Global Network for Disaster Reduction

YEU

Pandangan dari Garis Depan

(Views from the Frontline)

Views from the Frontline

COUNTRY REPORT: INDONESIA

HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION
REVIEW AT LOCAL PERSPECTIVES

PREPARED BY

YAKKUM EMERGENCY UNIT
(YEU)

Views from the Frontline

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Foreword

The project 'Views from the Frontline' is a follow up initiative of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) that has been adopted by 168 governments in the world. The Hyogo Framework for Action identifies ways to build the resilience of nations and people to disaster, that by 2005 there will be a substantial reduction in disaster losses suffered by the people and communities in the world. It is highly expected that the impact of the HFA must be felt on the ground where people who are at-risk live, eat and work. Effective implementation of the HFA will require strong accountability, based on the ability to measure progress towards objectives.

The YAKKUM Emergency Unit as the National Coordinating Organization for Indonesia has reviewed HFA implementation in several regions, i.e.: Aceh, Nias, Central Java, East Java and Yogyakarta, the Moluccas and Ambon. These areas are chosen with consideration of their geographical conditions and disaster history.

The review of the HFA implementation has been conducted through a survey with three groups of respondents; i.e. Local Government officials, Civil Society Organizations and Community Representatives. The data collected was analyzed to measure progress and identify the success factors and challenges encountered during implementation. Seminars and workshops were held to facilitate dialogues among the community, civil society organizations, government, the private sector and the media. This events discussed the progress of disaster risk reduction initiatives in Indonesia; the roles of the government, NGOs and CBOs in the implementation of DRR; the method of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction programs to access government and private sector's budget (through corporate social responsibility); and the lessons learned from DRR programs in each region.

We realize that the accomplishment of this project is far from perfect, but we hope that the review that has involved many diverse stakeholders at the local level and done in a transparent manner could contribute significantly for all DRR stakeholders.

YAKKUM Emergency Unit (YEU)
National Coordinating Organization Indonesia
Hyogo Framework of Action Review Process

Acknowledgements

The Hyogo Framework of Action review process could not be completed without the cooperation and supports from various stakeholders.

Special credit goes to Marcus C. Oxley**,** the Chairman of Global Network for Disaster Reduction, Terry Gibson and GN Secretariat team members for giving the opportunity for YEU to implement this project.

We sincerely thank Ninil R. Miftahul Jannah (Acting Chair of DRR Forum [*Forum PRB*] for 2007-2009) and Danang Samsurizal (Coordinator of DRR Forum for 2009-2012) who have been more than willing to serve as National Advisory Committee members for this survey "Views from the Frontline". The technical advice, insightful discussions and supports provided by members of the DRR Forum during the project implementation are greatly appreciated.

We would like also to express our sincerest appreciation to all our respondents from the local governments, civil society organizations and the public as well as the participants of our consultation sessions that have contributed their time to participate and support us, so that the review process could be conducted successfully.

Last but not least, the efforts of the YAKKUM Emergency Unit (YEU) staff members cannot be ignored. Special thank goes to all colleagues in the field who have assisted in the distribution of the questionnaires in their respective areas amidst the busy schedule, so that the data collection process could be done in a smooth manner. We hope that the process and the findings of the project may bring forth meaningful lessons for us.

Hepi Rahmawati
Country Coordinator for Indonesia
YAKKUM Emergency Unit

List of Acronyms

CSO
Civil Society Organizations. These can be international, national or local Non-Government Organizations and organizations that support program implementation (implementing partner). The overall profit and not-for-profit organizations are categorized as CSOs.

DRR stands for **Disaster Risk Reduction**

GN
The Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction; a network of international civil society organization that implements advocacy for disaster risk reduction policies throughout the whole world

Global Platform – Disaster Risk Reduction (GP-DRR)
The UN-ISDR periodic review process conducted every two years to report on progress towards implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

HFA
The Hyogo Framework for Action – a framework for disaster risk reduction adopted by 168 countries at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2005 in Hyogo, Japan. The Framework aims at building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters

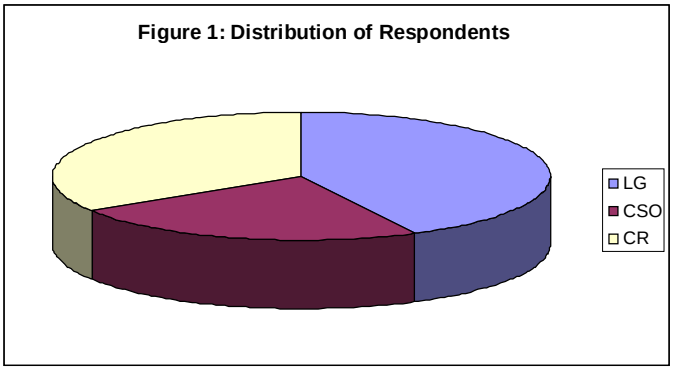
NAC
The National Advisory Committee. A committee consists of several stakeholders who voluntarily contribute their time, effort and advice to the review. The NAC for Indonesia is the DRR Forum (*Forum Pengurangan Risiko Bencana*).

NCO
The National Coordinating Organization. An organization tasked with implementing the project at the country level. YAKKUM Emergency Unit is the NCO for Indonesia.

Executive Summary

In an effort to measure the progress of HFA at the local level across developing nations and regions, GN initiated an independent, participatory action research namely "Views from the Frontline" that would involve stakeholders from the local level. The overall findings of this research would be used as an alternative to enrich the review of HFA in the United Nations Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction that was held in June 2009.

YAKKUM Emergency Unit (YEU) was selected as the NCO to implement the "Views from the Frontline" survey in Indonesia. The areas for survey included Yogyakarta, Central Java, East Java, Aceh, and Nias; with 62 participants from government representatives, 34 from CSOs and 50 from community representatives. The number of areas and respondents were limited due to time and resource constraints. The survey was focused on disaster prone areas and communities living in these areas. It is interesting to note that the local governments participate more enthusiastically in this survey than civil society organizations.

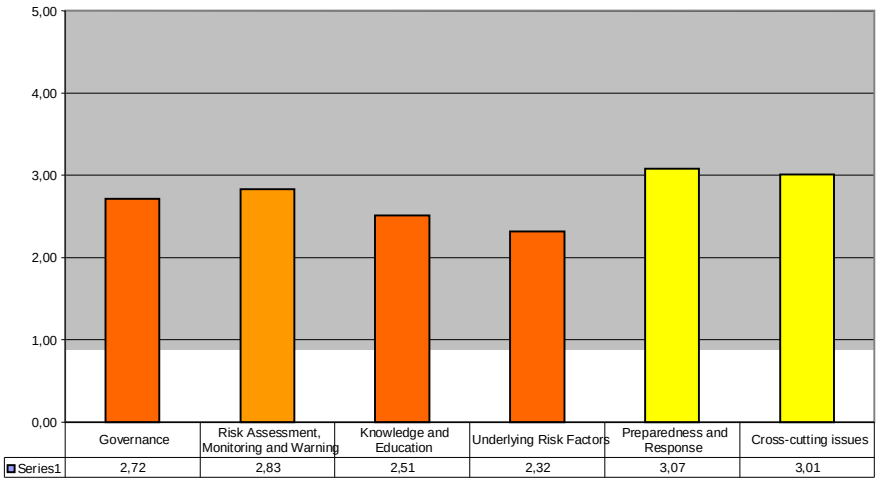


Notes:
- LG: Local Government
- CSO: Civil Society Organizations
- CR: Community Representatives

The target respondents were required to assess the existing condition of the HFA's five Priorities within their locality and/or organization.

The results of the survey are as the following:

Figure 2: Overall Scores by Priority for Action



Governance:

The Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management has been launched and the National Agency for Disaster Management has been established. The Government has strong commitment to build disaster resilient nation and communities. However, a balance needs to be created between the regulations and their implementations. DRR perspectives and other key elements (cross-cutting issues, risks assessment, and underlying risks factors) need be integrated into all aspect of development and supported with sufficient budget and support facilities. For effective response in the future, standard mechanism for response needs to be formulated based on experiences of previous response.

Risk Assessment, Monitoring and Warning:

The government seems to have much homework in realizing the shift of paradigm from emergency response to disaster risk reduction. The government and CSOs need to engage the participation and contribution of the public in assessing and monitoring disaster risks. Results of risk assessment need to be verified and updated regularly to ensure validity. Effective and simple early warning system based on local wisdom should be developed and provided to reduce future risks.

Knowledge and Education:

CSOs should assist the government and community in raising awareness, enhancing education and building capacity for disaster risk reduction. Access to information for community and multi-stakeholders forum are absolute needs, and should be available. Common understanding of DRR and multi-stakeholders forum and collaborative efforts amongst government, CSOs and community for DRR education and raising awareness are needed as the foundation for disaster resilient community and nation. Contribution from the media to advocate communities' efforts in recovery and disaster risk reduction is a key in boosting the spirit of disaster survivors.

Underlying Risk Factors:
Some underlying risks have been addressed by government but not yet integrated optimally in development planning and implementation. Many campaign and public awareness activities have been done by CSOs because they are faster in accessing and accepting new issues compared to the government, and also because their mandate is to empower the communities. Efforts to empower community, alleviate poverty and protect the economy can only be done with the full support of the government.

Cross-cutting Issues:
The government has had a strong commitment to give space for public participation and to provide information, but is still weak in implementation. CSOs have had strong local cultural sensitivity in their DRR initiatives so that they are well accepted by the community and the community in turn gives their feedback to CSOs. Social values are strongly used by community in social interaction, but there is still a challenge for the community to participate more actively in cross cutting issues.

Conclusion:
There has been a common understanding of DRR, a standard emergency response mechanism, multi-stakeholder DRR forums, efforts to mainstream DRR in all aspects of development, budget for DRR and support facilities, and there have also been collaborative efforts amongst the government, CSOs and community to build disaster resilient community and nation.

I. Views from the Frontline – Project Background and Approach

In January 2005, in Kobe, Japan, 168 Member States of the United Nations adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) which is a key framework for implementing disaster risk reduction within the overall goal of building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. The HFA aims to achieve a substantial reduction of disaster losses by 2015 – both in lives, and in the social, economic, and environmental assets of communities and countries. To ensure the actual achievement of the expected results, the commitment and active participation of all relevant actors, including the government, regional and international organizations, the civil society, volunteers, academics and the private sector are indispensable.

The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 has three Strategic Goals and five Priorities for Action. The three Strategic Goals of HFA include the integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming; the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards; and the systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes. The five priorities of HFA are as the following:

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

To measure the progress in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, some time ago YEU, together with the other members of the Global Network conducted a survey ‘Views from the Frontline’. It is an action-research project that aims to measure progress towards the implementation of the HFA at the local level. The survey findings will provide a different, yet complementary perspective to the UN-ISDR coordinated monitoring process, which will review progress on the HFA primarily at the national level and from a top-down governmental perspective.

Together these two assessments (the ‘Views from the Frontline’ and the HFA monitor tool) should provide a clear picture of the progress and challenges in the implementation of disaster risk reduction activities as defined within the Hyogo Framework Priorities for Action. The analysis of the project will be focused on the key challenges and issues that have impact on the effective implementation of

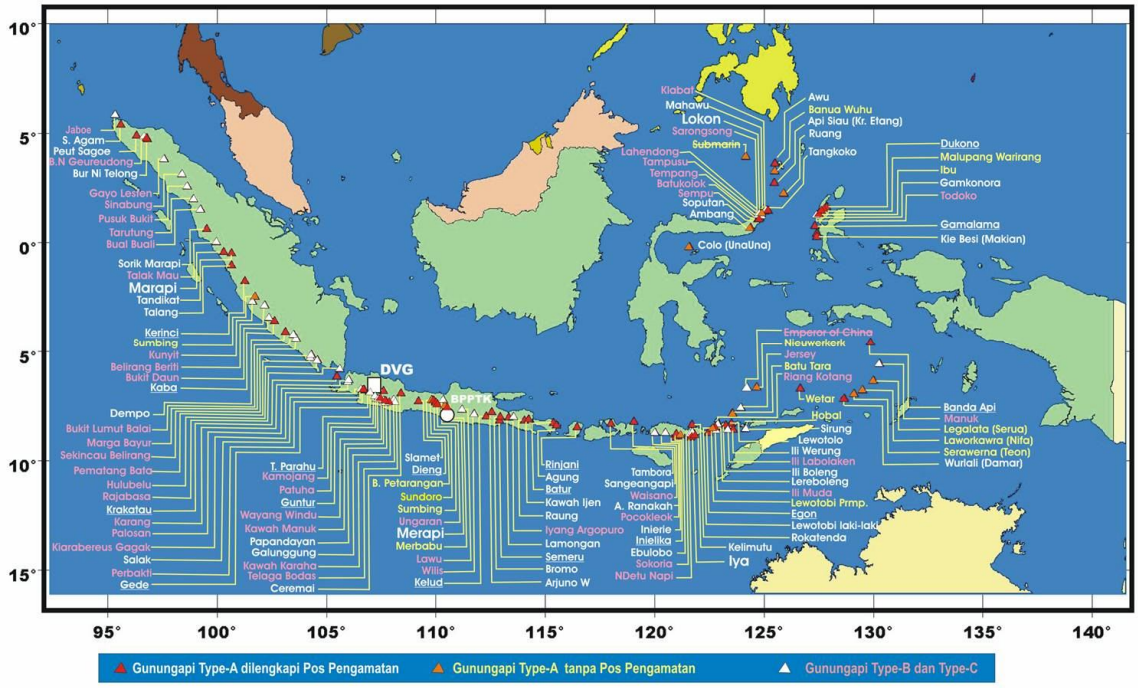
the HFA. These findings were presented in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2009 in Geneva.

The target areas of the survey include Yogyakarta, Central Java, East Java, Aceh and Nias. Considering the time constraint, the total sample taken has been limited to 116 respondents, with 62 respondents from the local governments, 34 from the CSOs and 50 respondents from the community.

II. Overview of Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia

Indonesia is an archipelagic nation extending 5,120 kilometers from east to west and 1,760 kilometers from north to south. It encompasses an estimated 17,508 islands, only 6,000 of which are inhabited. The country has five main islands; Sumatra, Java, Borneo (known as "Kalimantan" in Indonesia), Sulawesi and Papua; two major archipelagos (the Nusa Tenggara Islands and the Mollucas Islands); and sixty smaller archipelagos. Indonesia is located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, so it has many active volcanoes that are considered as the most active in the world.

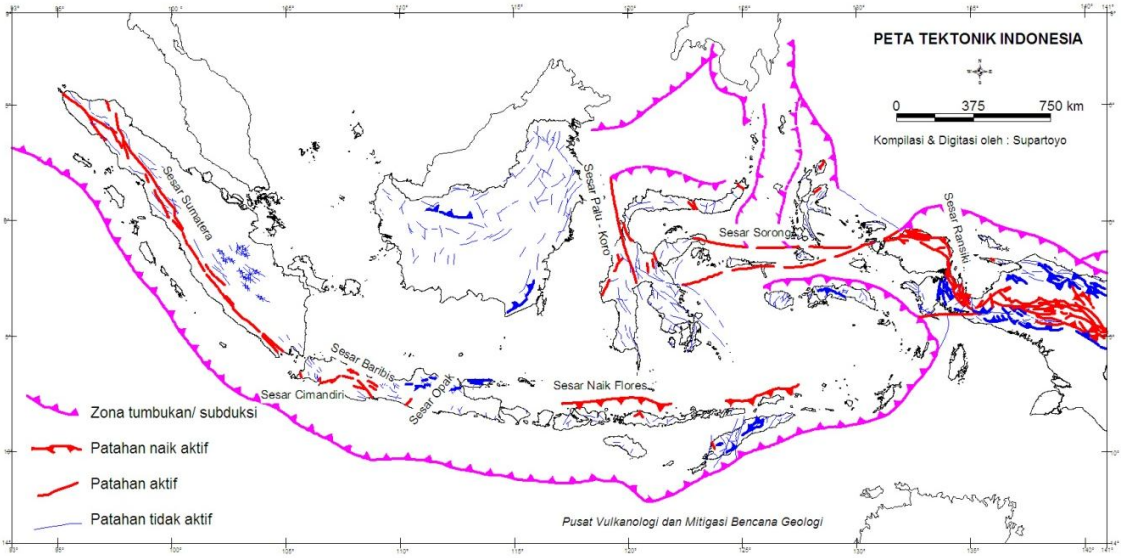
Figure 3: Map of Volcano Distribution in Indonesia



Source: Center for Vulcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation (PVMBG), 2007

Indonesia also has four major tectonic plates that are thrusting into each other, i.e. the Eurasian plate that moves southeastward with a speed of 0.4 cm per year, the Indo-Australian plate that moves northward with a speed of 7 cm per year, the Pacific plate that moves westward with a speed of 11 cm per year and the Philippines plate that moves northwestward with a speed of 8 cm per year. This condition makes the country prone to earthquake hazard. An earthquake that occurs in the sea may trigger a tsunami threat, so in this case Indonesia is also prone to tsunami. The following figure presents the map of tectonics and distribution of active faults in Indonesia.

Figure 4: Map of Tectonics and Distribution of Active Faults in Indonesia



Source: Center for Vulcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation (PVMBG), 2008

In addition to facing geological hazards, Indonesia also faces increasing incidences of hydro-meteorological hazards in line with the global climate change. Nearly every year many big cities in Indonesia like Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang and several others face annual flooding. The below table presents big disaster incidences in Indonesia in the past several years. Series of disaster that hit Indonesia in the past several years could be seen in Annex 1.

III. ANALYSIS OF DATA

1.0 PRIORITY FOR ACTION 1 – GOVERNANCE

1.1 Overall Scores

Table 1: Average Score for Priority 1 – Governance

Governance				
	Local Government (LG)	Civil Society (CSO)	Community Representatives (CR)	Average
Framework and Structures	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.1
Planning	3.0	3.3	-	3.1
Right to Participation	-	-	2.7	2.7
Financial Resources	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5
Financial Resources (or Partnership)	2.3	-	-	2.3
Human Resources	2.7	3.2	3.6	2.8
Schools and Health	-	-	2.4	2.4
Average	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7

In General, the availability and accessibility to financial resources constitute the biggest challenge in the governance of DRR initiatives at the local level. Although the framework and structure have been there, it is realized by all partners that much work still has to be done in order that DRR initiatives may become effective at the local level. There is no significant difference between the average scores in DRR governance at the local level from the government, Civil Society Organizations and the community.

1.2 Highs and Lows

At the government level, there is a gap between regulation and implementation. Disaster issue is belated to be common issue and addressed belatedly by government after massive disaster struck Indonesia. Government still considers Disaster Management as Emergency Response. Contingency fund is available in local government budget, but there is no funds allocated for Disaster Risk Reduction for local government.

CSOs pay high attention to planning because they are faster in accessing and accepting new issues compared to the government, partially because of their mandate for community empowerment. Planning becomes first priority because CSOs are more likely to have process-based orientation rather than result-based orientation. However, CSOs have limited financial resources due to their dependency on the donors.

The community has quite high human resources because they attained education and capacity building from both the government and CSOs. Access to government funds is limited, because the planning and implementation of DRR programs are conducted exclusively by the government. It is also necessary to pay attention to the governance of DRR in schools and health institutions due to its limited implementation.

1.3 Recommendations and Best Practices

Recommendations:

- Build common understanding of DRR. Paradigm shift from emergency response to overall cycles of Disaster Management (Mitigation, Preparedness, Emergency Response, and Rehabilitation)
- There needs to be an agreement on the different states of disaster and an agreed disaster response mechanism with clear distribution of roles
- Dissemination of the DM Law, formulation of local DRR policies, mainstreaming of DRR perspective into local development planning and budget and ensuring that the budget could be accessed and support facilities are available
- Integration of DRR perspectives into organizational strategic planning
- Accelerate the establishment of Local Disaster Management Agency and it is expected that the members of the governing body of this agency involve disaster survivors
- Development of inclusive multi-stakeholder DRR forums
- International humanitarian NGOs should refer to the Code of Conduct in doing their works. They need to be accountable in doing their work, so that their beneficiary communities will not become dependent on them

Best Practices:

- Conduct relevant capacity building for DRR, such as: information dissemination to raise awareness, SAR training, CBDRM training, Medical First Aid Training, empowerment of local cadres and Village DM task force, and disaster simulations
- Community's initiatives and self-help efforts in emergency response, such as: volunteerism
- Conduct national examination during Mount Merapi eruption, 118 Team (Emergency Department) conducting health service during emergency phase
- Partnership with donor agency (BRR, TTN, national platform, local platform, cluster, etc)
- Site plan eases evacuation
- Development of community based crisis center especially to contain violence in disaster areas

1.4 Conclusion

In the event of disaster, the people become the first to suffer the impact and to launch emergency response, therefore the government and the other relevant parties should always strive to empower people at the local level. Even in a disaster situation the people still have their dignity and resources, so that they must be involved actively in disaster planning and decision making.

To create good networking, coordination and partnership, multi-stakeholder forums that involve the governments, CSOs and the community need to be established. In working with disaster survivors humanitarian workers need to be able to differentiate between actual needs and wishes, so that nothing will be wasted. NGOs should cooperate well with each other to avoid unnecessary conflict among the communities. The National Agency for Disaster Management should be neutral and able to play its intermediation role.

2.0 PRIORITY FOR ACTION 2 – RISK ASSESSMENT, MONITORING AND WARNING

2.1 Overall Scores

Table 2: Average Score for Priority 2 – Risk Assessment, Monitoring and Warning

Risk Assessment, Monitoring and Warning				
	Local Government	Civil Society	Community Representatives	Average
Disaster Risk Assessment	2,7	3,3	3.2	3,1
Early Warning Systems	2,4	2,7	2.5	2,5
Risk Management Systems	2,6	3,1	-	2,9
Average	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.8

From the table, the three groups are strong in Disaster Risk Assessment and low in Early Warning System. It shows that emergency response paradigm is still quite strong, and preventive measures are overlooked.

2.2 Highs and Lows

The government needs to work hard to realize the paradigm shift from emergency response to disaster risk reduction. Even in emergency response, the score for risk assessment, monitoring and warning and disaster risk management is the lowest amongst the three groups. This indicates weaknesses in the implementation of disaster risk reduction paradigm.

Meanwhile, CSOs show better scores for risk assessment, monitoring and warning and disaster risk management. Yet, it is essential to scrutinize the sustainability in these areas because CSOs are limited to project and short-term activities.

The Community has its own indication in risk assessment and warning. It is commonly believed that community has local wisdom and knowledge in early warning system, but it is considered as not sufficient.

2.3 Recommendations and Best Practices

Recommendations:

- The government needs to ensure that information is accessible for community and information systems (communication networks) provide valid and accurate information
- The people need to be involved in disaster management including in the collection of accurate and effective data
- The government needs to follow-up of risk mapping with the integration of DRR perspectives into local government development planning, ensuring accessibility of budget and providing support facilities
- Applying tolerance principle and information transparency in collecting, gathering, analyzing and verifying data in the field
- Improving multi-stakeholders coordination system and updating 3W map (Who, What, Where)
- CSOs should give intensive assistance and recommendation to enhance risk assessment and ensure follow up
- Develop simple but effective EWS and providing support facilities needed

Best Practices:

- Cross sectoral partnership in making risk assessment
- Verify data to head of sub-village
- Updating of information in disaster prone areas from village apparatus
- Community reported emergency situation to village apparatus
- EWS using local wisdom (Example: Kentongan)
- CSO staff is adaptive to local culture.
- CSOs conduct participatory risk mapping and formulate strategic action planning with community
- Evacuation routes are in place
- Build houses in compliance with building codes and earthquake resistant standards

2.4 Conclusion

DRR initiatives should be done by all stakeholders, including disaster risk assessment, early warning system and disaster risk management. Development of EWS needs to be a key priority, because Indonesia is located in disaster prone areas. Since community is directly affected by disaster, building a community-based EWS is a must. Institutional system, educational and regulatory framework should become significant components of DRR. The recommendations and best practices show that there is still much work to be done.

3.0 PRIORITY FOR ACTION 3 – KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION

3.1 Overall Scores

Table 3: Average Score for Priority 3 – Knowledge and Education

Knowledge and Education				
	Local Government	Civil Society	Community Representatives	Average
Information Management and Exchange	3	3	2.4	2,8
Formal Education (curriculum)	1,3		1.8	1,6
Formal Education (Training of Teachers and Materials, Training of staff)	1,4	3.2		2,9
Public Awareness and Understanding	2,8		2.7	3.0
Community Training	2,9	3.4	2.6	2.7
School Safety			2.7	2.7
Average	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.5

In this priority, CSOs has the highest score because they conduct many training programs and information dissemination. The community maintained that information and education provided by the government is limited. The government admitted that not many activities were done because they were not programmed and hence received no budget allocation.

3.2 Highs and Lows

Availability of information system and database are government obligation. Therefore, multi-stakeholders have official reference to conduct multi-disciplinary analyses to strengthen planning and development at the local level. Yet, it is late for the issue of disaster to be turned into a common issue; disaster information has yet to be integrated into formal education system (the curriculum).

The main targets and goals of CSOs are not to build physical infrastructure because it is the responsibility of the government. The CSOs consider the communities as subject/actors in development, so development needs knowledge base, critical capacity and team work, and capacity development to nurture self-sufficiency and sustainability. Civil society organizations commence its work by conducting need assessment among their target beneficiaries. The data and information collected are then analyzed and processed to guide their strategy and working procedures. The need assessment and analysis process requires resources (knowledge, human resources and materials) that are not small. This need for big resources will make CSOs dependent on Donors' assistance and hence make them vulnerable to Donors' interventions.

Some communities have possessed local wisdoms related to preparedness from their ancestors for generations, but these were not well documented. Since this knowledge and information were obtained from their daily life and customs, it was difficult to develop them into a scientific body of knowledge to be taught through the formal education. As a result, many people in the community know little about disaster preparedness.

3.3 Recommendations and Best Practices

Recommendations:

- Continuous information dissemination and education to all elements of the society
- Well-organized and systematic capacity building for DRR for communities living in hazard prone areas
- Program sustainability through empowerment of local cadres
- Infrastructure rehabilitation (public and educational facilities)
- Improvement of multi-stakeholder coordination by updating 3W map (Who, What, Where)
- Integration of DRR education into school curriculum
- Development of valid and updated disaster database
- Allocation of budget and funds for disaster risk reduction
- The government should ensure that information is accessible for community and information systems (communication networks) provide valid and accurate information
- CSOs and community should advocate government to mainstream DRR program into their development work plan
- In addition to providing assistance, NGOs also need to educate and develop the capacity of the community
- The media and press community needs to be independent and transparent in covering disaster news, so that coverage of disaster may be educational and help boost efforts to build preparedness in the future
- It is expected that the mass media will not only expose the miserable plight of disaster survivors, but also demonstrate the efforts of the community in accelerating their own recovery and in disaster management in general

Best Practices:

- Cross sectoral and multi-stakeholder partnership in giving education and capacity building for DRR
- DRR education is integrated into extra-curricular activities
- Strong regulation (Disaster Management Law)
- Sufficient human resources with skilled cadres in realizing the culture of safety and self-sufficiency

- Information dissemination through radio, pamphlet, brochure, etc.
- Radio broadcast during emergency phase
- Program is involving all community elements
- Competent staff and empowered local cadres for program sustainability

3.4 Conclusion

Effort to raise the community awareness of DRR is highly needed. The media and press community needs to be transparent, independent and empowering in covering news related to disaster and its handling. The government should work together with CSOs and donor agency and support each other to provide support facilities, accessible budget, and DRR mainstreaming in development planning to this priority (knowledge and DRR education), so that disaster management can be done in a comprehensive, holistic and integrative manner.

4.0 PRIORITY FOR ACTION 4 – UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS

4.1 Overall Scores

Table 4: Average Score for Priority 4 – Underlying Risk Factors

Underlying Risk Factors				
	Local Government	Civil Society	Community Representatives	Average
Environmental and Natural Resource Management	2.9	3.4	2.5	2.9
Adaptation to Climate Change	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.2
Food Security	2.9	-	3.3	2.6
Social Protection	3.1	-	2.4	2.8
Economic Protection	3.1	-	2.1	2.6
Poverty Alleviation	2.3	-	2.4	2.4
Land Use	1.3	-	-	1.3
Urban Planning	1.3	-	-	1.3
Overall Planning	1.3	-	2.6	2
Building Codes and Standards	1.2	-	2.7	2
Building Codes and Standards (Enforcement)	1.7	-	-	1.3
Protection of Critical Public Facilities	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.4
Public-Private Partnerships	2.5			2.5
Average	2.3	3.4	2.7	2.3

The difference between the averages of the three respondent groups is a bit substantial, with the Government has the lowest score because not all underlying factors are addressed properly, particularly related to land use, urban planning and enforcement of building code. The CSOs show more sensitivity and concerns to the underlying risk factors. Meanwhile, the community is dependent on the stimulation provided by the government and CSOs.

4.2 Highs and Lows

Government

The government has built a lot of public facilities and infrastructure but the maintenance is still not optimal. The government mentions that "in general the communities facilitated have limited awareness in the management and conservation of the environment. The people will become aware of disaster after the occurrence of disaster, and preventive and anticipatory measures are lacking." Government policy on environmental management is often directed to increasing state's revenue only, without due consideration of environmental conservation. Job creation and economic development efforts seldom consider the balance between government's interests and environmental conservation.

External investors often damage the environment and disrupt the social order of the society.

Civil Society Organizations

CSOs have conducted many for campaign and public awareness activities because CSOs tend to be quicker in accessing and accepting new issues than their government counterparts, and probably also because CSOs have the mandates to empower the community.

Community

The community admits their limitations in terms of the knowledge about environmental conservation and management. The government should also consider the fact that the information they provide to the community often is too limited. The community also faces the growing pressure of the economy. To build an empowered community, poverty alleviation and economic protection should be promoted more by the government.

4.3 Recommendations and Best Practices

Recommendations:

- Formulate specific local regulations for land use in disaster prone areas
- Define the level of authority of each stakeholder
- Integrate building codes and DRR policies into urban planning
- DRR mainstreaming program in every department and allocate funds for DRR
- Conduct regular coordination with stakeholders
- Promote community participation and self-reliance (for example: through the empowerment of the people's economy)
- Optimize existing assets and the environment. Raise awareness and build capacity for environment-friendly livelihood and environmental conservation
- Integrate sustainable environmental conservation into CSOs program
- Newly-built companies need to conduct rigorous and comprehensive risk assessment, so that they will not pose danger to their surroundings. Companies should be limited in exploiting the environment and required to nurture local entrepreneurship and promote solidarity through their Corporate Social Responsibility programs.
- increase social, economic and environmental quality in disaster prone areas

Best Practices:

- The availability of development plan

- The government needs to invigorate traditional markets and limit the building of new super malls
- “Go Green” initiatives promoted by the community
- Build houses accessible for the diffable
- Build temporary barracks during emergency
- Dissemination of DRR paradigm and concepts
- Build earthquake resistant schools in rehabilitation
- Preservation of local culture related to environmental conservation
- Eco efficiency by minimizing NPO (non product output) waste environment-friendly products

4.4 Conclusion

It cannot be denied that man-made disasters occurred more frequently than natural disasters. Special attention needs to be given to natural and non-natural resources management to prevent man-made disasters. Development planning should consider hazard and risk factors, DRR regulations, building codes and standards, local wisdom and environmental and social protection. This is necessary to reduce vulnerability and avoid over-exploitation of resources and development that is destructive.

5.0 PRIORITY FOR ACTION 5 – DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

5.1 Overall Scores

Table 5: Average Score for Priority 5 – Preparedness and Response

Preparedness and Response				
	Local Government	Civil Society	Community Representatives	Average
Disaster Preparedness Capacities (Future Risks)	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.0
Disaster Preparedness Capacities and Response Planning	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.4
Disaster Preparedness and Response/Recovery	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.7
Training Drills and Rehearsal (LG) (CR)	2.9	3.7	2.9	3.2
Financial Reserves and Aid (LG) (CSOs) (CR)	3	2.6	3.2	2.8
Coordination and Information Exchange (LG) (CR) (CSOs)	2.4	3	2.7	2.9
Average	2.6	3	2,9	2.8

Preparedness and response of the government is the lowest (average 2.6) compared to the other groups, while CSOs have the highest score. All the three groups believed that although emergency preparedness and response training and simulation have often been conducted, the lack of facilities, infrastructures and resources still hinders the effort to build the capacity for disaster preparedness and response.

5.2 Highs and Lows

The Government has quite good capacity for emergency response, as can be seen through the organizational structure (command system) from the national to the local levels. However, standard of emergency response mechanism is not yet established affecting the speed and effectiveness in responding to an emergency situation. Also, the government still needs to increase its facilities, budget and resources.

The CSOs have high scores in training and simulation due to their commitment for capacity building, openness to new issue and easy to affect changes. On the other hand, CSOs' activities are often limited by their ability to raise funds to finance their programs.

Social capital such cohesion, tolerance, mutual cooperation and experiences in facing disasters become valuable assets. Physical assets such as emergency equipment are also available, provided by the government and CSOs. Improvement on coordination and information exchange, and relevant capacity building are highly needed for future response.

5.3 Recommendations and Best Practices

Recommendations:

- Capacity building for CSOs staff, local cadres, and government staff in operational level is highly needed
- Provision of emergency equipment to support DRR initiatives
- Build constructive coordination and discussion and improve communication software and hardware for better coordination and communication exchange in disaster management
- Consider local wisdom in building preparedness
- Stimulate advocacy efforts to integrate disaster education into the national curriculum
- Government needs to involve CSOs and community in developing local action plan for DRR
- Government should open optimal access for vulnerable group in accessing government budget for DRR
- Information dissemination and socialization of Disaster Management Law and other DM policies

Best Practice:

- Formulate response mechanism standards that involve multi-stakeholders based on emergency response experiences (coordination, fundraising done by electronic media, community contribution (social capital) to improve the quality of future response and risks reduction
- Raising awareness and education on disaster management
- Cross-sectoral and stakeholders coordination

5.4 Conclusion

In responding to any emergency, there is common vision and mission amongst the three groups, the government, Civil Society Organizations and the community. Therefore, the planning, implementation, monitoring and implementation of disaster management should be done together to improve its quality.

6.0 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

6.1 Overall Scores

Table 6: Average Score for Cross Cutting Issues

Cross-cutting Issues				
	Local Government	Civil Society	Community Representatives	Average
Community Participation and Information	3.3	3.4	2.2	2.8
Actual and Fair Participation	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.4
Actual and Fair Participation (Local Organizations)			2.3	2.3
Volunteering			2.8	2.8
Encouraging Volunteers	3.3			3.3
Training Activities	3.0	3.5		3.2
Gender	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.9
Gender (Resources)	2.8	3.5		3.1
Cultural Sensitivity (Diversity)	3	3.4		3,2
Cultural Sensitivity (Traditional Knowledge)	2.9	3.7	3.3	3,3
Cultural Sensitivity (Languages)	3.1	3.5	3.3	3,3
Average	3	3.4	2.7	3.0

There are 11 cross-cutting issues in DRR. Civil Society Organizations have addressed most of these (average 3.4 – a substantial difference with the scores of the Government and the community). It is interesting to note that the government does not pay attention very much to gender issue, while addresses much the issues of participation and provision of information, as well as supports the involvement of volunteers in disaster management.

On the other hand, for CSOs and the community, participation in DRR initiatives, particularly by vulnerable groups, scores very low. CSOs and the community emphasize the importance of local culture, such as local wisdom and local languages in the implementation of DRR initiatives at the local level.

6.2 Highs and Lows

Government

In giving space for participation and information, the government has strong commitment, but still weak in implementation. It can be seen in the access to information and existing mechanism for budgeting. The effort to promote the

involvement of volunteers has been quite big, as can be seen in the mobilization of cadres, boy scouts and emergency response taskforces. Gender mainstreaming, however, still needs more attention. The government believes that weakness in gender mainstreaming has been caused by the low awareness and the level of education of the community.

Civil Society Organizations
CSOs have strong local culture sensitivity which is used as an approach in implementing DRR initiatives in order to receive positive acceptance and feedback from the community. Cross cutting issues is a commitment in DRR mainstreaming and addressed properly in the implementation. However, CSOs need to encourage community participation more.

Community
The Community also has strong cultural sensitivity. Community as a social entity possesses social capital such as: tolerance, solidarity, mutual works, and the like, which become a valuable capacity in disaster management. Social values are strongly used by community in social interaction, but it is a challenge for them to actualize themselves and to actively participate in cross cutting issues, and this area receives the lowest score.

6.3 Recommendations and Best Practices

Recommendations:

- Integrate basic principles (participation, multi-culture and pluralism, gender, and other cross cutting issues) in disaster management works
- Capacity building for government in cross cutting issues
- Communication media should be available for sharing information on cross cutting issue
- Ensure that regulation is formulated for cross-cutting issues
- CSOs should assist government to formulate DRR regulations to fulfill public needs and build disaster resilient community
- The Government needs to be responsive to inputs and feedbacks (from community and cross-sectoral department)
- In DRR program and implementation, the government needs to engage in consultation with experts on cross cutting issues and implement the required capacity building
- Dissemination of information related to the cross cutting issues to the multi-stakeholders

Best Practices:

- Updating of information and contextual issues in emergency situation
- Improvement of the quality of village development planning process by the participatory involvement of the community

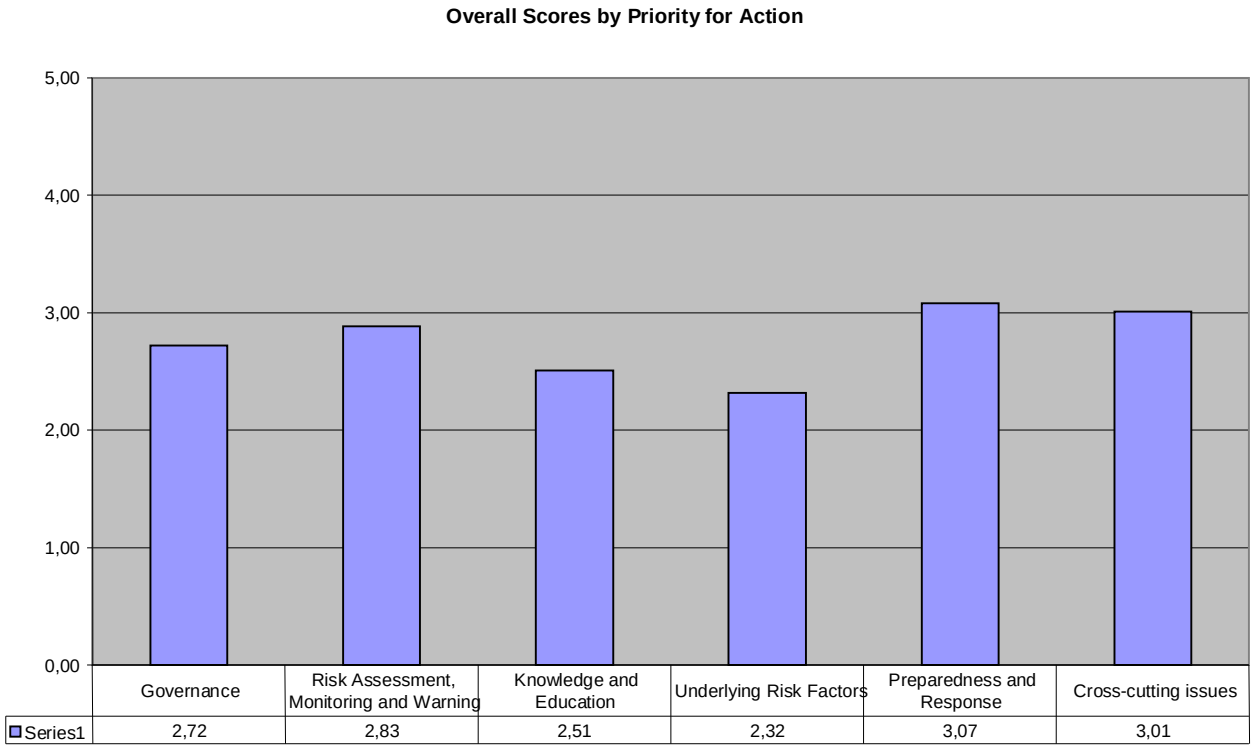
- CSOs conduct socialization on DRR and assist the government in developing DRR initiatives
- Sensitivity to local culture, social values, gender, religion and other aspects in socializing development planning and program

6.4 Conclusion

Cross cutting issues serve as a bridge toward comprehensive and holistic development. Cross cutting issues need to be considered as indicators in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of DRR programs. Multi-stakeholder forums are needed for information sharing and to raise awareness of cross cutting issues.

IV. OVERALL HIGHS AND LOWS IN INDONESIA

Figure 5: Overall Scores by Priority of Action



Governance:
The Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management has been launched and the National Agency for Disaster Management has been established. The Government has strong commitment to build disaster resilient nation and communities. However, a balance needs to be created between the regulations and their implementations. DRR perspectives and other key elements (cross-cutting issues, risks assessment, and underlying risks factors) need be integrated into all aspect of development and supported with sufficient budget and support facilities. For effective response in the future, standard mechanism for response needs to be formulated based on experiences of previous response.

Risk Assessment, Monitoring and Warning:
The government seems to have much homework in realizing the shift of paradigm from emergency response to disaster risk reduction. The government and CSOs need to engage the participation and contribution of the public in assessing and monitoring disaster risks. Results of risk assessment need to be verified and updated regularly to ensure validity. Effective and simple early warning system based on local wisdom should be developed and provided to reduce future risks.

Knowledge and Education:
CSOs should assist the government and community in raising awareness, enhancing education and building capacity for disaster risk reduction. Access to information for community and multi-stakeholders forum are absolute needs, and should be available. Common understanding of DRR and multi-stakeholders forum and collaborative efforts amongst government, CSOs and community for DRR education and raising awareness are needed as the foundation for disaster resilient community and nation.

Underlying Risk Factors:
Some underlying risks have been addressed by government but not yet integrated optimally in development planning and implementation. Many campaign and public awareness activities have been done by CSOs because they are faster in accessing and accepting new issues compared to the government, and also because their mandate is to empower the communities. Efforts to empower community, alleviate poverty and protect the economy can only be done with the full support of the government.

Cross-cutting Issues:
The government has had a strong commitment to give space for public participation and to provide information, but is still weak in implementation. CSOs have had strong local cultural sensitivity in their DRR initiatives so that they are well accepted by the community and the community in turn gives their feedback to CSOs. Social values are strongly used by community in social interaction, but there is still a challenge for the community to participate more actively in cross cutting issues.

V. CONCLUSION, OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAYS FORWARD

Conclusion:

The Government has strong commitment to build disaster resilient nation and communities. The Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management has been launched, and National Agency for Disaster Management has been established. However, this extensive process taken by Government on restructuring and refreshing/developing the policy in disaster management and disaster risk reduction are not always followed by parallel process in building the capacity of existing human resources, especially at the local level. There is a need to balance policy and its implementation. Civil Society Organizations need to assist the government and the community in raising awareness, educating and building the capacity for DRR.

DRR perspectives and their important elements (cross cutting issues, risks assessment, underlying risks factors) need to be integrated into all aspects of development. Access to information for the community and the presence of multi-stakeholder forums for DRR are indispensable. For effective response in the future, standard response mechanism needs to be formulated based on experiences from previous responses. Common understanding of DRR, an established response mechanism, multi-stakeholder DRR forums, mainstreaming of DRR into all development aspects and availability of budget and support facilities, as well as collaborative efforts amongst the government, CSOs and the community will lead to disaster resilient community and nation.

10 Recommendations from Indonesian Country Report

1. Indonesia needs to build a common understanding of disaster risk reduction. The shift of paradigm shift from emergency response to disaster management (mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, and rehabilitation) needs to be socialized and internalized.
2. There needs to be an agreement on the status of disaster and an established disaster response mechanism commonly agreed by all, with clear roles and responsibilities of the government, civil society organizations and the community.
3. DRR perspectives need to be integrated into local government development planning, and supported by the availability and accessibility of budget as well as support facilities. The Government needs to open optimal access for

vulnerable groups in accessing government budget for DRR. The CSOs and the community need to advocate the mainstream of DRR into development plans in all sectors.

4. DRR perspectives need to be mainstreamed into the strategic plans of all organizations.
5. The local governments need to accelerate the establishment of Local Disaster Management Agencies at the provincial and district/city levels, involving disaster survivors as members of the governing body of the agencies, socialize Law No. 24 Year 2007 on Disaster Management and formulate local DRR ordinances.
6. Mechanism for inclusive multi-stakeholder DRR forums needs to be established and regular coordination conducted.
7. Valid and updated disaster database needs to be established.
8. The government needs to ensure that the community can access disaster information, and that the information and communication system (communication networks) provide only accurate and valid information.
9. Encourage community participation and self-reliance, including in the provision of emergency equipment (for evacuation and SAR) and support facilities to promote DRR initiatives.
10. Promote advocacy efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction education into the national curriculum.

Annex 1: Series of disaster that hit Indonesia in the past several years
Source: Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT). Website: www.em-dat.be.

Period of Year: 2000 up to 2009								
Types of Disaster: Drought, Earthquake, Epidemic, Extreem Changing Weather, Flood, Pest Infection, El Nino, La Nina, Cyclone, Volcano Eruption, Fire								
Date of Occurrence		**Geograpical Areas**	**Name of Disaster**			**Number of Victims and Loss**		
Start	End	Location	Type	Sub-Type	Name	Death toll	Number of Victims	Total Loss (in USD)
00/08/2003	00/09/2003	West Timor	Drought	Drought			15000	1
11/09/2009	11/09/2009	Sumbawa Island	Earthquake	Earthquake		1	1498	
30/09/2009	30/09/2009	Padang, Bukit Tinggi, Pariaman, and surrounding	Earthquake	Earthquake		1177	679402	2000
09/02/2009	09/02/2009	Cianjur, Bandung, and surrounding	Earthquake	Earthquake		128	339792	
02/11/2009	02/11/2009	Talaud Islands	Earthquake	Earthquake			3049	
01/04/2009	01/04/2009	Manokwari, Sorong (Papua)	Earthquake	Earthquake		5	4250	
17/11/2008	17/11/2008	Gorontalo, Buol	Earthquake	Earthquake		6	10077	
09/09/2008	09/09/2008	Lahat (Bengkulu Province)	Earthquake	Earthquake		2	625	
20/02/2008	20/02/2008	Simeulue (Aceh)	Earthquake	Earthquake		3	25	
26/11/2007	26/11/2007	Sumbawa (NTB)	Earthquake	Earthquake		3	21800	
09/09/2007	09/09/2007	Situbondo (East Java)	Earthquake	Earthquake			469	
09/12/2007	09/12/2007	Bengkulu, Jambi (West Sumatera)	Earthquake	Earthquake		25	459567	500
03/06/2007	03/06/2007	Tanah Datar, Solok, (West Sumatera)	Earthquake	Earthquake		67	137660	200
12/01/2006	12/01/2006	Bima (Sumbawa)	Earthquake	Earthquake		1	114	

18/12/2006	18/12/2006	Mandailing Natal (North Sumatera)	Earthquake	Earthquake		8	1200	
17/07/2006	17/07/2006	Tasikmalaya, Ciamis, Sukabumi (West Java)	Earthquake	Tsunami		802	35543	55
27/05/2006	27/05/2006	Yogyakarta	Earthquake	Earthquake		5778	3177923	3100
14/03/2006	14/03/2006	Pela, Batu Junku, Waimaro ...	Earthquake	Earthquake		3	1202	
28/03/2005	28/03/2005	Sulawesi	Earthquake	Earthquake		915	105313	
24/01/2005	24/01/2005	Sulawesi	Earthquake	Earthquake		1	684	
26/12/2004	26/12/2004	Aceh	Earthquake	Tsunami		165708	532898	4451,6
26/11/2004	26/11/2004	Nabire (Papua)	Earthquake	Earthquake		32	12833	55
11/12/2004	11/12/2004	Alor, Manggarai, Sikka (NTT)	Earthquake	Earthquake		33	83381	
16/02/2004	16/02/2004	Padang Panjang (West Sumatera)	Earthquake	Earthquake		5	507	
02/06/2004	02/07/2004	Nabire (Papua)	Earthquake	Earthquake		37	14072	1
01/01/2004	01/01/2004	Lombok Narrows	Earthquake	Earthquake		1	30040	12
08/11/2003	08/11/2003	Wasile (Halmahera)	Earthquake	Earthquake			500	
27/05/2003	27/05/2003	Islands Morotai	Earthquake	Earthquake		1	247	
23/01/2003	23/01/2003	Dompu	Earthquake	Earthquake			2502	
11/02/2002	11/02/2002	Simeulue (Aceh)	Earthquake	Earthquake		3	60	
20/09/2002	20/09/2002	Ransiki (Papua Barat)	Earthquake	Earthquake			155	
10/10/2002	10/10/2002	Manokwari, Ransiki	Earthquake	Earthquake		8	9082	
15/08/2002	15/08/2002	Poso	Earthquake	Earthquake			2548	
14/02/2001	14/02/2001	Bengkulu	Earthquake	Earthquake				
28/06/2001	28/06/2001	West Java	Earthquake	Earthquake			12512	
06/07/2000	06/07/2000	South Sumatera	Earthquake	Earthquake		1	3000	
25/10/2000	25/10/2000	Pandeglang, Lebak, Serang	Earthquake	Earthquake			5500	
07/12/2000	07/12/2000	Ciranggon (West Java)	Earthquake	Earthquake			4124	2
06/04/2000	06/04/2000	Bengkulu Province	Earthquake	Earthquake		103	204714	41

05/04/2000	05/04/2000	Banggaï, Totikum, Tinangk ...	Earthquake	Earthquake		45	52770	30
00/02/2007	00/03/2007	Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Ta …	Epidemic	Virus	Dengue Fever	16	312	
00/07/2007	00/07/2007		Epidemic	Virus	Dengue Fever	365	34542	
00/02/2007	00/02/2007	Jakarta	Epidemic	Virus		22	357	
00/06/2005	31/01/2005	Banten, Lampung	Epidemic	Virus	Polio		329	
01/01/2005	14/08/2007	Banten, Jakarta	Epidemic	Virus	Bird Flu (H5N1)	87	21	
01/01/2004	30/04/2004	Aceh, Jambi, Banten	Epidemic	Virus	Dengue Fever	658	58301	
01/10/2002	01/10/2002	Alor, Manggarai, Sikka	Epidemic	Virus	Shigella Bacteria	17	757	
00/05/2000	00/05/2000	Ngada (Flores)	Epidemic	Virus		15	203	
00/01/2000	00/01/2000	Jakarta	Epidemic	Virus	Dengue Fever	10	1516	
12/08/2009	12/08/2009	North Sulawesi	Flood	Flash Flood		6	704	
10/08/2009	10/08/2009	Sulawesi Tengah	Flood	Flash Flood			2500	
15/09/2009	18/09/2009	Mandailing Natal (North Sumatera)	Flood	Flash Flood		38	10000	
26/03/2009	27/03/2009	Cirendeu, Tangerang	Flood	Flash Flood		64	1600	
27/01/2009	01/02/2009	East Java, Sulawesi	Flood	Flash Flood		18	12000	
26/12/2008	01/12/2009	Lombok Barat	Flood	Flood		24	15000	
00/10/2008	00/10/2008	Central Java, Gorontalo	Flood	Flood		5	11000	
15/11/2008	16/11/2008	Campaka, Cibeber (West Java)	Flood	Flood		33	84420	
09/06/2008	09/08/2008	Gorontalo, North Sumatera	Flood	Flood		16	118000	1,08
23/04/2008	27/04/2008	Aceh Barat	Flood	Flash Flood			34514	
03/10/2008	04/03/2008	Kampar, Pekanburu, Kuanta ...	Flood	Flood			60000	

03/01/2008	14/03/2008	Lamongan, Ngawi,Bojonegoro	Flood	Flood		3	12000	
02/11/2008	27/02/2008	Central Java	Flood	Flood		11	3500	
02/08/2008	02/12/2008	Situbondo (East Java)	Flood	Flash Flood		14	7000	
30/01/2008	31/01/2008	Pasuruan (East Java)	Flood	Flood		3	40000	0,653
02/01/2008	02/06/2008	West Java, Central Java, East Java	Flood	Flood		3	89761	
01/02/2008	01/06/2008	Bogor, Depok	Flood	Flood			1000	
25/12/2007	00/12/2007	Karanganyar, Sragen, Wonogiri	Flood	Flood		127	269515	
09/02/2007	09/04/2007	Balikpapan (East Kalimantan)	Flood	Flood		4	1000	
22/07/2007	08/07/2007	Morowali, Banggai, Parigi ...	Flood	Flood		88	3389	
25/07/2007	08/02/2007	Sole, Pelapa, Larongtong ...	Flood	Flood		15	2000	
00/07/2007	00/07/2007	Sulawesi	Flood	Flood		58	5000	
15/05/2007	06/05/2007	East Kalimantan	Flood	Flood		4	60000	
03/01/2007	03/10/2007	Reok, Cibal, Wae Ri'i, La ...	Flood	Flash Flood		74	11556	
31/01/2007	22/02/2007	Jakarta, Tangerang, Bekas ...	Flood	Flood		68	217087	971
23/12/2006	24/12/2006	Langkat, Mendaling Natal ...	Flood	Flash Flood		236	618486	
23/06/2006	27/06/2006	North Sulawesi	Flood	Flood			5000	
25/06/2006	29/06/2006	Tanh Laut, Tanah Bumbu, K ...	Flood	Flash Flood		52	18250	
24/06/2006	26/06/2006	South Sumatera	Flood			41		
19/06/2006	23/06/2006	Sinjai, Jeneponto, Buluku ...	Flood	Flash Flood		236	29231	55,2
19/04/2006	23/04/2006	Bendungan, Trenggalek, Og ...	Flood	Flood		22	402	
13/02/2006	23/02/2006	Manado, Minahasa	Flood	Flash Flood		39	17539	25

26/01/2006	14/02/2006	Rembang, Demak, Semarang, ...	Flood	Flood		19	10000	27,1
23/01/2006	23/01/2006	Bali, Lombok	Flood	Flood		11		
31/12/2005	01/03/2006	Panti, Tanggul, Arjasa, R ...	Flood	Flash Flood		79	7811	
18/10/2005	19/10/2005	Semadam	Flood	Flash Flood		28	12211	
26/04/2005	27/04/2005	Sumatra - South Eastern Aceh ...	Flood	Flash Flood		47	768	
18/02/2004	23/02/2004	Jakarta	Flood	General flood		5	13000	60
12/10/2003	01/05/2004	Jambi, Riau	Flood	Flood		148	350000	
30/11/2003	12/06/2003	Muraro, Jambi, Tanjab Tim ...	Flood	Flood		8	25000	
11/02/2003	11/03/2003	Bahorok, Langkat	Flood	Flash Flood		241	1498	
13/02/2003	14/02/2003	Jakarta	Flood	Flood		3	33000	
28/01/2003	28/01/2003	Cilacap, Banyumas (Centra ...	Flood	Flash Flood		1	15000	
01/10/2003	01/10/2003	Solok, Kapai Tabu Karambi ...	Flood	Flood		10	3700	
01/08/2003	01/08/2003	Batulayar	Flood	Flood			230	
00/01/2003	00/01/2003	Java and Sulawesi	Flood	Flood		3	10000	
19/11/2002	12/03/2002	Aceh selatan, Aceh Tenggara	Flood	Flood		13	87000	1,6
00/05/2002	00/05/2002	Kolaka (Sulawesi)	Flood	Flood			1000	
17/04/2002	20/04/2002	Sumba	Flood	Flood		19		
27/03/2002	30/03/2002	Gomo, Amandraya (Nias)	Flood	Flood		14	780	
27/01/2002	02/12/2002	Bondowoso, Sampang, Surab ...	Flood	Flood		150	500750	350
13/01/2002	18/01/2002	Medan	Flood	Flood		13	2000	
01/08/2002	01/12/2002	Dempo Utara (South Sumatera)	Flood	Flood		21	40	
28/12/2001	01/01/2002	Sumatera	Flood	Flood		15	2000	
17/12/2001	17/12/2001	Sentani (Papua)	Flood	Flood				

31/07/2001	08/01/2001	Nias	Flood	Flood		257	3694	
02/04/2001	18/02/2001	Jember (East Java)	Flood	Flash Flood		130	80000	10
12/03/2000	12/06/2000	Bitung, Bolang Mongondow, ...	Flood	Flash Flood		38	39852	
00/09/2000	00/09/2000	Phetchabun	Flood			9	12500	0,506
28/11/2000	12/04/2000	Aceh, Riau, Jambi (Tanah ...	Flood	Flood		100	386021	34
16/05/2000	24/05/2000	Central Malaka, West Malaka (NTT)	Flood	Flash Flood		126	50000	79
11/08/2009	11/08/2009	Sulawesi	La Nina	Landslide		14		
18/01/2009	18/01/2009	Desa Buwung Mas Sakotong	La Nina	Landslide		15	5	
05/05/2008	05/05/2008	Papua	La Nina	Landslide		21		
01/12/2007	14/01/2007	Tahuna (Sangihe)	La Nina	Landslide		32	3990	
01/09/2007	01/09/2007	Jorong Sungai Sariak (Pad ...	La Nina	Landslide		11		
15/12/2006	15/12/2006	Desa Air Dingin	La Nina	Landslide		17		
22/01/2006	27/01/2006	Bali, Lombok	La Nina	Landslide		11	3000	10,943
01/01/2006	01/04/2006	Sijeruk (Banjarnegara)	La Nina	Landslide		156	8313	27
09/02/2005	09/02/2005	Bukit Gaung (Padang)	La Nina	Landslide		25	10	
21/02/2005	21/02/2005	Bandung	La Nina	Landslide		143		5
23/04/2004	23/04/2004	Pasaman (Sumatera)	La Nina	Landslide		44	11	
22/04/2004	22/04/2004	Kidang Pananjung	La Nina	Landslide		13	7	
27/03/2004	27/03/2004	Manimbahoi, Gowa	La Nina	Landslide		33	5000	
23/01/2004	30/01/2004	Central Java	La Nina	Landslide		29		3,5
31/03/2003	04/02/2003	Ende, Sikka (Flores)	La Nina	Landslide		76	229548	3,961
18/03/2003	18/03/2003	Makale, Sa'dan Balusu are ...	La Nina	Landslide		12		
31/01/2003	31/01/2003	Cantilan, Kuningan (West Java)	La Nina	Landslide		10	20	
29/01/2003	29/01/2003	Garut, Nenggeng, Budi Ate ...	La Nina	Landslide		21	1760	

12/11/2002	12/11/2002	Pacet (Java)	La Nina	Landslide		32	5	
23/10/2001	23/10/2001	Kebumen (Central Java)	La Nina	Landslide			600	
30/10/2001	30/10/2001	Desa Seling	La Nina	Landslide			310	
22/01/2001	22/01/2001	North Sulawesi	La Nina	Landslide		63		
02/08/2001	02/12/2001	Cipinas, Lebak	La Nina	Landslide		122	23000	10
11/05/2000	11/07/2000	Purworejo, Purbalingga, K ...	La Nina	Landslide		52	19	
29/10/2000	11/01/2000	Cilacap, Banyumas (Central Java)	La Nina	Landslide		40	56210	43
24/06/2000	24/06/2000	Banngai	La Nina	Landslide			520	
22/02/2000	24/02/2000	Brebes (Central Java)	La Nina	Landslide		34		11,6
30/03/2004	30/03/2004	Cijeruk, Cipelang, Warung ...	Cyclone	Tropical Cyclone			1315	
02/03/2004	02/05/2004	East Java, NTB	Cyclone	Cyclone		4	2400	
15/04/2008	15/04/2008	Flores	Vulcanic Disaster	Volcano Eruption	Mount Egon		600	
16/10/2007	18/10/2007	Kediri, Blitar (East Java)	Vulcanic Disaster	Volcano Eruption	Mount Kelud		22154	
07/09/2007	07/09/2007	Halmahera Barat (North Maluku)	Vulcanic Disaster	Volcano Eruption	Mount Gamkonora		9758	
18/04/2006	15/05/2006	Boyolali, Magelang, Klaten	Vulcanic Disaster	Volcano Eruption	Mount Merapi		11000	
04/12/2005	04/12/2005	Sumatera	Vulcanic Disaster	Volcano Eruption	Mount Talang		26000	
09/04/2004	09/04/2004	Sikka (NTT)	Vulcanic Disaster	Volcano Eruption	Mount Egon		2100	
06/08/2004	06/08/2004	Java	Vulcanic Disaster	Volcano Eruption	Mount Bromo	2	20005	
06/01/2004	06/07/2004	Tahuna, Kendahe, Tabukan ...	Vulcanic Disaster	Volcano Eruption	Mount Awu		16828	
29/01/2004	29/01/2004	Sikka (NTT)	Vulcanic Disaster	Volcano Eruption	Mount Egon		4000	
11/11/2002	11/11/2002	Garut (West Java)	Vulcanic Disaster	Volcano Eruption	Mount Papandayan		5000	

00/08/2006	00/08/2006	Muaro Jambi, Tanjung Jabu	Fire	Forest Fire			200	14
08/09/2005	08/09/2005	Sintang, Sanggau, Ketapang	Fire	Forest Fire				
00/08/2002	00/08/2002	Central Kalimantan and Wesy Kalimantant	Fire	Forest Fire			200	
00/02/2000	00/02/2000	Riau	Fire	Forest Fire				