also provided a strong support in providing information about access to funds. In general inter-agency collaboration has been built through the contingency planning process, but the it is not a binding scheme. The Province of DI Yogyakarta is able to get access easily to funding sources due to the high profile of the area and the network of its people. / Challenge There has not been any legislation on cross-sectoral collaboration that is binding to all actors and parties, so people and organizations tend to move on their own initiatives. / Plan The Provincial Office for Social Affairs is in the process of building a crisis center that may become the provincial crisis center.?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

How much access does the local government have to resources and expertise to assist victims of psycho-social (psychological, emotional) impacts of disasters?

Description:

Progress Universities and many NGOs have provided access to psycho-social care for disaster survivors and the Office for Social Affairs through its Crisis Center program has conducted training for volunteers to provide psycho-social care for community members. Local hospitals also mobilize paramedics and psychiatrists to support disaster affected households. / Challenge Coordination in the provision of psycho-social care has not been working, so that there is overlapping in one area while the other areas are not covered by such service. / Plan Identify and coordinate resources and expertise in psycho-social care and put it in the relevant database and optimizing of existing resources and volunteers.

Core Indicator 5.4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

-- No questions related to local context --