

Report
Indonesia National Consultation on HFA2 and
Post-2015 Development Agenda
11 February 2013, Millennium Hotel Jakarta

Summary of Key Points

- The need to put emphasis on the integration of DRR into urban planning, spatial and land-use planning, building codes and regulations, environmental management and local development, as part of the efforts to advance DRR agenda. All these planning and policy instruments need to be made risk-sensitive; to take risk consideration in their formulation.
- Indonesia experiences difficulties in the implementation of DRR and DM due to the decentralization regime it implemented since 1999. While the central government is still working to sort out this challenge, efforts will need to be done to focus on building resilience at the lowest level of governance, in which communities may still have direct say in decision-making for development. Hence, the concept of “Desa Tangguh” or Resilient Village (or any other form of lowest administrative level) has been proposed through the Yogyakarta Declaration.
- Good governance in DRR and DM, including transparency and accountability, and anti-corruption needs to be further enhanced in order to achieve resilience and sustainability of development.
- DRR initiatives need to be geared towards building resilience and sustainable development. Development post-2015 needs to take into account risk aspects as well as poverty reduction as part of vulnerability reduction. To this regard, development needs to also emphasis on the sustainable livelihoods of people at the grassroots level in hazard-prone areas.

National Consultation

- Title: **HFA2 and Post-2015 Development Agenda National Consultation**
- Objectives:
 - (1) Reflect on and discuss mandates, benefits and gaps of HFA for improvement in the formulation of post-2015 DRR Framework;

- (2) Identify new imperatives like climate change and the new development goals that are relevant to fill the gaps and improve HFA and the new DRR framework, and also to take into account inputs from the civil society such as through the Views from the Frontline (VFL);
 - (3) Seek inputs from national DRR actors for the development of post-2015 DRR Framework; and
 - (4) Gain DRR-related inputs from national DRR stakeholders for the post-2015 Development Agenda.
- Date: Monday, 11 February 2013 (this constitutes a reschedule from a previous meeting on 17 January, which was only attended by 8 people due to the flood disaster that hit Jakarta)
 - Venue: Millennium Hotel Jakarta
 - Participants consist of 66 people from the national and local governments, UN and international organizations, NGOs and CSOs, the private sector and media.
 - Method: presentation from the National Agency for Disaster Management, UNDP and Yakkum Emergency Unit as representative of the CSO Task Force and in-country VHL coordinator; and Focus Group Discussions.

Summary of Group Discussions

1. What are the most important achievements in terms of disaster risk reduction in Indonesia since the implementation of HFA from 2005? Please explain.
 - Comprehensive DM Bill – Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management and other supporting laws and regulations
 - Independent DM Agency: BNPB, a ministerial-level agency tasked with coordinating disaster management
 - Increased awareness and more DRR-related activities both at the national and local levels
 - Better conduct of emergency response and post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction
 - Better capacity in all aspects of DM

2. Do you think that DRR has been well understood at the national and local levels and clearly manifested through DRR and resilience strengthening programs? What are the evidences?
 - In general awareness of DRR has been growing at the national level, although not all parties out of the DRR stakeholders have been aware of this issue
 - At the sub-national level, awareness of DRR has only been limited to DRR/DM stakeholders
 - There is still a gap in understanding risk assessment and risk management strategies
 - The number of DRR and resilience strengthening programs has been growing, but has not reached sufficient level

3. What is the best approach that you think will bring the most successful impact in the implementation of DRR? Does HFA have significant impact on DRR progress in Indonesia?
 - Multi-stakeholder participation in decision-making at all tiers of government; in policy-making, planning and budgeting
 - HFA has significant impact in that it has made the government formulate conducive policy and regulatory environment; but whether or not this has led to increased resilience needs to be examined further

4. What are the further measures required in integrating DRR and resilience strengthening into the agenda of key institutions involved in development decision-making (the Legislature, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Environment, etc.)?
 - Advocacy by the National DM Agency to coordinate the mainstreaming of DRR into sectoral planning
 - Institutional strengthening and continuous education and awareness building in DRR
 - Engagement with the legislature at the national and local level

5. How could you further encourage disaster resilience strengthening through physical infrastructure development, law enforcement, poverty eradication and community development programs in general?
 - Integration of DRR into urban planning, spatial and land-use planning, building codes and regulations, environmental management and local development, as part of the efforts to advance DRR agenda

- Promotion of risk-sensitive policy planning and looking for ways of enforcing these issues
 - Formulation of success indicators and promotion of 5 Cs (Consistency, Coordination, Consultation, Capacity and Continuity)
6. In your opinion, what are the top three significant elements of DRR that should be addressed in the Post-2015 DRR Framework and Development Agenda; that will support disaster resilience strengthening and sustainable development? What are your reasons?
- DRR in local governance
 - Multi-stakeholder engagement in DRR
 - Strengthening of local communities for DRR to promote disaster resilient communities (Desa Tangguh)
7. What have the government done in integrating hazard analysis and risk assessment into city/district planning and development? How? How have these efforts contributed to DRR in the city/district?
- Integration of hazard analysis and risk assessment into planning and development has only taken place at the national level and only starting at the city/district level
 - Challenges at the local level: low-level of awareness, regulatory and budget constraints
8. What are the key successes or obstacles in mainstreaming DRR into development planning and sector's planning? Instances?
- Risk considerations have been integrated in spatial planning in certain areas
 - Budget allocation at the national level of around IDR 14 Trillion for DM and DRR
 - Gross lack of capacity (and also awareness) at the local level
9. How the Government and non-government stakeholders may collaborate in future DRR governance, including in monitoring the implementation of the newly-developed DRR Framework?
- There needs to be a set of mutually agreed goals and targets, including their measurement
 - Commitment from the government to allow for multi-stakeholder participation in DRR governance

- Engagement of oversight bodies in monitoring implementation of newly-developed DRR Framework
- Communities set-up watch dog for DRR implementation

10. How will the National DRR Platform play a more active role in future DRR governance? How about the other non-government stakeholders?

- The National DRR Platform needs to be repositioned to embrace a more active role in DRR with clear work plan and targets
- Needs for new modalities of engagement in DRR with the private sector and the media

11. Do you think there needs to be a stand-alone disaster resilience goal and targets in the proposed "SDGs"?

- Since DRR is a development issue, there needs to be stand-alone resilience goal and targets, to make them measurable and quantifiable in annual reporting

12. In your opinion, what are the likely targets to be included in the "SDGs"?

- Targets such as reduction in the number of casualties, and reduced damage and loss caused by disaster need to be considered
- Probably the number of districts/cities that have developed risk-sensitive development plan needs also to be taken

Annex 1: Final Agenda

No.	Time	Activity	Notes
1	08:30-09:00	Registration	Committee
2	09:00-09:30	Opening: Mr. Sugeng Triutomo – Deputy BNPB for Prevention and Preparedness and Dr. Suprayoga Hadi – Deputy KPDT	
3	09:30-09:45	Tea break	Committee
4	09:45-10:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to consultation on Post-2015 DRR Framework and Development Agenda: Kristanto Sinandang – UNDP Presentation from Views from the Frontline: Ms. Arshinta – YEU 	Presentation and discussion
5	10:15-10:30	Introduction to discussion/FGD and grouping: Mr. Wisnu Widjaja – Head of Education and Training BNPB	
6	10:30-12:00	Focus group discussion (1 st session)	
7	12:00-13:00	Lunch break	Committee
8	13:00-14:30	Focus group discussion (2 nd session)	
9	14:30-15:15	Plenary presentation and discussion	
10	15:15-15:45	Follow-up	
11	15:45-16:15	Conclusion	Moderator
12	16:15-16:30	Closing by Dr. Teddy Sudinda – Director for DRR BNPB	
13	16:30-16:45	Tea break	Committee

Annex 2: List of Participants

Government

No	Name	Ministry-Agency
1	Hasanuddin R	BKP Ministry of Agriculture
2	Guswanto	BMKG
3	Hasan Basri	BMKG
4	Heru Sri Naryanto	BPPT
5	Raditya Jati	BPPT
6	Jaka Suryanta	BIG
7	Koko Wijanarto	KLH
8	Aryo Wicaksono	KPDT
9	Suprayoga Hadi	KPDT
10	Isnadiati	KPDT
11	Enggar S	KKP
12	Giri Wili Sandy	KKP
13	Susilo Widodo	BATAN
14	Etty Sofiati	Min. of Social Affairs
15	Subekti	Min. of Social Affairs
16	Victor Siahaan	Min. of Social Affairs
17	Gading P	Min. of Foreign Affairs
18	Pragusdiriyanto	Min. of Foreign Affairs
19	Nanang AR	KPPPA
20	Sri Haryati	KPPPA
21	Irina Rafliana	LIPI Indonesia Science Institute
22	Hypolitus Layawan	Min. of Communication
23	Bayu Aji	Min. of Health
24	Hapsari Widowati	Min. of Finance
25	Alfian Prihanadi	Min. of Finance
26	Tania Resita	BNPB
27	B. Wisnu Widjaja	BNPB
28	Danang	BPBD DKI Jakarta
29	Togu Pardede	BAPPENAS Nat. Planning Board
30	Tolhar S.	Min. of Public Works
31	Slamet Ikhwanto	Min. of Public Works
32	Muhtaruddin	BNPB
33	Sugeng Triutomo	BNPB
34	Teddy Sudinda	BNPB
35	Lilik Kurniawan	BNPB
36	Mohd. Robi Amri	BNPB

37	Firza Ghozalba	BNPB
38	Prihatin Ningsih	BNPB
39	Ari Wulandari	BNPB
40	Karina Reza W.	BNPB
41	Gita Yulianti	BNPB

UN, Donor, INGO, NGO, Red Cross

42	Kristanto Sinandang	UNDP
43	Malikah Amril	UNDP
44	Valentinus Irawan	UNDP
45	Yusniar Nurdin	UNDP
46	Lina Sofiani	UNICEF
47	Kiki Damayanti	IOM
48	Regina Rahadi	UNDP
49	Chasan Ascholani	AIFDR
50	Widya Setiabudi	AIFDR
51	Miranti Husein	AIFDR
52	Haryono H. Sirait	JICA-BNPB
53	Ina Nisrina	Mercy Corps
54	Willy Wicaksono	Mercy Corps
55	Victor Rembeth	DRP
56	Djuni P	MBPI
57	Arshintia	Yakkum Emergency Unit
58	Bevita	PMI

National Platform for DRR

59	Trinirmalaningrum	Planas PRB
60	Syamsul Ardiansyah	Planas PRB
61	Ivan V.A	Planas PRB

Media

62	M Ikhsan	TVRI
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Private Sector

63	Welly Wiryanto	PT HM Sampoerna
64	Gita Febriyanti	DRRI
65	Bintang Intan	DRRI
66	Emma Monica	DRRI

List of Questions

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10. How will the National DRR Platform play a more active role in future DRR governance? How about the other non-government stakeholders?
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12. In your opinion, what are the likely targets to be included in the "SDGs"?

