Bantul District, Indonesia

Local progress report on the implementation of the 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient (First Cycle)

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Essential 1

Put in place organization and coordination to understand and reduce disaster risk, based on participation of citizen groups and civil society. Build local alliances. Ensure that all departments understand their role to disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

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: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses 1. There has been DRR Forum at the district level. From 75 villages, there have been DRR Forums in 56 villages, although their roles and functions may vary. Some have been able to push for the enactment of Village Regulation on DRR and integration of the results of risk analysis into Middle-term Local Development Plans. 2. The Local DM Agency (established year 2010) legalized through Local Regulation No. 6 year 2010, has developed its official and established working mechanisms. From the human resources factor, people working in the DM Agency have already had experiences in emergency response and rehabilitation and reconstruction, but limited exposure to DRR issue. 3. DRR has become the fourth mission in the Middle-term Local Development Plan, and priority issue in local development program. 4. Institutionalization of DRR at the village level has to do with programs and initiatives from the civil society, that in other villages it may still be very limited. 5. Institution for CCA: Local Environmental Agency 6. Institution at the school: there have been disaster response teachers legalized through Head of Education Office Decree. As DRR focal points, school supervisors have also been trained on DRR. 7. In Education Office, there is a program on basic education improvement with disaster mitigation being one of the key materials, as legalized through Head of District Decree.

Challenges 1. Progress at the village level was mostly driven by NGOs, and other villages may not be progressing in the same way. 2. The other challenges are how to sustain the initiatives in future, including how to hand it over to local authority. 3. High level of tour of duty in the local civil service while transfer of knowledge has not taken place appropriately. 4. Local DM Agency: community education has only reached out limited stakeholders and tends to be sporadic. The coordination and command roles of the Local DM Agency have been hindered by the low echelon of the DM Agency (type B, although high risk) in performing its functions. 5. From the five hazards that become serious hazards in Bantul District, efforts have only been focused on the tsunami. There is only limited competence of Local DM Agency personnel. 6. Climate Change issue has not been considered in parallel with DRR 7. Integration of DRR into
education is still challenging. 

To what extent do partnerships exist between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses 1. The existence of DRR Forum as multi stakeholders forum at the district level (district government, business, and communities since every Village DRR Forum becomes part of the District DRR Forum) 2. In the villages, DRR Forum becomes multi-stakeholders forum, although the engagement of the private sector is still very limited 3. There is collaboration with university in the integration of DRR into the curriculum. 4. In the event of 2006 earthquake, 60% of school buildings were damaged. Partnership was shown in the rebuilding of school buildings with support from many parties (such as the private sector and NGOs), which integrated DRR aspects also (access and evacuation routes, access for people with different ability). This also happened in the recovery of the people's housing. 5. Multilateral cooperation (such as in livelihoods) with other countries and multilateral agencies. 6. Dissemination of disaster information: how is the engagement of non-government partners? There is partnership with local television and radios. 7. Involvement of Local Parliament: important in advocating for Local DRR Regulations. 8. Local government open to the roles of NGOs (especially those that seek partnership with local government.)

Challenges 1. Program sustainability should focus on partnership as the capacity of the government is only limited. 2. Exit strategy: developed but not optimal. 3. Involvement of all stakeholders. 4. Not all non government organizations working in Bantul District coordinate with the local government 5. Public relations purposes (image building) have mostly influenced partnership with non-government actors. Private sectors tend to focus more on response and rehabilitation and reconstruction, while few efforts have been dedicated to mitigation. 

Plans 1. Document partnership between the government and the multi-stakeholders, including the potential participation of small and medium enterprises in the district.

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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

? Progresses 1. The Core Team for DRR Planning (CTDP) as part of DRR Forum at the district level, was legalized through Decree on the Establishment of DRR Forum. Women groups (PKK, dasawisma) have been accommodated in the team. Children Forum from Bantul also becomes part of CTDP of the Local DRR Forum. 2. Vulnerable groups: people with disability have been actively involved in the District DRR Forum, although at the village level their participation is still limited. 3. At the village level, engagement of vulnerable groups in DRR is still limited. 4. Performance indicators of Local Government Unit include engagement of vulnerable groups aspect. 5. Accommodation of the needs of vulnerable groups take the form, among others: - Special ramp way for people with disability in government buildings and schools - School inclusion, guidelines and training for school inclusion / Challenges 1. DRR planning and implementation have not included all vulnerable groups, particularly people with disability and the elderly. Special scheme for their active engagement has not been established, although in regular development planning, the engagement of people with disability has been quite good. 2. In general vulnerable groups still feel inferior in actively participating in decision-making related to DRR. 3. Tour of duty of high-ranking officials has affected the effectiveness of DRR and fulfillment of the rights of vulnerable groups. 4. Transfer of knowledge on vulnerability and vulnerable groups in DRR has not been widespread. 5. Coverage of vulnerable groups needs to be expanded to also cover other groups exposed to high disaster vulnerability /Plans Improve participation of vulnerable groups in line with their capacity, such as making women as agent in education and information dissemination of DRR for the communities?

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

? Progresses 1. Education Office has often been involved in curriculum development at the national level. 2. Bantul District has become a reference for study tour on disaster mitigation in education. 3. The District Planning Board has sometimes been involved in development of DRR policies. 4. The existence of Local DM Agency in Bantul District at the early stage of the national policy to establish Local DM Agency is
a progress in itself 5. Aspiration from Bantul District was channeled through workshops and in written through email /Challenges 1. Policies decided one sidedly by the Central Government (for instance on post-disaster housing reconstruction grants for communities), with minimum engagement of local government (only implementing agent) 2. Socialization of policies on DRR/DM from the national to local governments is still limited 3. Communication channel, related to DRR, between central government agencies to local government units has not been institutionalized /Plans 1. Utilization of all channels of aspiration and communication to the national government such as through DPD member representative of Bantul District 2. Enhancement of the roles and functions of District DRR Forum in DRR policy development at the national level
Essential 2

Assign a budget for disaster risk reduction and provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, communities, businesses and public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face.

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:

1. Local Government Budget: - Allocation for Local DM Agency (more than IDR 2 billion for direct and indirect costs), which is relatively substantial for a new organization. - On-call or contingency budget is also available to the amount of IDR 10 Billion (2012) - The District Education Office has allocated approximately IDR 250 million/year for DRR-related activities, while the Health Office and Office for Social Affairs have also done similar thing. 2. Decentralized budget from central government ministries or departments, such as from Ministry of Social Affairs, Public Works and Ministry of National Education and Culture. 3. Foreign assistance and international development funds (in the form of DRR programs), including grants and loans (like the Java Reconstruction Fund/JRF) 4. CSR: still incidental. For example from Bank in the form of soft loans for rebuilding of disaster-affected communities housing.

Challenges
1. Limited capacity of local government financial resources. 2. Mainstreaming DRR in budgeting is still limited 3. Fiscal dependence on the central government 4. Matching funds for a number of central government programs have drained local government budget.

Plans
1. Need for policies that mandate Local Government Unit to integrate DRR in their sector’s budget 2. Building synergy through CSR programs

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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:
Progresses 1. Planning–budgeting: a. In strategic planning: Middle-term Local Development Plan; allocation in Middle-term Local Government Unit Plan is still limited to that of the Local DM Agency's plan b. Allocation for Local DM Agency: 1% from total Local Government Budget (both for direct and indirect costs) 2. Allocation for DRR: a. There is allocation for DRR activities in several Local Government Units, for instance for regreening, for P2D program that receives regular local budget allocation through Agency for Women Empowerment, allocation for Posdaya (socialization of DRR through Posdaya) b. In Local DM Agency, there is budget allocation for every phase of risk management. - For prevention and mitigation - For response - For recovery 3. Allocation for response: a. Allocation from Local Government Budget for direct costs, in complementarity with National Budget. In times of emergency reallocation of Local Government Budget may be permitted in 1 week time. Funds allocation and distribution have been considered as adequate to respond to emergency. 4. Allocation for effective recovery (rehabilitation and reconstruction): a. Funds to the amount of IDR 1 million per household for reconciliation after distribution conflict b. Social assistance grants: plenty of them although not all come from government. Physical recovery is funded from the National Budget and Foreign Assistance. All destroyed houses have been rebuilt successfully, and also public infrastructure such as market, local health centers, and school buildings, in 2 year time. Government buildings have not become priority in this. c. The management of housing reconstruction that is based on the active participation of the people emphasizes local wisdom and inclusive participation of community members / Challenges 1. During the emergency response after care for survivors with fractures is not covered by existing health plan 2. There were some shortcomings in the distribution and coverage of social assistance grants due to regulatory constraints such as contribution for the dead has to be made through submission of proposals (but this has been revised with Regulation of Minister of Home Affairs No. 39/ 2012) 3. Social implication of the recovery fund distribution: triggering social horizontal conflict although in many places more personal in nature 4. Allocation of funds for housing reconstruction:

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:

? Progresses 1. Asset protection and micro insurance for vulnerable groups: a. Revolving funds for micro enterprise groups through Office for Cooperation of Local government. b. In rural empowerment program, assistance is provided for vulnerable
groups, through a scheme provided for households living in landslide-prone areas c. Economic empowerment initiatives with DRR aspects integrated, which are advocated and implemented by NGOs, although the protection and insurance aspects have not been so clear d. Access to capital through various different credit schemes from central government such as micro credit KUBE, PUAP, etc. / Challenges 1. There has never been any asset protection or social protection scheme in micro enterprise grants. Also, this group has never received business coaching from the government. 2. Credit insurance is available at the commercial market, but it is not accessible for vulnerable groups 3. Macro insurance for public infrastructure has not been set up / Plans Schemes for female-headed households' access to capital

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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

? Progresses 1. After the earthquake, it was decided that market retribution would be paid by the local government 2. Free service for Building Permits and free Land and Building Taxes for the rebuilding of houses damaged by disaster 3. Waiver of land tax for productive land for a 1 year period 4. After the disaster there was an increase in loans made by micro enterprises, which had been coordinated through Local Economic Development (LED) forum that combined elements from the government, the private sector and NGOs as well as universities, working in three sectors (agriculture, small industry and tourism). 5. From the non-government and private sector elements, the scheme was through grants for community groups for post-disaster economic recovery. Some parts of this assistance took the form of non-cash, but in natura assistance and business coaching. / Challenges 1. Limited access to information has led to hideous practices of financial services that have disadvantaged vulnerable groups. 2. Dependency of vulnerable groups to loan sharks. 3. Community’s capacity for economic recovery has been hindered by lack of capacity in financial management and the growing consumerist culture in the community. 4. Opinion on grants: do not need to be repaid, so we do not need to be responsible in managing the funds and grants 5. Only certain sectors received financial assistance. Some sectors have been ignored such as agriculture, livestock and fishery, while those receiving attention include retail sector, handicraft and the like. ???? / Plans 1. Increase budget allocation for credit schemes for vulnerable groups (market traders through Bank Pasar), through capital share in the local Community Credit Bank in the district. 2. Development of modern cooperatives and micro-finance organizations
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: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

? Progresses 1. Households: - Free service for Building Permits and waiver of Land and Building Taxes - Easy access to obtain business permit at household level, which among others also covers permit for disturbance to neighbors 2. Business and private enterprises: - Have not been developed well - There is already a Local Regulation and a Governor Regulation that limit land conversion (sustainable protection for land) ? There is a Local Regulation that prohibits the establishment of modern market such as malls and hyper-markets / Challenges Business climate and development of the macro economy at the national level a. Agriculture: massive land conversion, since there is no authority that can prevent land owners to convert their lands (already in possession of land titles). Increase of land price that has become irrational has further encouraged conversion of agriculture lands into housing estates b. Trade and restaurants (and tourism) are dominated by traditional and retail players at the subsistent level c. Manufacturing industry: the majority is household-level industry and handicrafts that are vulnerable and dependent on raw materials, design and limitation in the distribution of the end products. The implication of global economic crisis such as the European crisis and the invasion of manufacture products from China have created substantial impacts. / Plans Provision of incentives for big and medium businesses (tax holiday) ?

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:

? Progresses 1. No significant progress has been observed. What prevails is the rule of the market, even in a disaster emergency situation. / Challenges 1. In emergency situation there is always price increase due to increased demands for commodities
compared to the relatively stable supplies; and sometimes there is even scarcity of goods and services in such situation. / Plans 1. There needs to be monitoring of prices and availability of key goods and services during disaster emergency situation 2. Market intervention (need substantial resources that sometimes are difficult)
Essential 3

Maintain up-to-date data on hazards and vulnerabilities, prepare risk assessments and use these as the basis for urban development plans and decisions. Ensure that this information and the plans for your city's resilience are readily available to the public and fully discussed with them.

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: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses Availability of risk maps (prepared by the Local Planning Board, Local DM Agency, and Office for Community Protection) / Challenges 1. Lack of common commitment in the follow-up implementation of the results of disaster risk analysis 2. Limited dissemination and access to information 3. Lack of knowledge of community on disaster risks / Plans 1. Build intensive communication and cooperation between the government and formal and informal groups 2. Integrate results of disaster risks in basic education curriculum

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

? Progresses 1. There has been regular mapping of hazard-prone areas in several regions 2. Regular updating of disaster risk data 3. The Government has opened space to external parties (mostly academicians and experts) to engage in analysis for the purpose of disaster risk reduction / Challenges 1. Lack of commitment with other parties to cooperate in building repository of disaster risk reduction information 2. Utilization of data is still lacking / Plans 1. Enhance disaster risk analysis through engagement of academicians and experts 2. Coordinate with relevant organizations and institutions
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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

? Progresses 1. Availability of information from early warning system (height of waves, wind velocity, volcanic activities) from relevant parties (BLH, DKP, District Planning Board) 2. Information on disaster risks integrated into basic education curriculum / Challenges 1. Build understanding and safety culture among communities in hazard-prone areas / Plans Facilitate the government and community on the implementation of disaster risk data and information?

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:

? Progresses 1. There has been coordination and communication on risk analysis with neighboring local governments 2. Availability of earthquake risk maps as materials for review of development planning at the district level 3. Availability of academic drafts on landslide disaster risk analysis for certain areas (villages in Pleret, Plyungan, and Imogiri) / Challenges 1. There is no cooperation among districts to conduct disaster risk analysis 2. There is no common understanding of the implementation of inter-district disaster risk analysis / Plans 1. Build intensive communication between districts 2. Build coordination between districts

How well are disaster risk assessments incorporated into all relevant local development planning on a consistent basis?
Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses 1. Disaster risk analysis have been integrated into Middle-term Local Development Plan 2. Settlement Planning documents 3. Local Regulation on Spatial Planning 4. Results of disaster risk analyses have been accommodated through regular development planning processes / Challenges 1. Disaster risk analysis has not covered all categories of hazards 2. Limitations in several communities in anticipating disaster risks in their respective areas / Plans 1. Mainstreaming of disaster risks into development planning 2. Involvement of all stakeholders in preparation for disaster risk analysis documents
**Essential 4**

*Invest in and maintain critical infrastructure that reduces risk, such as flood drainage, adjusted where needed to cope with climate change.*

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**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: 3

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<td>Transportation</td>
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<td>Energy</td>
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**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progresses 1. Policies on land use ordinance and settlement planning are available, but have yet to be reviewed whether they have integrated disaster risk considerations. Building permits have accommodated earthquake resistance standards for construction of buildings and housing 2. With regards to mining activities, Operational Plans have been available but in terms of implementation is still limited/lacking 3. The Local Regulation on Spatial Planning this year has considered disaster risk reduction aspects, but has yet to be reviewed for consistency. 4. Analysis on landslide potentials has been conducted/Challenges? 1. Absence of socialization of rules and regulations 2. Non-existence of maps of disaster-prone areas 3. Indicators for disaster risks still unclear 4. Understanding of disaster issues has been limited to the level of village government and has not yet reached community members 5. Legislation related to disaster is still lacking. 6. Contingency plans have not been comprehensive and limited to sectors and Local Government Units that are directly dealing with disaster risk reduction 7. Law enforcement is weak; absence of sanctions such as in the enforcement of Building Codes/Plans 1. There will be multi-stakeholder coordination and the Local DM Agency will become the leading sector on disaster risk reduction 2. Disaster Risk Reduction has been integrated into Local Government Plans and become priority in regular development processes 3. Preparation of maps of hazard-prone areas for District Planning Board 4. There are policies related to land use
How adequately are critical public facilities and infrastructure located in high risk areas assessed for all hazard risks and safety?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses 1. Availability of analysis on disaster damages and losses done by the Public Works Office but has yet to be updated /Challenges 1. Not routine in conducting analysis and not on in all infrastructures due to limited human resources 2. Have not involved all elements 3. Absence of updated data on building safety /Plans 1. Conduct regular analysis on all public facilities that involves all relevant elements 2. Prepare inventory of public buildings and facilities and their conditions

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:

Progresses 1. Regulation for such protection has been available through a decree of the District Head /Challenges 1. Regulation contradictory to higher regulation Permen 32 year 2011 2. Absence of budget planning that ensure protection since the umbrella regulation has not been available ????? /Plans Judicial Review of Permen 32 year 2011 for disaster issues
Essential 5

Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities and upgrade these as necessary.

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: 2

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hospitals/ health facilities</td>
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Description of Progress & Achievements:

? Progresses 1. Availability of risk analysis in schools and community health centers although it has not covered all 2. Availability of SOP on evacuation in several institutions /Challenges 1. Knowledge and understanding of disaster risk analysis have not been commonly perceived 2. Inconsistency in personnel that deal with disaster management /Plans There is a module for disaster risk analysis and information dissemination on disaster risk analysis?

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: 3

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

Progresses 1. The health service could still be functioning due to availability of buffer
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: 1

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Description of Progress & Achievements:

? Progresses No significant progress observable /Challenges 1. Lack of budget, non-existence of supporting laws and regulations, limited human resources 2. Multi-stakeholder coordination for joint risk assessments /Plans 1. Provide inputs for District Planning Board related to hazard-prone areas 2. Upgrade the type of the Local DM Agency from B to A for stronger coordination roles 3. Capacity building for Local DM Agency

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2
Schools | No
---|---
Hospitals/ health facilities | No

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progresses 1. Disaster exercises and drills involving 11 hospitals and 15 community health centers 2. Disaster exercises in schools involved in Safe School campaign but not regular /Challenges 1. Budget for Health Office is limited and it can only organize exercises two times in a year 2. Understanding and the role of communities in emergency preparedness are still lacking 3. Participation of all stakeholders have not been to the maximum /Plans Local DM Agency becomes a leading agent for disaster simulations and exercises?
**Essential 6**

*Apply and enforce realistic, risk compliant building regulations and land use planning principles. Identify safe land for low-income citizens and develop upgrading of informal settlements, wherever feasible.*

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**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: 1

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

- Challenges 1. Lack of community's awareness of Building Permits regulations 2. Lack of commitment of all stakeholders in implementing Building Permits regiments 3. Violation of permits (building permits, mining, etc.) in prohibited hazard-prone areas
- Plans Make intensive socialization of land use ordinance and building permits?

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**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: 3

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

- Progresses There have been rules and regulations on the requirements for construction of buildings in certain areas
- Challenges • The implementation of building permits regulation has not been optimal • Weakness of government apparatuses in enforcing Building Permits regulation
- Plans • Conduct periodic monitoring/supervision to enforce Building Permits and Spatial Planning ordinances
**Essential 7**

*Ensure education programmes & training on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and communities.*

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**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:**

?? Progresses 1. Socialization of culturally sensitive DRR: • Socialization of DRR through local culture and artistic events, and through religious forums and activities and by engaging religious leaders • In schools DRR materials have been integrated to regular teaching-learning materials • Annual anniversary of 2006 earthquake at the village and district levels through cultural media • Seminar on the anniversary of Bantul District that include materials on disaster mitigation 2. Socialization of gender-sensitive DRR: • Involvement of women through organizations such as PKK and dasawisma • Training for children with disability who are not enrolled in schools, in coordination with the Office for Social Affairs and disability organizations • Socialization and education for children followed by disaster emergency drills (through schools and pre-schools) / Challenges 1. There are local beliefs and culture that increase the risks for community, such as reluctance to move to safer areas while they live in highly prone areas 2. Materials that cover multi-hazards, with limited equipment and capacity in education 3. Inferiority complex of vulnerable groups, like concealed disability or women that are reluctant to participate and take an active role 4. Education and awareness raising that have not been regular: • Source of funds • Media and equipment • Skilled trainers, especially for vulnerable groups (people with disability, the elderly and children)education / Plans Intensify continuous socialization ?

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**To what extent does the local government provide training in risk**

First cycle of Local HFA (2011-2013)
reduction for local officials and community leaders?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses 1. Socialization of DRR is still limited to disaster responders and the Local DM Agency; and mostly on disaster legislation 2. Evacuation path is already available at local government offices / Challenges 1. Disaster preparedness among high ranking officials and local government staff is still very limited 2. Transfer of knowledge on DRR for high ranking officials has not happened while their tour of duty is relatively frequent 3. Absence of DRR training and education scheme specially tailored for community leaders / Plans 1. Include DRR materials in civil servant training and induction 2. Increase knowledge and DRR capacity among officials 3. Training and education for community leaders (village heads, sub-village heads, heads of neighborhood organizations, etc.)

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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses 1. There have been disaster mitigation simulations for schools that are integrated into existing school subject matters 2. DRR materials in school learning plans. Availability of guidelines from center of curriculum of the Ministry of Education from kindergarten to high school levels 3. Teachers have developed a certain degree of capacity on DRR, since they have taught the materials in the local instructional context 4. Some schools have conducted regular disaster simulations. Others have organized simple but planned simulations 5. Schools can use school bells for issuing emergency warning 6. Some schools have integrated CCA materials in school teaching with the appropriate learning modules 7. Availability of Disaster Ready School at all levels /Challenges 1. Availability of equipment, while creativity of each school may differ, with some schools are dependent on the availability of standards simulation equipment and early warning 2. Tour of duty of officials/school headmasters, while transfer knowledge has not always happened 3. Not all teachers welcome the integration of DRR into the curriculum, so the integration of DRR into the schools will depend very much on the teachers /Plans 1. DRR-themed on the job training for university students 2. Provision of disaster media and teaching aids for
making DRR education effective in all schools

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

? Progresses 1. The existence of DRR Forum at the village level (56 out of 75 villages) 2. Experiences from the earthquake of 2006 have raised the awareness of the importance of DRR. Transfer to the next generation through informal ways (bed time stories for children, spontaneous culture of safety through songs, etc.), or semi-formal and formal (institutional set-up and social schemes in the community). 3. At villages that do not have village DRR forum, preparedness needs to be maintained by lower government structure (villages, sub-village) 4. Role of Village DRR Forum: • The roles of Village DRR Forums may vary in line with the moments. In times of impending hazards, the forum needs to at least inform community members on the status of the hazards, and facilitate emergency simulations. When there is no disaster, the forum needs to be engaged higher tier of governance forum and promotes solidarity and cooperation among villages in DRR context • Capacity building for DRR forum at the village level • The activeness of village DRR forum varies between one and the other, but the ones that are active far outnumber those that are inactive • The existence of village DRR forum has facilitated flow of disaster information and communication /Challenges 1. Members of Village DRR Forum have experienced increased knowledge, but dissemination of such knowledge to other community members is still limited. The knowledge gap between forum members and non-forum members is still very wide 2. Awareness has not been automatically raised with the increase in DRR knowledge. Preparedness at the household level still needs to be built /Plans 1. Strengthening of Village DRR Forum and community 2. Provision of communication equipment for Village DRR Forum and internet-based communication network
Essential 8

Protect ecosystems and natural buffers to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which your city may be vulnerable. Adapt to climate change by building on good risk reduction practices.

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: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses 1. Middle-term Local Development Plan, strategic development and natural resource management plans have been available. 2. Conservation and protection of natural resources, waste management, water resources, forests, coastal areas and open public water areas /Challenges????? 1. Transform behaviors and paradigm of community members in natural resource management /Plans 1. Conduct program monitoring and evaluation for natural resources management initiatives 2. Develop conservation areas and land resources 3. Maintain quality and quantity of water and land resources

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forests</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal zones</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water resources</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
River basins: Yes
Fisheries: Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:


Challenges 1. Administration aspect that hinders restoration activities

Plans 1. Conduct activity monitoring and evaluation 2. Build common perception of stakeholder groups in natural resource management

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses 1. Networks of environmental activists have been established; network for waste management, for river conservation, and for coastal areas conservation.

Challenges 1. Build common perception among different groups in participation in ecosystem recovery, protection and management of ecosystem service.

Plans 1. Inter-group consolidation 2. Build partnership with stakeholders concerned with the environment

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses 1. Collaboration with private sector companies through assistance in the provision of bio-pores 2. Collaboration with State-Owned Enterprises on regreening initiatives

Challenges 1. No bargaining position of communities in relation to private
sector company's programs on environmental conservation / Plans Build equal partnership between private companies, the government and the community?
Essential 9

Install early warning systems and emergency management capacities in your city and hold regular public preparedness drills.

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:

? Progresses There is no significant progress. Contingency budget has not been available. There is no access to financial resources / Challenges 1. Limited access to information 2. Availability of obstructing regulation, Permen 32 year 2011 / Plans Interaction with other parties in DRR Forum may become entry point

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: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

? Progresses 1. Early Warning System for earthquake that may trigger tsunami has been available, complete with equipment, room and personnel / Challenges 1. Difficult in engaging and building coordination among relevant Local Government Units / Plans There is a need to add instruments for flood EWS.?  

How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation?

Level of Progress achieved: 3
Description of Progress & Achievements:

? Progresses 1. Early Warning System is available utilizing mosque speakers and local equipment / Challenges 1. Communities tend to pay little attention to the maintenance of Early Warning System instruments / Plans Socialization to the community and regular exercises using Early Warning System?

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:

? Progresses 1. The EOC has already possessed its own office but still under the management of the Local DM Agency 2. Equipments and personnel are available, as also budget from the Local DM Agency Challenges 1. Response from engaged institutions is minimum 2. The institution is still placed under the Local DM Agency, without no supporting regulation and budget allocation ????? Plans Encourage the development of supporting legal instrument and budget allocation?

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:

? Progresses 1. Has been conducted once or twice but not regularly / Challenges 1. Budget allocation and lack of support from the government, as too many activities tend to be more in the physical side 2. Has not been in the priority list of disaster management 3. Understanding of DRR from policy makers is still lacking, so development programs do not prioritize disaster issues / Plans - ????? Expand understanding of disaster and DRR to community and policy makers?
How available are key resources for effective response, such as emergency supplies, emergency shelters, identified evacuation routes and contingency plans at all times?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stockpiles of relief supplies</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelters</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe evacuation routes identified</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency plan or community disaster preparedness plan for all major hazards</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Progress & Achievements:

? Progresses • Availability of evacuation maps • Availability of buffer stock at Logistics Office/Bulog Challenges • Sector vested interests are still an issue and there is no clarity in need assessment, something that has made it not effective and responsive Plans There has been resources assessment for the formulation of Contingency Plans?
After any disaster, ensure that the needs of the survivors are placed at the centre of reconstruction with support for them and their community organizations to design and help implement responses, including rebuilding homes and livelihoods.

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: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

- Availability of network of experts although at an early stage
- Challenges: Weak control and monitoring system
- Absence of good coordination among those working in psycho-social issues
- Plans: Launching has been done but it needs to be expanded

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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

- Progresses: There have been several initiatives to this direction but they are still in initial stage; e.g. some initiatives for physical development but not for livelihoods
- Challenges: Absence of access to joint monitoring and evaluation and also absence of knowledge sharing
- Plans: There are certain times or important moments that may be used for knowledge sharing for DRR such as in the Ramadhan fasting month.
an outline strategy for post disaster recovery and reconstruction, including needs assessments and livelihoods rehabilitation?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses Not observable / Challenges • It is still difficult to make recovery planning and rehabilitation and reconstruction in each Local Government Unit • Basic demographic data available are not accurate / Plans Develop analysis of basic demographic data of the population and their needs from pre-disaster, during emergency to post-disaster recovery, for the sake of the formulation of Contingency Plans