Makassar, Indonesia

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

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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.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Indonesian National Act No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management stated that the implementation of disaster management is a series of efforts covering determination of disaster-risky development policies, disaster prevention, emergency response, and rehabilitation. In Makassar Government, before 2010 these efforts are attached to each department/agency/unit under the authority of Makassar Government in respect of those capacity and functions. There were no effective coordination of these efforts had been prevailed, until July 2010 by the issuing of Mayor Decree No. 20/2010, The Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) was established to control the coordination and command all of the disaster risk reduction efforts. Until December 2010 The Agency has not fully operational, because of the complete institutional structure had not been assigned, even the persons in charge on each division under The Agency had not been inaugurated. Effectively On January 2011 all the institution’s structures including person in charge and derived personnel were completed and began to operate. So mostly until March 2011, The Agency had been focusing only on institutional capacity building, line of coordination and command, and budget allocation estimation. On April 2011 all the all the line of command and control had already drawn and put in place based on each department/agency/unit capacity within the The Makassar authority.

To what extent do partnerships exist between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk?
Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:
no details available

Core Indicator 1.2
*Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.*

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:
On Fiscal Year 2011, Makassar Government allocate the budget for Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) in the amount of US $ 84,270 (Rp. 750,000,000.?), which is as much as 0.06% of Total official budget of Makassar Government on 2011. This budget was extracted from Fire Fighter department which has a division of Disaster emergency management, as The Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) had not been legislated by the City Council and as the consequences financial resources still anchored on Fire Fighter Department. This budget then allocate for : 1. Strengthening The Regulation and institutional capacity of BPBD 2. Official administration improvement 3. Procurement of Equipment and Infrastructures 4. Personnels Capacity Building 5. Disaster?prone area Mapping Initiatives. 6. Pre?forming the Disaster Command and Coordination Control Center

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:
mostly effective at post?disaster activities such as resettlement, and logistic for the
survivors. Therefore, on 2012 budget allocation planning for BPBD in amount of US $ 831,740 (Rp. 7.4 billion) which will be focusing on: 1. Improvement of Disaster-prone area map 2. BPBD Role and function dissemination for public, private and NGO 3. Disaster risk reduction assessment and monitoring 4. Training on Disaster Risk mitigation, preparedness, reduction, and management 5. Disaster Risk Management simulation/drills 6. Development and operational of Emergency Response Unit

Core Indicator 1.3
Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.

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?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The participation of civil society and citizen groups were gathered under the direction of National Disaster Management Agency, such as Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Disaster Emergency Brigade (BSB), Public Service Centre (PSC), etc.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Today, Makassar Government through Disaster Management Agency has initiated the education programme on Disaster Risk Management in partnership with National Institute of Home Affairs – Branch Makassar which is under The Ministry of Home Affairs, by inclusion the subject of Disaster Risk Management into one of the major subjects in the Institute Curriculum. The goal of the programme is to bear the Government officials who has the leadership skills on disaster management field in official services.
How regularly does the local government conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local communities?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

| Programs include cultural diversity issues | No |
| Programs are sensitive to gender perspectives | No |

Description of Progress & Achievements:

On Basic and Middle Education Level, Makassar Government through Education Department in partnership with Indonesian Red Cross, has initiated The School Disaster Preparedness Campaign. This Campaign is intended to promote the disaster preparedness concept and Disaster risk reduction for student and youth by encouragement of ekstra curricular program called as Youth Red Cross (PMR). As an output the member of PMR has the ability to influence their livelihood on apprehending life skill and disaster impact inside or outside the school by information sharing, emergency identification, gaps understanding, and safe habits. The challenge for Makassar Government now, is how to endorsed the application of this programme on every schools in Makassar

Core Indicator 1.4
A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Therefore, vulnerable points mostly came from The Agency particularly from the personnel's poor disaster?skill, although minor institutional improvement has been made since the engagement of National Disaster Management and civil society organization, in respect of their rich capacity and experiences.
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.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:
Beside of that also there were several annual studies in conjunction in these Issues has been initiated annually until now, such as Makassar State of Environment Report (SLHD), Environmental Strategic Assessment (KLHS), Environmental Assessment Report (AMDAL, UKL?UPL and SPPL) on all development of city Infrastructures. Particularly about The Environmental Assessment Report, All Development projects in Makassar which is considered will affect the environmental condition of Makassar should be equipped with Environmental Assessment Report that under responsibility of the project’s principal in order to obtain authorization called as Environmental Compliance Certificate from Makassar Environmental Agency prior to project commencement.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:
Beside of that also there were several annual studies in conjunction in these Issues has been initiated annually until now, such as Makassar State of Environment Report
How well are disaster risk assessments incorporated into all relevant local development planning on a consistent basis?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

On 2004, landslides occurred on Mount Bawakaraeng In Gowa Regency (neighbour regency where is located South of Makassar), and its launched ± 300 million m³ of soil and sand through Jeneberang River upstream ⊕ Bili?Bili Dam ⊕ Jeneberang River downstream, which its located in coastal areas of Makassar. This mudflows has given real change effect in the morphology of Makassar Beach and the silting process of Sukarno?Hatta Seaport and other fishing ports. Since that time, Makassar City Government then included elements of hazards, risk and vulnerability into the Urban Development Planning process which has resulted The Land use Planning of Makassar 2005 – 2015 (RTRW 2005 – 2015).

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

Level of Progress achieved: 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hospitals/ health facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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Description of Progress & Achievements:

In Makassar City safety assessment of school and health facilities undertake by Public Works Department (DPU), Education Department (DIKNAS) and Health Department (DINKES)
How safe are all main schools, hospitals and health facilities from disasters so that they have the ability to remain operational during emergencies?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Description of Progress & Achievements:

In Makassar, Indonesian Ministry of Public Health has built Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital which is served as Regional Hospital for Eastern part of Indonesia. Beside of that, This Hospital also has function as a Regional Center of Crisis for Eastern Indonesia during disaster. The Hospital was designated to remain well operational during the disaster. However, the execution of this function must be authorize from central Government, and the challenge is to draw a line of coordination and command with Makassar Government.

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.

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?

Level of Progress achieved: 1
Description of Progress & Achievements:

There are still no Early Warning System (EWS) has been applied until now, therefore this system has already included into work and budget allocation plan of BPBD on 2012.

How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There are still no Early Warning System (EWS) has been applied until now, therefore this system has already included into work and budget allocation plan of BPBD on 2012.

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.

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?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

no details available
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).

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?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

In addition, Disaster Management Agency of Makassar also plan on 2012 to launch the official website on fiscal year 2012 in order to disseminate an to update these information to public efficiently and economically. It is also planned to integrate (in the website domain) an Emergency portal served as space for public interaction.

Core Indicator 3.2
School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

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?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

On 2008 National Hasanuddin University in Makassar, launched new Master Program on Disaster and Emergency Management which has speciality on Disaster and conflict
management. This Programme is under supervision of The Ministry of Public Health, WHO and several leading Universities in Indonesia such as University of Indonesia, University of Airlangga, University of Gadjah Mada and University of Udayana Today, Makassar Government through Disaster Management Agency has initiated the education programme on Disaster Risk Management in partnership with National Institute of Home Affairs – Branch Makassar which is under The Ministry of Home Affairs, by inclusion the subject of Disaster Risk Management into one of the major subjects in the Institute Curriculum.

**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 --
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.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:
These efforts are amended by National Policy for Forest and Land Rehabilitation (GN?RHL). This policy are intended to cope to the climate change impacts

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?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>No</td>
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Description of Progress & Achievements:
As a coastal city bordering with the Strait of Makassar, Makassar topography mostly plains with slope between 0.5%. Because of its location on the outskirts of the land, Makassar City area traversed by 3 (three) big enough river mouths so that they form rivers stream area system such as Jeneberang, Tallo, and Pampang river area. The three stream systems become a reservoir of groundwater originating from some parts of Gowa and Maros. The tide influence is very significant on the city's main drainage system including Tallo and Pampang rivers, and Sinrijala, Panampu, Jongaya canals. If the precipitation falls coincided with a rising tide of ocean water, then the water flow system through city drainages is inhibited, causing catastrophic flooding and inundation in certain areas which height is below sea level (cavity). Annual rainfall averages about 269 mm with 108 rain days. The peak rainy season usually occurs in December, January and February. Of the entire city area (175 km2), only about 54% (96 km2) area, surface water can be controlled through city drainage system.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

In Makassar Government, The authority of landuse zoning and Building Management attach to Makassar Spatial planning and Buildings Department (DTRB). This Department has a main tasks to issue The Building Permits (IMB) on every building and development and to establish landuse policy within the authority of Makassar. Before issuing The Building Permits, DTRB undertake project assessment which are conducted on: Structures and Construction, land use zoning compliance, Building code and environmental impact assessment. These assessment are conducted prior to project development commencement or area development, and as a requirement to obtain The Building permits. The Building assessment based on National Building Code which enacted in The Minister of Public Works Act. Particularly on environmental impact assessment, DTRB will coordinate with Makassar Environmental Agency (BLHD).

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2
Description of Progress & Achievements:

The safety or disaster resilience variable of Buildings is classified into Building Code Compliances and also on Environmental Compliance. The assessment are regularly updated annually, and taken into special attention for High Rise and High Risk Building. This Assessment are taken into account for extending the Building permits, but the challenge is this safety and environmental code often recognized as a minor consideration on passing The Permits. There is a need to strengthen the regulation and the policy, especially land use policy and strict enforcement at the implementation level.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forests</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coastal zones</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wetlands</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water resources</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>River basins</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>No</td>
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Description of Progress & Achievements:

Based on Indonesian National Constitution No. 26/2007 on Spatial Planning, which is obligating every city has a minimum Green Zone area about 30% from total jurisdiction area, Makassar Government has established several policy and action programmes to fulfill the minimum requirement of 30%, such as: 1. Makassar Green zone are divided into seven zones, namely city forest, city park, city square, public cemetery, green lane, sidewalk, road median, and the river bank. 2. Mayor act on restriction of tree cutting, within the authority of Makassar 3. “One Man One Tree.” Campaign 4. Encouraging the Vegetative Roof Cover and the Green Yard. 5. Promoting “Makassar Green and Clean” Campaign. 6. Maintaining Natural Open
Space such as river bank area, Greenbelt, road and beach/sea demarcation, and so on. 7. Endorsing the Legislation of RANPERDA (Local Government Regulation Draft) on Makassar Green zone. 8. Extending the existing Green zone, such as assigning additional green spaces, Planting in Karebosi field, Balangtonjong wetland preservation etc.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

On pursuing this policy Makassar Government in partnership with Peduli Negeri Foundation, The local NGO which is focusing on grassroot community and gender empowerment, has initiated “Makassar Green and Clean” Campaign since 2009, this campaign created Green and Cleanliness competition amongst all sub?district within Makassar. The output of the campaign is the promotion of environmental awareness especially on reducing the domestic solid waste since the source, recycling culture, and green life style Reference document:

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

On pursuing this policy Makassar Government in partnership with Peduli Negeri Foundation, The local NGO which is focusing on grassroot community and gender empowerment, has initiated “Makassar Green and Clean” Campaign since 2009, this campaign created Green and Cleanliness competition amongst all sub?district within Makassar. The output of the campaign is the promotion of environmental awareness especially on reducing the domestic solid waste since the source, recycling culture, and green life style Reference document:
Core Indicator 4.2

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

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?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Officially, The incentives for vulnerable and marginalized households are came from Social Affair Department,

To what extent are micro finance, cash aid, soft loans, lone guarantees etc available to affected households after disasters to restart livelihoods?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The incentives for vulnerable and marginalized households are came from Social Affair Department

Core Indicator 4.3

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

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)?

Level of Progress achieved: 1
Description of Progress & Achievements:

There are still no particular commitment which is gathered with private sector at pre, and during disaster management considering the support for micro and small enterprises which suffered from However, this is also can be considered as the vulnerability of post-disaster risk management within Makassar local authority

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?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There are still no particular commitment which is gathered with private sector at pre, and during disaster management considering the support for micro and small enterprises which suffered from However, this is also can be considered as the vulnerability of post-disaster risk management within Makassar local authority

Core Indicator 4.4
Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The region is mainly located in the western part of Makassar city, while some other eastern parts (Biringkanaya, Tamalanrea, Manggala, and Panakukkang subdistricts) are still having flood problems because of having no systematic flood control.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

no details available

**Core Indicator 4.5**

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

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Reconstruction of post-disaster areas, will be conducted by Public Works Department of Makassar with an active supports of local youth organization, Local Community Empowerment Organization (LPM) and civil servants at subdistrict level (Kecamatan).

**Core Indicator 4.6**

*Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.*

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.?

Level of Progress achieved: 2
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The task of Public works Department is to pursue The Building Rehabilitation program for School and Hospital which are damaged from disaster, The task of Education Department is to allocate the rehabilitation and reconstruction budget within their official budget and to coordinate risk assessment of schools within local authority of Makassar. Health Department is also have the same task as Education department but in the field of health facilities.
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.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

How ever the assessment has to be conducted before making the right decision on prioritizing which system to carry out. According to the hazards profile of Makassar, flood hazard is crucial to think about which means EWS installation on 2012 has to put this condition as a top priority. The challenge is what should be initiated first, the personnel trainings or the system installation, It has become The Disaster Management today’s concern due to the budgeting efficiency conditions made by The City Council

How available are key resources for effective response, such as emergency supplies, emergency shelters, identified evacuation

First cycle of Local HFA (2011-2013)
routes and contingency plans at all times?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stockpiles of relief supplies</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelters</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe evacuation routes identified</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency plan or community disaster preparedness plan for all major hazards</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Progress & Achievements:

In Supporting of effective disaster response and early recovery, contingency budget are allocated to each related department/agency/unit and including the logistic supplies, stockpiling and distribution are handled also by themselves, such as Infrastructures materials are allocated and distributed Public Works Department, foods, clothes and other basic life supports are allocated and distributed by Social Affair department, paramedic and others medical unit are allocated and distributed by Public Health Department in assistance by Indonesian Red Cross, etc. Hence, The Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) will commence command and coordination amongst these institutions in order to ensure proper recovery.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There are still no Early Warning System (EWS) has been applied until now, therefore this system has already included into work and budget allocation plan of BPBD on 2012
How aware are citizens of evacuation plans or drills for evacuations when necessary?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

no details available

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?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Reconstruction Program is an institutional facility and infrastructure rebuilding program in post-disaster areas, both at the government and society levels with the main target growth and development of economic activities, social and cultural, law and order enforcement, and the rise of community participation in all community life aspects in postdisaster areas

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

Level of Progress achieved: 1

<table>
<thead>
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Description of Progress & Achievements:

Regular disaster preparedness drills until now, has not been initiated within Local authorities, but In addition, Indonesia today has commitment on promoting the
resilience of 3,156 schools and 105 hospitals as a part “One Million Safety Hospitals and Schools” Campaign, which was rolled out globally in Manila on 2010. On 2012 Makassar Government executed by Disaster Management Agency will pursue the campaign at the local level. This program will also engage DIKNAS, DPU, and DINKES in respect with their function

Core Indicator 5.3
Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Until today, There are no direct access to Makassar Government’s financial reserves are provided for local institution in the context of Disaster emergency response either Government institution nor NGO.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

On Post-disaster management, Disaster Management Agency of Makassar, will take Control on Command and Coordination by undertaking fast assessment which will be executed by Fast Response Team (TRC) which comprises of member/personnel from Disaster Management Agency of Makassar, Social Affair Department of Makassar, Public Health Department of Makassar, Public Works Department of Makassar Assessment will be executed in a rapid manner, to calculate casualties and damaged infrastructures and resuming the needs of survivors. Particularly for psycho-social recovery will be handled directly by Health Department of Makassar in cooperation with social activists and Local Branch of Indonesian Red Cross. The main constraint has to be given to the lack of psychiatrist wants to be engaged in the activities,
otherwise as a matter of fact most of the post-disaster psycho recoveries were done by local religious leader

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 --