Padang Pariaman 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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. Institutions have been established and regulated under Local Regulation No. 15 of 2011 on Organization Structure and Working Mechanism. 2. There have been strategic plans for each institution but DRR and CCA plans are still being minimally integrated in the plans. 3. Structured and organized drills have been planned by the Local Disaster Management Agency. The drill implementation is under cooperation with the SAR Office, NGOs and some others. / Challenges: 1. Funding is still a constraint. 2. Human resources’ competence is not in accordance with the needs. 3. Facilities and infrastructures are still inadequate. / Plans: 1. To advocate for the importance of DRR before the legislative bodies. 2. To recruit and assign human resources for Local Disaster Management Agency in accordance with the required competence. Human resources recommendation is to be sent to the Local Body of Government Apparatuses. 3. To optimize the use of the existing facilities and infrastructures and to raise fund for infrastructures and program implementation from sources outside the Local Revenues and Expenditures Budgets, such CSR offices from the private sector/businesses.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. DRR forums have been in practice established, which include multi-
stakeholders from government offices, the private sector, NGOs, local traditional figures, and community leaders. The regulation for DRR forums are still being processed at the Legal Bureau of the Local Secretariat. 2. There have been ±400 Disaster-Prepared Groups in Padang Pariaman District. They have been established by local and international NGOs and the local government. 3. There has been cooperation with the business sector (Pertamina Oil Company) in planting 300 Singapore almond trees along the coastal area. The activities have been documented in pictures but not so well documented in the written agreement. 4. There has been a local disaster preparedness radio station, “Radio Respon Batang Anai”, as a local disaster network. 5. HTs have been distributed to every village head and every sub-district head as part of the early-warning system though the local early-warning system has not been legally regulated explicitly. / Challenges: 1. The private sector has not prioritized DRR. 2. Aids have been given more in post-disaster periods rather than in normal time. 3. Group and forum establishments often cause financial burdens for the government. / Plans: 1. To have a legal product for the DRR forums in the level of a Regent’s decree. 2. To have a legal product for disaster preparedness groups in the level of a Sub-district’s decree. 3. To follow up the cooperation between the government, the private sector and the communities.

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:

Progresses: 1. There has been community participatory involvement in the planning such as the development plan meetings at the village or sub-district levels, which will be synchronized with government programs. 2. There has been a tsunami contingency plan under the facilitation of the Local Disaster Management Agency but there has been neither disaster-management plan nor local budget plan for disaster management. / Challenges: 1. Disaster management plans have not been treated as priorities. 2. There has not been enough institutional understanding on the need of structured and organized planning for comprehensive and qualified DRR. / Plan: To keep on involving communities in local development planning.

To what extent does the local government participate in the national DRR planning?
Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. The Local Government has been involved at the national level as shown by the formal invitation from national institutions to the Local Government. 2. The Local Government offices have been involved as informants and providers for data completion for the national-level planning though not directly involved in the drafting of national programs. / Challenges: 1. The amount of local data for planning information has been limited. 2. The activity results have not given much impact to local development
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:

Progresses: 1. Fund allocation for DRR has been included in each local government office’s strategic plan though it has not been explicitly regulated by local government offices or other institutions because it has not been a local priority. 2. DRR programs have been included in the Local Middle Term Development Plan and Local Government Programs and have been realized in Activity and Budget Plan though DRR programs are still minimal. 3. Financial resources have been mapped though they are not well documented and not well followed up. / Challenge: Efforts to discover financial sources outside the Local Revenues and Expenditures Budget are still minimal. / Plan: To map and follow up potential local financial sources for DRR efforts

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: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Description of Progress and Achievements (300 words max) – Progresses: 1. There has been a Local Middle Term Development though special fund allocation for DRR in the Local Revenues and Expenditures Budget is still minimal. 2. There has been an emergency contingency plan though the mechanism for the contingency plan fund disbursement has not been explicitly regulated. / Challenges: 1. DRR has not been a local priority. 2. Local Revenues are still limited. 3. There has been no formal decree
on the allocation of fund for DRR. 4. Mechanisms for managing local budgets for disaster management have not explicitly been stated. / Plan: To explore and follow up the need for explicit allocation of fund for DRR efforts

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: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Description of Progress and Achievements (300 words max) - ? ? Progress: A pre-disaster financial assistance program for vulnerable households has been considered though it has not been implemented. / Challenges: 1. The Local Revenues Budget has not been adequate to implement the above program. 2. The program has not been a priority. / Plan: To consider and follow up the program when the budget is considered adequate.

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: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

? Progresses:? 1. Regulations and mechanisms for post-disaster micro-finance assistance, cash assistance, soft loans, and debt insurance for affected households have been deemed urgent though they are not available yet. 2. There are already micro-finance institutions, such as cooperatives, though post-disaster special loans for affected neighborhood units are not available or, if any, very small (and not well-documented). / Challenges: 1. local revenues budget is still inadequate for funding the programs. 2. The programs are not treated as priorities yet. ???? / Plan: To consider and follow up the programs when the budget is considered adequate. ???
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:

Progresses: Tax reduction/waiver or loan payment postponement is given to affected disaster survivors though this policy is still based on a Presidential decree and the Padang Pariaman District has not had any policy on economic incentives as DRR investments for disaster affected households and businesses. Challenge: The above program has not been a priority because the budget is still inadequate. Plan: To explore, consider and follow up the above when the budget is considered adequate.

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: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progress: There have been efforts to improve the communities’ economy by ensuring the purchase of agricultural or other products though only during the normal condition and not as DRR efforts. Challenges: 1. There has been no District Government policy on the sustainability of small businesses. 2. There has not been any mechanism to ensure the sustainability of small businesses as an effort to assist small businesses after a disaster. Plan: To have an agreement/MOU between the District Government and small business associations for the sustainability of small businesses.
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: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progress: 1. There have been a contingency plan and SOPs. 2. The drafting of DRR programs has been in progress. 3. There have been maps of vulnerability and capacity, hazards maps, vulnerability maps, evacuation route and evacuation point maps. 4. There have been forums for DRR and Disaster-Prepared Groups, Disaster-Prepared teachers, Immediate Response Teams, and Disaster-Prepared Youths. 5. The Emergency Operations Center has been established. 6. There has been a SOP for housing assistance. / Challenges: 1. The funding has not been comprehensive. 2. The coordination and networking are still minimal. 3. The human resources are still minimal. 4. The facilities and infrastructures (communication devices, public kitchen, and land clearance for evacuation points) have not been adequate. 5. The public response is low. / Plans: 1. To conduct socialization of DRR to various parties and communities. 2. To increase the involvement of local government offices, communities and the private sector in DRR forums in exploring disaster risks.

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:

Progress: There has been a document of Risk Studies of 2012 whose process has involved various parties such as DRR Forums, Disaster-Prepared Groups, School
Disaster-Prepared Groups, and Union of Farmers and Communities that are Resilient in Facing Disaster and Climate Change (P3MTBPI). / Challenges: 1. Cross-sector coordination and funding are still minimal. 2. Comprehensive studies on local regulations have not been regularly conducted. / Plans: 1. To form a special section for data collection in the Local Disaster Management Agency. 2. To increase the quality of human resources in all sectors. 3. To allocate more fund for updating data and optimizing coordination between the Local Disaster Management Agency and the Local Development Planning Agency.

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: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. The Government has conducted regular activities to inform the public about hazards, 4 to 5 times a year in different locations. 2. There has been cooperation with NGOs and universities for the dissemination of DRR information. 3. There have been notice boards for disaster information in every institution. 4. Warning efforts have been conducted in cooperation with local media. / Challenges: 1. Human resources knowledgeable in hazards are still lacking. 2. Facilities and infrastructures are still minimal. 3. Financial funding is still minimal. 4. Cooperation with communities’ key figures is still lacking. 5. Information presented by the Government (Local Disaster Management Agency) is not specific to the potential disasters in the targeted socialization locations since socialization is just about one or two disasters like earthquakes or tsunamis. / Plans: 1. To develop more cooperation with local community figures. 2. To allocate more funds for disaster information media in each local government office.

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: 1
Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There has been a post-disaster joint response among neighboring districts/cities (Pariaman Padang, Tanah Datar, Padang Panjang, Mentawai and Agam) and the provincial government. 2. There has been a joint study in the Ministry of Environment for Anai Valey Basin, which includes several regions, namely Tanah Datar, Padang Panjang dan Padang Pariaman Districts. / Challenges: 1. Coordination for conducting a joint risk study is difficult. 2. There are different disaster perceptions among the regions and there has not been inter-regional cooperation in DRR. 3. There has not been a joint disaster-risk study in border areas for all types of disasters. / Plans: 1. To encourage the issuance of a joint decree in risk studies which are supported with local regulations or other legal protections in each region. 2. To encourage the province government to establish coordination among neighboring districts/cities

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There has been a disaster-risk study, which has been conducted in cooperation with various parties. 2. There have been documents of Local Land-Use Plan, Local Middle-Term Development Plan, and Local Regulation No. 5 of 2011, which contain, among others, local zonation, the direction of land use, and maps of disaster-prone areas. 3. The document of Local DRR has been processed to become a regulation. 4. Studies on disaster-risks have been included in local development planning, as shown in the Local Middle-Term Development Plan of Padang Pariaman. 5. Each institution/office has conducted a disaster-risk study. / Challenges: 1. Planning and coordination have not been integrated in the exploration of risks conducted by various parties. 2. Disaster-risk studies have not been conducted consistently for each year and those studies have not been used as a device for decision-making analysis in the local planning. 3. The bureaucratic process at the province level to carry out risk-disaster in different regions takes a long time. / Plans: 1. To conduct socialization to stakeholders in order for them to participate in disaster-risk studies. 2. To draw maps of disaster-prone areas in the lowest government level, such as those in villages, and to issue regulation of zonation in disaster-prone areas. 3. To produce an integrated (cross-sector) contingency maps.??????
Essential 4

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

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: 2

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Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There has been a local regulation on Territorial Land-use Plan though it has not posted in the local gazette. 2. There have been local regulations on the construction of public facilities such as schools and hospitals. 3. The construction of public facilities such as power plants has considered disaster factors in order minimize the possibility of service shutdown to the public after a disaster. 4. The Local Land-Use Coordination Agency Team has been established. / Challenges: 1. Supervision and control is not strong yet. 2. There are building permit violations, such as the use of irrigation canal sides and road sides for building houses by some people. / Plan: To increase cooperation and commitment among local government offices and local parliament members to deal with policies related to land-use and infrastructure-related matters

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:

Progresses: 1. There has been a study on the condition of public facilities and infrastructures though still at the minimal/visual level and not intensive yet. 2. The public facilities built by non-state parties after the earthquake in 2009 have met the building standards. 3. There have been government campaigns for inhabitable buildings which meet quake-resistant standards. / Challenges: 1. There has been no study team for examining public facilities and important infrastructures in high-risk areas. 2. There is no adequate funding for risk studies. 3. Human resources with expertise and skills in assessment study processes are still limited in number. 4. The technical competence and knowledge for conducting assessment studies are still limited. / Plans: 1. To increase the capacity of local government offices and related decision-makers that are involved in assessment studies on public facilities and infrastructures. 2. To set up assessment teams for examining public facilities and important infrastructures in high-risk areas. 3. To obtain equipment required for risk studies.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There has been allocation of fund for maintaining and repairing infrastructures though still minimal. 2. There has been a database for the conditions of public facilities and infrastructures. / Challenge: The funding allocation for infrastructure maintenance/repair is limited. ???? / Plan: To seek financial/funding opportunities outside the Local Revenues and Expenditures Budget and sector ministries’ fund allocation. ????
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: 3

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<td>Hospitals/ health facilities</td>
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Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. Disaster-preparedness drills have been integrated in elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school subjects. 2. There have been disaster-related drills for elementary school children. 3. Every public health center has got a disaster preparedness team and has got regular training. 4. There has been a building worthiness assessment, which has resulted in the report that 40% of public health center physical facilities are resistant to earthquakes. 5. There have been health facilities which can serve as health centers in time of disasters. / Challenges: 1. The funding for infrastructure maintenance/repairs is limited because the central government allocates funding based on the minimum standards and not in accordance with the local conditions. 2. There should be priorities of activities for both government and non-government institutions in carrying out disaster-related community development programs. 3. There should stronger coordination among decision makers for matters related to disaster preparedness education. / Plans: 1. To run education programs to promote disaster alertness for many parties. 2. To have regular assessment by the Office of Public Works for building worthiness. 3. To increase the number of training programs and instruments for DRR.

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
Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. The Office of Health has got an earthquake and tsunami contingency plan though it has not been implemented because it has not been ratified. 2. Padang Pariaman District Administration has got an earthquake contingency plan.

Challenges: 1. Common cost standards for constructing buildings are not in accordance with the local standards. 2. The local parliament members are not sensitive to DRR issues. 3. The funding allocation for infrastructure maintenance/repair is limited.

Plans: 1. To evaluate school and health facilities buildings which are not yet resistant to disasters. 2. To set up SOPs for disaster-resistant buildings. 3. To study local cost standards which fit the local contexts for the construction of resistant school/hospital buildings. 4. To encourage schools to integrate disaster-sensitive culture in their education.

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

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There has been a local regulation on buildings. 2. There has been socialization for the public about secure building construction.

Challenges: 1. Local government offices do not have enough understanding about building worthiness. 2. There has not been any assessment on building worthiness. 3. Stakeholders’ comprehensive commitment is still lacking.

Plan: 1. To strongly restate the authority related to school and hospital buildings and facilities in accordance with the expertise of each government office. 2. To enforce authority in coordination with related local government offices.
How far are regular disaster preparedness drills undertaken in schools, hospitals and health facilities?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

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<td>Hospitals/health facilities</td>
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Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progress: There have been disaster-related drills, though not regular yet, including those which have been conducted at schools by NGOs. Challenges: 1. Fund allocation for drill implementation is still limited. 2. Public knowledge and commitment in DRR are still low. 3. There is a need to have a specific section to deal with disaster-related drills in order that they become a priority. 4. Frequent post reassignment among government office personnel often hinders smooth implementation of existing programs. 5. Coordination between NGOs and Padang Pariaman District Administration in the implementation of disaster-management programs is still lacking. Plans: 1. To set up a specific section in related local government offices to deal with disaster-related drills. 2. To set up SOPs for disaster-related drills for all schools and the Office of Health. ??????
**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: 2

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

There has been a regulation related to land use. / Challenges: 1. Enforcement and supervision of local regulation implementation is still very weak. 2. The understanding of parties related to the local regulation on land use and the stakeholders’ commitment to follow the regulation are still low. 3. The existing local regulation does not contain legal sanctions for misdemeanors. / Plans: 1. To adjust local regulation sanctions to be those for misdemeanors 2. To optimize socialization and supervision of regulation implementation in the society. 3. To strengthen the institution supervising enforcement of regulations and to increase the quality of human resources in institutions tasked with supervisory duties.

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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: 2

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progress: There has been a local regulation to support DRR (the Local Middle-Term Development Plan, the Territorial Land Use Plan, the Building Permit, and the Local Environment Regulation / Challenges: 1. The existing local regulations are sometimes not synchronous and overlapping, commitment to implement local regulations is still minimal, and the local administration is not always consistent in enforcing regulations. 2. The local administration’s political will in enforcing regulation and supervision, including their sanctions, is still inadequate. 3. The areas of the lowest administration
level are not balanced with their population. Plans: 1. To produce territorial planning maps and to post them in strategic places. 2. To re-order the District administration in accordance with the existing regulations (to break up the existing sub-districts and villages). 3. To revise overlapping local regulations
Essential 7

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

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

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<th>Programs include cultural diversity issues</th>
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<td>Programs are sensitive to gender perspectives</td>
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Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. 491 schools in Padang Pariaman, excluding Islamic elementary and secondary schools, have conducted practice for increasing DRR competence which is integrated in school subjects, among which are geography and physics. 2. Disaster-related information containing disaster preparedness has been spread out through local radio stations and school posters, 3. Community capacity-building in disaster-related issues has been conducted through disaster preparedness groups in each village. / Challenges: 1. Instructions which have been given are mostly theoretical without field exercise. Disaster-awareness has been conducted only by NGOs working in disaster management in the form of evacuation simulation and socialization. 2. Materials for disaster preparedness education have not been included in school local-content subjects because students’ learning load is already very heavy. 3. Fund allocation in the implementation of disaster-awareness development programs or DRR and disaster preparedness education for the public has been limited. / Plans: 1. To train geography teachers to enrich their instructional materials with DRR knowledge. 2. To regularly conduct evacuation simulations at school. 3. To integrate disaster preparedness education in school extra-curricular activities, such as Young Red Cross, Scouting, and School Health-Care Units.

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

First cycle of Local HFA (2011-2013)
Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progress: There have been DRR training activities conducted by NGOs for officials and the public. The training has covered the areas under sub-village heads, village heads and sub-district heads. DRR training was also conducted by Nahdlatul Ulama, the Association of Islamic Religious Leaders, in Padang Pariaman in 2010. / Challenge: The executive officials’ and legislative-body members’ commitment in increasing their DRR knowledge is low, which has influenced the funding and the implementation of related development programs. / Plan: ????? To advocate for the importance of DRR knowledge among the executive officials and legislative-body members

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:

Progress: NGOs have been involved in disaster preparedness programs though schools and universities have not. / Challenges: 1. The Local Government does not have any authority in regulating non-state educational institutions. 2. Integration of disaster preparedness in non-formal educational courses is still constrained by the lack of communication and coordination with the Local Government. / Plans: 1. To recommend the Province Government and the Coordination of Non-State High Learning Institutions to integrate disaster preparedness in their education and to conduct research on disaster issues. 2. To appeal non-formal educational institutions under the Local Government’s authority to mainstream DRR in their course subject materials

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

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

Progresses: 1. In general the society has developed full awareness of disaster issues based on the disasters they experienced in the past. 2. Evacuation maps, evacuation plans, and evacuation route signs have been available in 9 villages and their preparation has involved the communities’ active participation. 3. Padang Pariaman’s residents have used their local wisdom to evacuate to their relatives’ houses rather than to evacuation centers provided by the Local Government. / Challenges: 1. The residents have only limited time to practice periodic and continual evacuation simulations because they have to do their daily life-earning activities. 2. Fund allocation for evacuation exercise programs is limited
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. There have been various local regulations related to environment and natural resource management, such as the Territorial Land Use Plan, Local Environment Management, Local Middle Term Development Plan, Environmental Impact Analysis, Environment Control and Monitoring Plan, and Minimum Service Standards. 2. The Office of Environment has conducted studies on earth nutritive elements related to the environmental minimum service standards, which currently has collected data about lands, water and well-managed companies which do not produce harmful impacts for others. 3. The District has got Environmental Local Regulation No. 4 of 2010 on the Protection and Preservation of Environment, the Statutes of Local Environment, and a draft for Local Regulation on Coast Zonation. / Challenges:????? 1. Too frequent job-reassignments for officers and the limited number of personnel for socializing environment-related policies have prevented programs from running maximally. 2. The enforcement of environmental regulations still refers to previous laws and there has been no local regulation on Local Government Obligatory Affairs, which is the implementation of Government Regulations PP 38/2007 and PP 41/2007). / Plans: 1. To revise the existing local regulations in order that they will meet the present needs and will be applicable. 2. To follow up dissemination of information on environmental policies by posting it in the Local Government’s website and discussing it in radio talk-shows. 3. To upgrade the status of the Office of Environment into the Agency of Environment. 4. To encourage the local parliament to use their initiative rights in making regulations related to environment management, mining activities, and supervision of program implementation. 5. To advocate for the adoption of Government Regulation No. 100 of 2000 as the guideline for officers’ job reassignment
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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Description of Progress & Achievements:

**Progresses:**
1. There are already forest-zone conservation efforts through planting and seedling programs.
2. Public participation in the cultivation of Casuarina, Singapore almond and mangrove seedlings and their planting along the coast has been high.
3. There are forest conservation efforts which include water resource protection, (durian, Parkia Speciosa, etc.) fruit tree planting, and fishery programs, which include turtle and coral reef breeding and construction of fish breeding grounds, under the cooperation between community groups and NGOs.

**Challenges:**
1. There is no local regulation which serves as a legal protection for environmental ecosystems.
2. Community groups’ activities are still seasonal, depending on the available work projects.
3. Supervision is still weak, while information dissemination and capacity building are still inadequate.
4. The Agency of Coordination and Information Dissemination has not been introduced to other local government offices.

**Plans:**
1. To strengthen Local Regulation on Zonation.
2. To provide technical assistance by related local government offices for community seedling programs for environment conservation.
3. To restructure the Information Dissemination Institution from being structural into functional.
4. To reassign information dissemination personnel in accordance with their education background.
5. To increase the area of conservation zones to 30%
ecosystems services?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. Disaster-alert Village Program has conducted an activity of planting mangrove, Pterospermum, and Albizia seedlings along the Batang Naras River basin since 2010. 2. Under the cooperation between the government and the private sector, the hilly areas have been planted with durian, Parkia Speciosa and bamboo trees and Vetiver grass, while tree planting has also been conducted along the coastal zone. / Challenges: 1. Public knowledge about trees suitable for soil types in conservation programs is still minimal. 2. The government has not been involved in conservation programs, which still rely on other institutions or NGOs. / Plans: 1. To encourage public independence in accessing and contacting related government officers for the sustainability of their conservation programs. 2. To advocate for public efforts to access local government funding allocation and to replicate the conservation programs in other regions.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There has been cooperation between the business sector and other parties in environment conservation programs. 2. Every business player has been obliged to grow protection trees in around their (private) business location within the one-million tree planting program. 3. There have been documents for business enterprises about environment conservation. / Challenges: 1. Law enforcement in environment conservation is still lacking. 2. The existing regulations are not effectively enforced, causing many big, Middle, and small businesses not to be involved in the policy of growing trees around their business locations. 3. Business companies have not shown adequate participation in environment conservation programs (tree planting and waste management). / Plan: To have regulation requiring the Integrated Environment Protection Team to include the tree-planting policy in the issuance of business permits.
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: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There have been financial aids for disaster responses from international institutions. 2. There has been cooperation between NGOs and related local government offices though it has not been well-organized. 3. There has been a plan for funding the construction of tsunami warning (with sirens) in four different locations. / Challenges: ?????? 1. The business circles have not shown enough concern in contributing for activities related to disaster-responses and early recovery. 2. The competence to find funding accesses to local business units is still limited. 3. Decision makers are not firm in encouraging local businesses to contribute for the implementation of disaster-responses and early recovery / Plans: 1. To have coordination with all stakeholders to mobilize funds for supporting activities related to effective disaster responses and early recovery. 2. To expand partnership networks with potential stakeholders. ?????

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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progress: There has been an integrated system, though still limited, controlled by the Emergency Operations Center for tsunami equipped with effective devices for response activities when a disaster strikes. / Challenges: 1. The personnel cannot be on duty for 24 hours and 7 days a week because their number and their equipment are still inadequate. 2. The personnel members’ skills to fully function in early-warning
centers are still inadequate. 3. The budget for constructing warning centers (which currently are only 4 in number) is limited while in fact the construction should be in many places along the coast of Padang Pariaman / Plans: 1. To conduct socialization and simulation of early warning system for the public. 2. To produce early-warning system SOPs. 3. To install more early-warning system devices in needy places along the coastal area.

**How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation?**

Level of Progress achieved: 1

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progresses: 1. There has been public participation under the assistance of NGOs, whose responses have been observable. 2. There have been community disaster preparedness groups in each village and sub-village. 3. To ensure that information and early warning systems run smoothly and reach the residents, 60 (80% of all) villages have been provided with HTs though 15 villages have not. / Challenges: 1. The region’s hilly condition makes the population difficult to access information. 2. There are still hindrances in making the public aware of the need to participate in the early warning system. / Plans: 1. To conduct comprehensive education for the community so that they can effectively respond to early warnings. 2. To cooperate with various stake-holders for developing effective early warning systems among the community

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progresses: 1. There has been an office building with supporting equipment, though not complete, which can be operated in emergency conditions 2. There has been a decree for the institutional status of the Emergency Operations Center. 3. The Emergency Operations Center has got SOPs and funding allocation for emergency
responses. / Challenges: 1. The number of personnel who can be on duty 24 hours 7 days a week is still limited, though there is a plan to utilize personnel from other local government offices outside the Local Disaster Management Agency to work for the Emergency Operations Center. 2. The funding allocation for the operation of the Emergency Operations Center is still limited. / Plans: 1. To increase the number, competence, and capacity of the personnel in the Emergency Operations Center. 2. To allocate more fund for the operation of the Emergency Operations Center

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. Regular exercises and training programs have been conducted by the Fire Department Office. 2. There have been disaster preparedness training activities run in 10 public health centers by NGOs. 3. Regular multi-hazard exercises and training programs have been conducted regularly (once in 3 months) by non-state institutions, which include evacuation, first aid, public kitchen, etc.. / Challenges: There is a need to allocate funding for the implementation of regular exercises/training programs. / Plans: ????? 1. To increase the frequency of exercise implementation. 2. To increase the human resources’ and facilitators’ capacity. 3. To utilize CSR funding for the implementation of exercises that involve the community. ?????

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: 2

<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>
</tbody>
</table>
Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There has been reserve fund allocation for disaster management. 2. There have been supplies for several disaster-emergency needs, such as tents, cooking utensils, blankets, and wearable clothes, and special needs for infants and pregnant women though the supplies are not yet in accordance with the contingency plan. 3. Evacuation route signs have been installed though they have not met the Industrial National Standards. / Challenges: 1. The funding for fully meeting the need for main resources to produce effective responses is still inadequate. 2. Cross-sectorial coordination is inadequate. / Plans: 1. To adjust the evacuation route signs with the Indonesian National Standards. 2. To allocate adequate funding for more effective responses. 3. To develop more effective coordination among related local government offices and to involve non-government sectors.
Essential 10

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: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There has been a psychologist working in the District hospital and personnel for psychological consultation in every public health center, which also receives a psychologist’s regular visit. 2. Approximately 100 religious leaders have been involved to help psychosocial programs. / Challenges: 1. There is no mutual agreement among local government offices on instantly deployable personnel assignment and responsibility distribution. 2. The funding for involving religious leaders to help psychosocial programs is limited. / Planning: 1. To update the data of human resources who can help disaster-affected communities’ psychological recovery. 2. To allocate funding in the Local Revenues and Expenditures Budgets for post-disaster psychosocial recovery. 3. To have an MOU with related offices/institutions/universities in order to get the personnel support for disaster survivors’ psychosocial programs

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: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progress: The Local Disaster Management Agency has got a disaster-vulnerability map which provides information about disaster vulnerability in Pariaman District, which is very useful in development planning. / Challenges: 1. Coordination among related
parties and the commitment to implement DRR activities which are integrated in disaster management stages needs to be developed further. 2. Certain behavioral and cultural factors in the society hinder the process of enhancing DRR capacity. / Plans: 1. To increase coordination among local government offices to develop solid cooperation in disaster management. 2. To conduct education on rehabilitation and reconstruction issues in DRR for all stakeholders, especially legislative and executive authorities

**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: 1

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progress: Pariaman District Administration has a contingency plan though it has not integrated with the post-disaster recovery and reconstruction program. / Challenges: There has not been a clear guideline for implementing post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction. / Plans: 1. To update the contingency plan in order to make integrated with post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction programs. 2. To increase the capacity of human resources related to the contingency plan. /ip