



# Sleman, Indonesia

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## 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.*

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## **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. Local government offices have been actively involved in disaster management through disaster-related work planning in accordance with their respective job-descriptions. This shows that there has been good coordination. Even at a village level, namely in Berbah Village, there has been a DRR forum run by a public-order team originating from various merging institutions without neglecting their respective job-descriptions. 2. The Local Bylaw on Disaster Management is still in the process of finalization. The drafting is in accordance with local government offices' authority to ensure sector-level coordination. 3. The Merapi Eruption Contingency Plan is still in the making process which involves various parties, including the Armed Forces, the Police, and mass organizations. 4. There has been a post-disaster policy on disaster management, namely a program for poor households, where the Sleman District Administration has issued poor-household cards at Cangkringan Sub-district for their access to health and educational services. 5. The Local Disaster Management Agency and Gadjah Mada University have conducted DRR training in Cangkringan Junior High Schools and Senior High Schools for 700 students and also for teachers. / Challenges: 1. Funding allocation for DRR is limited. 2. Sleman District DRR forum as a coordination medium for DRR forums at the village level has not been established. 3. The vision and mission in the Local Medium Term Development Plan have not specifically included DRR issues. 4. The contingency plan has been limited to Merapi's eruption while other areas are prone to other hazards, such as whirlwinds and earthquakes. / Plan: ?????? To finish the Disaster Management Bylaw draft which has been 95% ready (it is still being revised) in order that it can serve as a guideline in local development.

## **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. There has been cooperation with the private sector in constructing school buildings, temporary shelters and permanent houses. 2. There has been assistance from academicians for post-disaster non-physical needs, such as psychological recovery and companionship for disaster-affected children in order for them to have psychological sustainability, where in the process children have been led to understand the nature of disaster. Such has been by academicians from Gadjah Mada University. 3. There has been cooperation with Telkomsel Phone Service Provider in dealing with poverty, which has been a non-physical form of mutually-beneficial cooperation. Telkomsel has provided access for reporting poverty data and has helped promoting local products. / Challenges: 1. There is still a problem of how to maintain existing cooperation with other parties in disaster management and how to overcome shortcomings. 2. Some coordination in providing aids for disaster survivors has not run well, which has caused some distributions to overlap and some survivors to fail to access assistance. / Plan: To make regulations on aids distribution for disaster-affected areas/survivors to avoid overlapping so that through integrated coordination aids can be evenly distributed.

## **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: 4

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There has been input for the regional bylaw draft to facilitate public involvement in the education sector, namely involvement in the planning, implementation, and monitoring processes, such as those happening in early-age education. There has been a children forum in Sleman District. 2. There has been a program for the elderly, namely providing information in accordance with their needs. 3. There have been a program for women empowerment in the micro sector and a program for protecting them against domestic violence. Women have been involved in drafting Village Medium-Term Development Plan and there has been a discussion

forum for women so that they have better village-level accesses for channeling their aspirations. 4. Children and the elderly as part of the vulnerable group have received special attention in refugee shelters. Disaster simulation has also been conducted for the vulnerable group, including pregnant women, children and women in general. 5. Community Empowerment National Program has made the inventory of the needs of children/under-the-age-of-five children, women, and the elderly. / Challenge: Women's active participation has been only minimal due to cultural factors in the society, and their involvement has been limited to their attendance in meetings but they have not been active in expressing their opinions. In DRR-related decision-making, women's participation has been minimal too. / Plans: 1. To declare Sleman as a children-friendly district. 2. To ensure that every public facility pays adequate attention to the rights of vulnerable people, such as children and the elderly. 3. To develop and enhance the role of women's special forum in order for them to be more involved in DRR activities.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progresses: 1. Sleman District is the first district in Indonesia to have a volcano-eruption contingency plan made in 2009 and it has got SOPs for flood-prone areas and has got a special institution for disaster management (the P3BA) 2. The district has sent volunteers and aids for Padang Earthquake, has hosted the 5th PRBBK National Conference, and has got Mount Merapi Volcanic Museum. / Challenges: 1. The contingency plan has not been regularly revised, so sometimes it has not been in line with certain scenarios because the plan has been no longer in line with the needs, such as what happened in 2010 when many items in the contingency plan did not work as planned, such as the transportation and temporary shelter capacity which were no longer in accordance with the existing needs. 2. The drafting and revision of the contingency plan have not involved all actors/agents. 3. The established Merapi Forum has not actively functioned because its management has not run well so that its roles in DRR have been invisible. / Plan: To update the contingency plan regularly and to involve all parties to revive the Merapi forum as an effort to promote DRR activities.

## 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.*

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. In the Local Revenues and Expenditures Plan there has been supporting fund for DRR, which is at least 10%. There has been allocation for health insurance for disaster survivors in related local government offices, such as health insurance for volcano eruption survivors. The Office of Education, among others, has allocated some fund though still limited in amount. 2. There have been DRR drills for the public, which have been funded by the private sector, universities, and NGOs and which have been run under the coordination with the regional government. 3. There has been funding for rehabilitation and reconstruction programs, for both physical and non-physical aspects, from the National Disaster Management Agency, international organizations, multinational institutions, the private sectors, and friendly nations' embassies. 4. There has been investment in the economic sector (animal husbandry) from the Office of Animal Husbandry and the private sector in the form of granting cattle, stables and other facilities. / Challenges 1. There has been a gap between the need and the fund allocated in the Local Revenues and Expenditures Plan and the National Revenues and Expenditures Plan so that investment in DRR has not been maximal. For example, the funding for the personnel has been limited. 2. There is a need to ensure that DRR-related matters are included in related local government offices' job-description. For example, the Office of Education has to include DRR in the curriculum in order that the funding will be available. 3. There should be financial support from the National Disaster Management Agency for the funding shortage in the Local Revenues and Expenditures Plan for financing health insurance for disaster survivors. 4. There is a gap between the DRR policy and the financial needs. / Plan: To provide additional fund for the block grant which originates from the Local Revenues and Expenditures Plan.

### **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: 4

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progresses: 1. There has been funding allocation for DRR from the Local Revenues and Expenditures Plan, namely the fund for poverty alleviation, while the Special Fund Allocation from the Central Government, added with fund from the Local Government, has been prioritized for DRR. 2. The Local Disaster Management Agency, which has been established as a disaster-related local government office, has been the basis for DRR fund allocation though it has not been maximal. Other local government offices, such as the Office of Education, have included DRR programs, such as the foundation of a Disaster-Alert School. / Challenges: 1. Fund allocation for DRR is still too little because there is no nomenclature for it since the Local Bylaw on Disaster Management is still being processed. 2. The fund disbursement has not been consistent with the DRR policies.

## **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: 3

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

? Progresses: ? 1. There has been a loan-and-savings program which provides soft loans for disaster survivors for funding their economic activities and infrastructures. An agricultural insurance has been initiated in Sleman. 2. There has been a milk cooperative, which also offers loans to its members and provides cow-loans with repayment in the form of calves born by the lent cows. 3. Poor households have received Poor Household Cards which serve as their education and health insurance. / Challenges: 1. Agricultural insurance initiation has not progressed smoothly and still struggles to determine the amount of premiums because the members' incomes have been various. In addition, not all insurance programs, such as the milk insurance program, have run well. 2. The data of soft-loan disbursement for poor households in the poorer area of Disaster-Prone Area III have not been recorded specifically. 3. Not all insurance programs are included in the asset-protection program. / Plan: To design a community alert-savings program in disaster-prone areas as part of the efforts to

enhance the members' livelihoods and to reduce their vulnerability to disaster. It is also to ensure the smooth running of the asset insurance program in order to restore the members' economy in a post-disaster period.

### **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: 4

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progresses: 1. There has been rescheduling of loan-repayment installments for disaster-affected members and also opportunities to get a low-interest loan for an economic activity capital. 2. There has been a write-off for deceased survivors, and survivor members who have lost their properties can postpone their loan-repayment. 3. In addition to financial assistance, for disaster survivors there have been capacity-building training and distribution of work-tools. / Challenges: 1. The rescheduling of loan-repayment installments has sometimes been too selective, which necessitates a better mechanism. 2. There has not been enough attention for the marketing of the members' products after they receive loans. ?????? / Plan: To increase the capital of disaster-affected members and to help marketing their products, for which coordination with donors is required.

### **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:**

Progress: The discussion has shown the availability of accesses provided for disaster-affected households though there has been only little progress related to DRR-related investment among residents. / Challenge: There has not been any system which supports DRR investment in Sleman District. Plan: 1. To advocate before the government the importance of DRR investment for community members. 2. To raise community members' awareness of the importance of participating in DRR-related

investment. 3. To appeal non-government organizations to facilitate the government and the community members in making DRR-related investment.

**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:**

Progress: The discussion has shown the availability of accesses provided for disaster-affected households though there has been only little progress related to DRR-related investment among residents. / Challenge: There has not been any system which supports DRR investment in Sleman District. / Plan: 1. To advocate before the government the importance of DRR investment for community members. 2. To raise community members' awareness of the importance of participating in DRR-related investment. 3. To appeal non-government organizations to facilitate the government and the community members in making DRR-related investment.

## 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.*

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### **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: 1. There has been a map of Merapi hazards and risk with a 1:25000 scale, a mud-flood map with a 1:5000 scale, and a map of earthquake hazards. The drawing involved many stakeholders through a FGD process for a year. In addition, there have been a risk-study document and a contingency plan for Mount Merapi's eruption. 2. The results of disaster studies conducted by the Local Government, with the involvement of many parties, can be accessed by community members in the Local Government's website. / Challenges: 1. There have been no disaster-related maps which fit operational needs (with map scales in accordance with their uses/purposes) 2. There has been no comprehensive socialization to the community about the various disaster-related maps as media for raising their knowledge and awareness of disasters. 3. The funding allocation is still inadequate. / Plan: To update the map of Merapi's hazards and risks and to update the contingency plan for Merapi's eruption

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Description of Progress and Achievements (300 words max) - ? ? Progress: There have been monitoring and assessment activities for Merapi's eruption. / Challenges:

1. Risk assessment has not been regularly conducted, e.g. Risk assessment for Merapi's eruption has been conducted based on its eruption cycle. 2. Risk assessment is often constrained by the fund allocation and the stockholders' limited participation. 3. There is a need for enhancing the quality of human resources, particularly those working for the Local Disaster Management Agency. / Plan: To conduct risk assessments for other disasters such as whirlwinds and landslides.

**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: 4

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progresses: 1. There has been fund allocation in the Local Disaster Management Agency for transmitting disaster-related information to the community through direct socialization, Ministry of Communication and Information's CCTV media, and websites. 2. The Government has increased the capacity of disaster-alert communities and has provided them with communication tools and training in order that they will be independent and will not depend on the Government's instructions. 3. There has been an early-warning system for Merapi's eruption. There have been also plans for funding and activities and DRR forums at the village level. / Challenges: 1. Information and training on disaster hazards have not reached all communities due to demographical factors. 2. The early-warning system has not been fully and comprehensively installed. 3. Some infrastructure construction by the Government has not paid adequate attention to human safety, such as building a road next to a river. / Plans: 1. To expand an early warning system for Merapi's hazards and landslides. 2. To increase the community's capacity continually to make them always disaster-alert. 3. To continue regular socialization of disaster hazards and DRR for the community

**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 a contingency plan for Merapi's eruption and mud-floods, which are disaster hazards for several regencies. 2. There has been an agreement/MoU for Magelang and Sleman regions in dealing with the mitigation of those hazards. / Challenges: 1. Hazard studies have been focused only on Merapi's hazards and there has not been any study for other hazards, such whirlwinds and landslides. 2. The funding for public risk-management has not always reached the target optimally. / Plan: To have an agreement/MoU for managing refugees and their livestock in district and province border areas.

## **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. The Local Medium-Term Development Plan has included the results of disaster-risk studies and there has been a disaster management plan. The available disaster-related data have been one of the foundations in designing annual operational plans. 2. There has been fund allocation from the government for regular disaster-risk studies. 3. There have been SOPs for designing local government offices' work plans. / Challenges: Not all government offices have adopted DRR study results a reference in designing their work plans. / Plans: 1. To increase inter-office coordination as a mechanism to check project permit issuance in the district with reference to DRR, namely the existence of written regulations. 2. To intensify supervision in designing work plans as an effort to ensure that risk-study results are used one of the foundations in the designing process.

## 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

Housing	No
Communication	No
Transportation	No
Energy	No

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progresses: 1. There has been a policy related to infrastructure investment, namely the territorial land use plan which includes disaster-prone area plans. Even at the village level, there has been a plan to reorder human settlements, namely in Umbulharjo, Wukirsari and Kepuk villages, whose respective plans are being verified.

2. In the process of land certification by the government during the time of reordering settlements and land use, the lands remain to be the residents' properties. /

Challenges: 1. Communication/socialization of policies related to land-use and buildings has not fully reached the public, 2. It is a challenge to eradicate a permissive attitude to land-use functions, where lands must be properly used and there will be no illegal use by the public, which eventually will harm them and cause losses for them.

3. Disaster mitigation is often reactive, not preventive, because the policies in Sleman have been issued after a disaster strikes. 4. Some community members have adopted an inflexible attitude, which just serves their purposes. / Plan: To ensure that the information about land-use and human settlement policies and their application is evenly distributed to community members in disaster-prone areas.

### **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. There has been mapping for the provision of disaster management facilities, such as refugees' shelters. 2. There has been an institution which has received a mandate to ensure that public facilities and infrastructures are built with a risk-study process to ensure safety, / Challenges: 1. Coordination among related local government offices and with the public during the construction of infrastructures is not always smooth, such as when there were different recommendations on infrastructure construction from the Agency of Technology Studies and Application and the Sabo Centre. 2. There has been overlapping responsibility between the province government and the regional government in infrastructure construction. 3. The constructed public facilities and infrastructures are sometimes of very poor quality. 4. The nature of hazards always changes, which has impacts on the constructed facilities and infrastructures and necessitates new studies. 5. There has been limitation of space. / Plan: To renew risk studies to suit the recent nature of hazards (to ensure that study results are renewable and not kept without updating for a long term

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progresses: 1. There have been various regional regulations at the Office of Public Works for ensuring the quality of government facilities/buildings. 2. The province and district governments have developed coordination to perform their respective job description in ensuring the safety of public facilities and buildings. / Challenges: 1. So far the damage of public facilities and buildings has been caused by Merapi's eruption and it has changed in line with the nature of the hazards. 2. The conditions of various buildings have not been monitored, so their conditions themselves are hazards when a disaster strikes. / Plan: To reassess safety of existing buildings, particularly those that have been built by non-government institutions because their quality is not known.

## Essential 5

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

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**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: 4

Schools	No
Hospitals/ health facilities	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There have been no cases of damage in hospitals or their failure to function in mitigating disasters. 2. All school buildings have been repaired. 3. There has been inter-hospital cooperation in disaster management. / Challenge: The "debt" incurred during the emergency period must be paid, namely with the hospital contingency fund. / Plan: To perform regular maintenance for buildings and equipment

**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

Schools	No
Hospitals/ health facilities	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There has been inter-school cooperation to move students from

schools in the disaster-prone zones to those outside the zones. 2. Emergency schools have been prepared to ensure that education processes still run soon after a disaster strikes. / Challenges: 1. There are still schools in the disaster-prone zones: 1 in Zone 1 (namely at Rogobangsan) and 5 in Zone 3 (namely at Cangkringan, Tritis, Ngandong, East Kaliurang and West Kaliurang) 2. One public health center is located in Disaster-Prone Zone 1, namely Cangkringan Public Health Centre. / Plan: To promote disaster-alert schools in disaster-prone zones.

**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

Schools	No
Hospitals/ health facilities	No

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progress: There has been a program for maintaining school, hospital and health facility buildings though there has not been any structured analysis program. / Challenges: 1. Facility maintenance programs have not been included in the regional government performance indicators. 2. The maintenance fund is still limited. 3. There is a tendency of being able to build but without the ability to maintain. / Plan: To allocate fund for adequate regular maintenance in order to avoid the decrease of the functions of schools, hospitals and other health facilities

**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:

Progress: There have been a forum for disaster-alert teachers and a center for Health Assistance, which is a joint effort among hospitals to mitigate disaster emergencies. /

Challenges: 1. Many teachers live outside the disaster-prone zones, which influences their sensitivity level in presenting disaster-related materials to their students. 2. The school curriculum contains so many subjects that it is difficult to accommodate disaster-related materials in the curriculum, or it can take only very few materials if it can. 3. The teachers have limited competence in disaster-related materials. 4. There is no obligation to conduct disaster simulations for schools. / Plan: To hold a campaign for disaster-alert schools, particularly by activating school alertness SOPs through the media.?????

## 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: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There have been new regional bylaws on building permits and on land-use permits (Perda IPT) 2. Building construction processes have considered the results of (disaster-prone location) risk studies by involving related offices. /

Challenge: Some community members ignore regulations by constructing buildings in disaster-prone locations. / Plans: 1. To socialize locations prone to earthquakes and Merapi's eruption to the public. 2. To conduct supervision and monitoring on earthquake-free and earthquake-resistant buildings in Prambanan.

### **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: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progress: There have been documents of Territorial Land-Use Plan, Building Permits, and buildings supervision as DRR efforts. / Challenge: There are still old hotel business/tourism-related buildings in disaster-prone zones and some community members still have buildings constructed in disaster-prone zones though the hazards have been socialized. / Plan: To promote the construction of hotel/tourism-related buildings in lower (non-disaster-prone) zones

## 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. The Local Government has allocated DRR fund for school and community activities. 2. There have been non-formal education institutions dealing with DRR and DRR training (training workshops) for the community. 3. In formal education institutions, there have been disaster-alert school programs for junior high schools and vocational schools at Cangkringan and DRR training programs for school teachers, employees and students. 4. DRR training has been conducted in stages, followed with simulation and socialization of quake-resistant buildings. / Challenges 1. Training cannot be conducted regularly due to limited funding, coordination among involved parties needs to be improved, and public participation needs to be increased. 2. Not all areas have been reached for DRR training and education, and the programs have been focused in already affected zones such the vicinity of Merapi. 3. DRR education has not been fully integrated in school education because not all schools are competent to offer it. / Plan: To continuously improve cross-sector cooperation in DRR training and education in order that the involvement of all will smoothen DRR processes in the community and at schools

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progress: There has been DRR training for local government office employees and community leaders. For example, the Local SAR Team trained community leaders at Mount Merapi's slope, while Gadjah Mada University team and National Disaster Management Agency team conducted training for local government employees. Government apparatuses down to the village level have got training too. The SAR team has regularly conducted obligatory ToT programs for 5 persons per activity to enable the participants to train the community. / Challenges: 1. DRR training for government officers and community leaders has not been regularly conducted and the training has not reached all of them. 2. The training has been focused in a particular area for a particular type of disaster, which until now has been centred only at Merapi's hazards. / Plan: ????? To hold DRR trainings for all public officers and community leaders not only those in a particularly area and for more types of disasters.?????

## **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:

Progress: DRR education has been integrated in the school curriculum by making it part of various subjects, such as social sciences, history, and physics. / Challenge: Integration of DRR materials to the school curriculum through various existing subjects cannot be done maximally because only certain limited subjects can be included; but making it a separate subjects would only increase students' already-high academic load. / Plan: To integrate DRR education in the curriculum of every school and not only in certain subjects.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There has been an evacuation plan which includes the determination of evacuation time, evacuation signs, and the time when to evacuate. In addition, there have been evacuation training and exercise for the community such as those living at Cangkringan. 2. The public awareness has increased, which is measured based on the indicator of Merapi's eruption in 2010, namely the decreasing number of survivors despite the increase amount of damage and residents responded to the evacuation appeal immediately and properly before the disaster struck, 3. There has been a disaster-mitigation SOP. / Challenges: 1. Disaster awareness has not been evenly found among the community members, particularly those living outside Disaster-Prone Zone III. Other constraints are the fact that the community's asset has been in the form of cattle and they depend on other family members. These constraints have often slowed down the evacuation process in time of disaster. 2. The government has not regularly conducted training and awareness-raising efforts in facing disasters. / Plan: To have better and more regular socialization by the government and non-government institutions for the public about the importance of evacuation plans and disaster exercise in order to minimize casualties and prepare the public to face real disaster conditions

## 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.*

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### **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: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progress: As an effort of environment conservation, there have been bio-diversity parks, rehabilitation of the government's and people's forests (both of which have been regulated with a regional bylaw), and a sand-mining policy which permits mining only in sand-rich locations to prevent it from spreading to other locations. / Challenges: ????? 1. There has been illegal sand-mining (without permit). 2. Merapi sand has been a business opportunity promising big returns, which has attracted many parties to mind sand even in disaster-prone areas and with the consequence of causing environment destruction and social resentment (due to the use of heavy equipment). 3. The government's supervision is still weak. 4. Big business entities (such as Hyyat Hotel) consume a substantial amount of water. / Plan: To increase supervision and enforcement of regulations in the planning and exploitation of natural resources.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Forests	No
Coastal zones	No
Wetlands	No

Water resources No

River basins No

Fisheries No

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Description of Progress and Achievements (300 words max) - ? ? Progresses: 1. There have been programs for developing organic/environment-friendly farming and for providing certification for environment-friendly products. 2. There have been regional bylaws for water conservation; tree-planting efforts in forest areas, parks and settlements; and deforestation prevention. / Challenges: 1. The rate of land-use conversion from farming to housing and business purposes is quite high. 2. Some farmers still use chemical products in their farming activities. / Plan: To promote organic/environment-friendly farming among farmers, dairy farmers, and poultry owners

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. There has been participatory involvement of civil mass organizations and community members in managing ecosystems; and there have emerged autonomous community groups having concerns in ecosystem management. 2. There has been a legal basis for the conservation of local crops. / Challenges: 1. The government's funding is limited. 2. The supply of local raw materials for local industries is still insufficient. 3. There should be local-crop food diversification and its commercial regulation. / Plan: To maintain and raise the awareness of the public and the government to manage the environment, whose implementation will involve other parties; and to conduct socialization of environment management among the public.

### **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. Sand-mining businesses with permits must give contribution for environment restoration. 2. There has been a law on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and corporate involvement in water-conservation and environment-restoration programs. / Challenges: 1. Some businesses still cause damages to the ecosystem and water sources. 2. The international CSR standards have not been ratified. 3. Not many CSR programs have made efforts for restoring the environment and the respect to human rights. 4. The private sector has not been well-organized for conservation programs. / Plan: To have CSR programs supervised by the government and the community

## Essential 9

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

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: The community's and local government offices' awareness to support post-disaster recovery with financial resources has increased. What should receive more attention is to clarify the relevance of donors' aids and disaster survivors' real needs to prevent unexpected conflicts among aid recipients because the goods might be not enough in quantity and they might not be the survivors' basic needs. /

Challenges: 1. The donated goods are sometimes not in accordance with survivors' needs. 2. The control over the quality of the goods (particularly food and medical supplies) is still inadequate. 3. There has been no regulation in aids distribution which causes side effects after aids are received by survivors. / Plan: To hold a campaign among donors about good assistance programs, which are useful, beneficial, fair and not causing conflicts among the recipients.

### **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:

Progress: The monitoring of earthquakes and Merapi hazards have used various communication modes with adequate technology, such as the use of monitor CCTVs and radio HTs to ensure that communication still works in time of disasters. /

Challenges: 1. Residents are sometimes late in receiving evacuation commands and early-warning information is not evenly received, which results in slow responses. 2. The early-warning system has not been well-consolidated. HTs have been too freely

used, which has disturbed radio frequencies for information transmission and dissemination. 3. The characteristics of Merapi hazards have changed in line with its activity cycle. / Plans: 1. To adapt the early-warning system and the contingency plan with the current characteristics of Merapi's hazards. 2. To consolidate the early-warning system as it should be as an effort to have a better early-warning system for the sake of the safety of the residents in Merapi areas

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progresses: 1. Community radio stations have an important role in transmitting early-warning information, so does the use of communication radio HTs by the operators. 2. Early-warning information has been open to everybody, which can make it reach all residents in Merapi areas. 3. Many community-based disaster-alert teams and community members have their own and autonomous devices in facing Merapi's hazards. / Challenges: ????? 1. SOPs for community radio stations in Merapi have not been thoroughly followed, which has caused some frequency jamming among community radio stations and some abuses of community radio mandates for business interests. 2. Information is sometimes transmitted late to residents, which causes late responses too. / Plan: To coordinate and enhance the use of community radio stations and communication radio sets among the communities; and to advocate for the policies in the use of radio frequencies and communication.

## **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:**

Description of Progress and Achievements (300 words max) - ? ? Progress: There have been a number of communication system resources in the regional government, such as the establishment of the Centre for Operational Control. / Challenge: The

management of communication radio frequencies depends on another institution and its coverage area is still limited. / Plan: To integrate communication radio stations under the management of the Ministry of Communication and Information; and to expand the coverage of radio communication in order to increase the communication effectiveness in time of disaster emergency.

**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: 3

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progresses: Stakeholders, such as hospitals, villages and schools, have taken active roles in conducting disaster training and exercise. Hospital has had contingency plans and held regular training and exercise. Disaster-alert school programs have provided disaster-related education to students. Among the communities, there have been disaster training and exercise, and their experience from several Merapi disasters has increased their disaster awareness too. / Challenge: ????? There is a need for a mass, comprehensive, and multi-hazard exercise which is not limited to Merapi hazards. / Plan: ????? To hold a comprehensive exercise involving all parties to face multi-hazard disasters.

**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: 4

Stockpiles of relief supplies	No
Emergency shelters	No
Safe evacuation routes identified	No
Contingency plan or community disaster	No

preparedness plan for all major hazards

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progresses: 1. Various parties, namely the Local Disaster Management Agency, related government offices, and non-government institutions, have been involved in performing their mandates in providing effective responses. 2. There has been a contingency plan with several scenarios to face Merapi hazards. Challenge: There has not been any contingency plan against multi-hazards. Plan: To design a multi-hazard contingency plan.?????

## 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.*

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### **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:

Progress: Psychosocial service has been a priority for the Office of Health and the Office of Social Affairs, for which there has been a partnership with a university as shown by the MoU between the Office of Health and the Faculty of Psychology, Gadjah Mada University, whose personnel have been deployed to public health centers. / Challenge: The number of psychosocial assisting personnel has been inadequate. In addition, the regional government still relies on external parties for human resources such as psychosocial personnel. / Plan: To conduct training for trauma-healing facilitation for community leaders and teachers; and to have cooperation between the regional government and various related parties to overcome the shortage of resources to meet the needs of disaster-affected residents.

### **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: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Progress: Most communities in Merapi disaster-prone zones have moved to locations safer for settlements. The government has applied the DRR approach in accordance with the needs of the targeted communities, such as their livelihoods. The government has provided lands for housing relocation to safer zones and the housing construction has been assigned to the community members. / Challenge: Some residents are still

not willing to relocate to safer locations. / Plan: To conduct socialization and discussion with community members to raise their awareness on the importance of having settlement areas safer from Merapi hazards and to provide facilities they need such as schools and health facilities in safer zones.

**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: 4

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Progresses: 1. The settlements (houses and their surroundings) have been built in zones safer from Merapi hazards. 2. The government has conducted certification for disaster-affected lands and lands for permanent settlements. 3. Most public facilities, social facilities, and infrastructures have been built soon after the recovery and post-disaster reconstruction processes. / Challenge: The time limit for fund spending and material procurement has been too short, which has resulted in hasty and less maximal processes. / Plan: To speed up all types of work during the recovery and post-disaster reconstruction stages