Kebumen District, Indonesia

Local progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2014)

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Priority for Action 1

Ensure that disaster reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

Core Indicator 1.1
National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The establishment of Local Disaster Management Office (BPBD) of Kebumen District in 2010 as stated by Local Government Regulation No. 8 2010. It is as the first step to organize the disaster management work in the area. Other regulations on local Disaster Management also issued to support the disaster risk implementation. The overview of Local Middle Term Planning Development (RPJMD)2010-2015 of the district found that DRR issue has been included as reflecting on issues description and its strategic. The knowledge still on vulnerable analysis, and seem lack of relation between vulnerability and capacity.

Local government also supported by national program on environment preservation as implemented by the Environment Ministry through community empowerment as the cadre for maintain the karts and critical land. The Environment Agency issued the Strategic Environment Study to integrate sustainable development with environment aspect as a basic for regulation, planning and implementation.

Local government also collaborate with disaster risk organization on capacity building activities. Those organization such as Indonesian Red Cross on volunteerism activity; GTZ International Service GITEWS (under Germany Federal Government) focus capacity building of local government and community in frame of tsunami early warning system.

Reference documents
> Local Regulation BPBD No 8 2010 (2010)
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:

The disaster risk development responsibility is spread around the local government bodies and non government parties includes community also involve. It is important to have a good coordination to ensure those activities not overlap and effectively work. The BPBD of Kebumen has been collaborate with many stakeholders on disaster risk program. The activities conduct not only at the government level but also at the local community. Those activities at the community level among other support by Indonesian Red Cross and international organization (GTZ IS). The Environment Body spread the information to village level on the environment issues and waste management, also support the establishment of Environment cadre. On the environment program also collaborate with the neighborhood area such with the Forestry and Environment Agency of Brebes District for coastal community empowerment through environment cadre program and mangrove planting. The activities also involve the university, private sector and other government agency.

Related links
> Community Empowerment on Environment
> Private Sector Participation on DRR

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

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

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

The provision of disaster management is view from some aspects among others from various regulation in specific manage the disaster itself; other regulations closely related to disaster management; organizational system in disaster management; and related provision attached to disaster management budget allocation. The disaster management should become the agenda of the local government to make it available on budgetting. The disaster risk reduction budget is spread among various local government agencies of Kebumen District based on sector. Such as infrastructure budget attached to Public Work Agency, environment attached to Environment Body, forestry and agriculture budget attached to Forestry and Agriculture Body etc. The allocation for risk reduction activities still limited to routine activities.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Financial resources is allocated but limited for DRR activities including disaster response and recovery. Level of DRR understanding defines the consideration of the issue into local development planning by the Official. The understanding of DRR not limited only to local government on development planning also related to local legislative as the final decision maker for local development. DRR not solely the responsibility of Local Disaster Management office, it is a cross sectors issue. Another effort to carry is to ensure financial resources allocation for DRR activities are effective and not overlap among those Officials. A sequence of activities for awareness raising and capacity development on DRR is requires for Officials.

Related links
  > Limited financial resource for Drought Disaster Management
Core Indicator 1.3
Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.

How much does the local government support vulnerable local communities (particularly women, elderly, infirmed, children) to actively participate in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation processes?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Kebumen District was one of the initiator on participatory development approach on poverty reduction which succeed. At the local/village level, various community groups involve on the discussion for development planning call as Musrembangdes. This discussion accommodates various issues at the village level to carry out to higher level. This discussion is open for every stakeholders of community include the local vulnerable group. The common matter found out the local level that the attendance of various group on the discussion include local vulnerable one is high but lack of active participation. Awareness increase is a must to make those group is important to ensure their needs are address on the development process.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Although mitigation of disaster has been stated in Local Long Term Development Planning 2005-2025, limited knowledge on DRR from local government make the issue not become a priority on development process. At the moment still lack of training in risk reduction for local official and community leaders conduct by local government.
How regularly does the local government conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local communities?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

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

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Health Office implementing the "Desa Siaga" (Disaster Preparedness Program for Village) Program at some pilot villages in regular basic. The Education Office begin to integrate disaster education into Social Science Subject but still limited to general knowledge. At the school level Indonesia Red Cross initiated 15 Sekolah Siaga Bencana (Disaster Preparedness Program for School) as well as the BPBD initiated same program at 5 schools. As effort to encounter the epidemic, the Health Office spread out the information by movie broadcast for community; irregular health training for Islamic Boarding School (Pasantren); promotion of health and sanitation program twice a year. The Search and Rescue Body conduct training for beach clean for student and in monthly regularly educate the beach volunteer. Commonly those above program implement irregular obstacle by limited budget and limited human resources. Integration of disaster risk reduction subject into school curriculum limited to high burden of existing curriculum also socialization of Education Ministry’s Circular No. 72 A 2011 on DRR integration into School subject need to be improving.

Related links
  > Village Preparedness Program
  > Anticipation to Landslide and Flood

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

To what extent does the local government participate in the national DRR planning?
Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Annually the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) conduct meeting with all Local Disaster Management Offices in Indonesia. Those meeting aim to gather, discuss, evaluate, appreciate and improve the performance of BPBDs. The BPBD of Kebumen District is the representative of its local government in regard of its function on disaster management actively involves. The Ministry of Home Affair also actively involve the local government on disaster management program. The national program on disaster risk should accommodate the regional needs to ensure effectively of program and budget. Various national events on DRR as a chance for local government to carry out their aspiration and experience on DRR.
Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Core Indicator 2.1
National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The local government own the risk assessment and risk map. As stated on the local government long term development plan, it first phase local development purposes include the re-assessment of Land Use Plan of Urban and Strategic Area. As the second phase local development purposes included increases the quality and quantity of main service infrastructure at strategic area. The Local Development Planning Body developed the Local Vulnerable Map; BPBD proceed the flood and landslide risk map; there 6 sub districts supported by BPDB develop their multi hazards maps. The District Police Office developed the social conflict risk map. The health issues study has been conducted at the community level by Health Office at 449 villages and 11 kelurahan. The Health Office also developed the Outbreak map. The Watershed Management Body; Forest and Plantation Office provides the land critical map.

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:
The risk assessments not yet priority as regular program of related officials. The Local Disaster Management Office also newly established. Village Potential data is update every 3 years. The health office updates data in monthly, quarterly and semester. Data of social conflict updates monthly, quarterly, semester and annual by Police District Office. The Forest and Plantation Office updates related data in annual and biannual.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The existence of various local regulation and various hazards risk assessment basically as the guidance on local development planning and implementation. It is not fully obey and adopt on development process by related parties. A strong law enforcement is require to be carried out by the local government on development planning.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Yes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hospitals/ health facilities</td>
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Description of Progress & Achievements:
The local management office conduct the socialization on disaster risk reduction at some schools. The local government need to pay more attention to school and hospital/health facilities to ensure those facilities is safe for student, official and community also continue to operate post disaster.

**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

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<table>
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</table>

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

At the end of 2000, severe landslide and flood struck Kebumen District Kebumen. Many of schools building were damaged. A small number of hospital have Disaster Hospital Plan and irregular simulation conducted on it. Right now the local government need to take more effort to increase the quality of school building and to ensure those schools not locate at vulnerable area.

**Related links**

> [School Reconstruction for Better Education Quality](#)
> [School Constructed at Vulnerable Location](#)

**Core Indicator 2.2**

*Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.*

-- No questions related to local context --
Core Indicator 2.3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

To what extent are early warning centres established, adequately staffed (or on-call personnel) and well resourced (power back ups, equipment redundancy etc) at all times?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Emergency Operation Center has been established and equipped with personnel which operates 24 hours/7 days. The Rapid Emergency Team is exist by involving related Official till sub district level, police and SAR Unit. The Tsunami warning equipment has been installed at Ayah, Petanahn and Puring sub district. Manual Early warning equipment provided by Energy and Natural Resources Office. There is a need to install early warning equipment at Mirit, Ambal, Bulus Pesantren and Klirong sub district. Limited handy talkie for SAR Team and many of beach watches still embedded to Navy Post.

Related links
   > Installation of Tsunami Warning Equipment

How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The involvement of community is still lack in warning system. The Local Disaster Management Office posses the Standard Operating Procedure on warning system and need to do socialization of the document to community to engage more community on the system. The local wisdom becomes one of community guideline to detect early disaster symptom.
Core Indicator 2.4
National and local risk assessments take account of regional/trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

How well are local government risk assessments linked to, and supportive of, risk assessments from neighbouring local authorities and state or provincial government risk management plans?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There is no written commitment yet on linked risk assessment, but there is an action for fire case. The local government need to issued local regulation on disaster management. The social conflict assessment has been conducted across neighboring area for certain cases and completed with operational procedure. In 2007, across district assessment conducted for Malaria Outbreak (Kebumen, Purworejo and Banjarnegara). The assessment of Wonosobo-Kebumen Watershed carried out by Serayu Opak Progo Watershed Management Body. The available basic data can be useful for Plan of Forest Utilization Management of Kedu, Magelang, Purworejo, Banjarnegara and Wonosobo. Disaster not recognizes the administrative border, the local government needs to collaborate with other area on its management.
Priority for Action 3
Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core Indicator 3.1
Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).

How regularly does the local government communicate to the community, information on local hazard trends and risk reduction measures (e.g. using a Risk Communications Plan) including early warnings of likely hazard impact?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Meteorology and Climate Agency regularly communicate the weather condition through related Official. Those information will convey by related Officials to sub districts and villages. The existence of Community Policing Forum at village level also utilize for information socialization on disaster preparedness in continuity. Related Official sometimes conduct the socialization on disaster preparedness based to existing of hazard threat.

The community awareness rising program is inadequate and need a routine program from related Officials. The information spread out sometime limited to only a small number of community members. Lack of fund resources and human resources deter the community awareness rising program implementation. One of international organization in 2010 was involved on tsunami information socialization at community level.

Core Indicator 3.2
School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.
To what degree do local schools and colleges include courses, education or training in disaster risk reduction (including climate related risks) as part of the education curriculum?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The disaster risk reduction not yet become as part of education curriculum at local school and college. It is still requires the guideline from Education Ministry.

Core Indicator 3.3
Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 3.4
Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

-- No questions related to local context --
Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core Indicator 4.1
Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Local government regulation has been issued to accommodate the DRR into environment development and natural resources management plan. The Strategic Plan for Forest and Land Management available for sustainable environment preservation. Weak law enforcement make the environment condition getting worst. As the example Mining permit issued for Material C which is on the implementation did not consider environment destruction.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Local Government issued regulation for Land Use and regulation on Building Construction also regulation on Environment Analysis Impact. The plan to develop the cement industry on the area is collide to land use of local regulation. Local regulation stated the area as the protection area and cannot be exploited. Law enforcement is weak and it is need a strong commitment from local government to supervise the local development process.

Reference documents
> Local Regulation on Land Use 2011-2031 (2012)

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:

The Local Regulation No. 23/2012 on Land Use as a strong basic on local development in Kebumen and the district has been stated includes as a strategic area with rapid development. The regulation coverage are urban area development, rural development for agribusiness, transportation facilities, equity of infrastructure, preservation area for environment protection, development of sustainable cultivation area that balance to environment function, development of strategic area for welfare and mitigation and adaptation of disaster management. The regulation on Building Code also issued to rule the infrastructure, housing and other public facilities development. Some of requirements for development process at the district has been adopted but lack of law enforcement become the main problem to be solved by local government. On the other side, various development actors includes community need actively involving on law enforcement.

Reference documents
> Local Regulation on Land Use No. 23/2013 (2012)
How strong are existing regulations (e.g. land use plans, building codes etc) to support disaster risk reduction in your local authority?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Related local regulations to support the disaster risk reduction at the district has been issued among others Local Regulation No. 23/2012 on Local Land Use Planning 2011-2031; Local Regulation No. 87/2008 on Environment Body; Local Long Term Development Planning 2005-2025 has include the mitigation and adaptation of disaster management as part of local development target; the existence of Strategic Environment Study as a process to integrate sustainable development from environment viewpoint and decision making of regulation, plan and program to anticipate the development impact towards environment; Local Regulation No. 26/2012 on Building. Punishment has been included as part or Local Regulation No. 26/2013 on law violation which need to enforced to make disaster risk reduction effectively work.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecosystems Services</th>
<th>Support Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forests</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal zones</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water resources</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River basins</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description of Progress & Achievements:

One of Local Long Term Development Planning is environment reservation for sustainable development and community welfare. There are some Official involving on restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystem services. The Kebumen district in 2012 became one of 14 district in Indonesia as the pilot location for Development Area for Sustainable Village or Desa Lestari. The program purpose is to create the village that able to keep the food secure, maintain and preservation of environment.

The Forestry Office implement the forest and environment management program but still lack of monitoring. The local government support the physical construction such as water reservoir, infiltration wells; reforestation around watershed. The community of coastal area watch establish the sea creature preservation program.

The other important aspect on environment preservation is community awareness to support the program. Any impact of environment destruction will return to the community.

Related links

> Kebumen as the Pilot Location for Sustainable Village Development

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

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There is a community coastal watch for sea creature preservation; Local Community Organization on Forest; Community Cooperative on Forest Preservation (Kosta Jasa). Pakuran Village at Buayan sub district had Village Regulation on environment management. Community awareness on environment preservation as one of key success of the program. Replication of some local community organizations on environment preservation hind by lack human resources also a very limited number of NGO working on environment issue on the area.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

- Ada sumbangan bibit tanaman setiap 1 ijin usaha kecil 1 pohon (tanaman pucuk merah)

Core Indicator 4.2

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

What is the scope of financial services (e.g. saving and credit schemes, macro and micro-insurance) available to vulnerable and marginalised households for pre-disaster times?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Women Group established the saving and loan group through National Program for Community Empowerment. The program purposes is poverty reduction by fund allocation for poor community through various sectors covering health, livelihood, infrastructure and education.

The local government needs to encourage the private sectors through their community empowerment program to take a more great and deep roles. It is a need to establish local regulation to strengthen and encourage the private sector involvement on community empowerment especially for vulnerable and marginal households for pre-disaster. The local communities also requires education on business development. It is another effort to increase their capacity on economic development.
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:

Post disaster struck, local community absolutely depends on support from local, province and national government. Local government post disaster support right now focuses on basic need support. Local communities difficult to access loan without guarantee from profit parties. The local government needs to pay more attention on involvement other parties on post disaster fund for livelihood restart of the survivors.

Core Indicator 4.3
Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.

How well established are economic incentives for investing in disaster risk reduction for households and businesses (e.g. reduced insurance premiums for households, tax holidays for businesses)?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The establishment of economic incentives for investing in DRR for households and business not yet includes on local government development planning. Local Regulation No. 1/2010 stated a need for capacity increases and acceleration of management on natural disaster impact.
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:

The involvement of private sector before and post disaster is lack to support the community business. A strong regulation and support from local government is requires to increase private sectors participation on community empowerment.

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

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The assessment prior development at high risk areas conducted for some public facilities development such as port at the area prone to tsunami. Limited fund prevent the risk assessment activities carry for critical public facilities and infrastructure development.

How adequate are the measures that are being undertaken to protect critical public facilities and infrastructure from damage
Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The local government has included the maintenance for critical public facilities and infrastructure to regular activities to related Officials. It is also has been stated with local regulation. Limited fund for maintenance and weak law enforcement become the main obstacle on protection of public facilities and infrastructure.

Core Indicator 4.5

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

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The availability of some hazard maps (tsunami, flood, multi-hazards map) as one of source of information to be considered on the post disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities. Since those maps application not fully understand by related actors on recovery process make its utilize is limited and some of those map were produce by national. The province and national need to carry more socialization and training for Officials on utilize those maps in recovery process.

Core Indicator 4.6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.
To what degree do local government or other levels of government have special programs in place to regularly assess schools, hospitals and health facilities for maintenance, compliance with building codes, general safety, weather-related risks etc.?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There is a local regulation issued on building maintenance and an appropriateness test stated as a requirement on building construction. Lack of attention for schools and health facilities safety exacerbate by incompliance to building code. Strong enforcement of related regulation for safety of school and health facilities is a must.
Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core Indicator 5.1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 5.2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Many stakeholders involving on training drills, rehearsal and simulation of various hazards existing at Kebumen District. The Local Disaster Management Office has included the tsunami simulation into its annual program as consider the area is prone to tsunami hazard. The tsunami simulation involve related stakeholders include students and communities. The Water Resource Office conduct the simulation to deal with water reservoir damage since the area has a big water reservoir, Waduk Sempor that damaged in 1967 and killed 147 people. Many actor involved on the simulation. A serious attention need to raise from all participants during the event to get maximum understanding of the real disaster situation. The allocation of fund for training drills and rehearsal is requires and more involvement of related parties.
How available are key resources for effective response, such as emergency supplies, emergency shelters, identified evacuation routes and contingency plans at all times?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

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

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Relate Officials (Social Office, BPBD, Health Office) has been preparing the stockpiles of relief supplies although not large. The stock of medicines is fulfill the need as well as water supply. The BPBD own 5 tents, 3 tents at District Police Office, 1 tent at Health Office, 2 tents own by Military Office, 1 unit tent at SAR and Indonesian Red Cross has 5 tents. There are 4 stilts houses with construct for emergency shelters.

Number of food stockpiles need to be increases and fund liquidation for emergency response must go with long administration process. The contingency plan draft need to be legalized by Head of District through Decree.

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

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

The organization of emergency operation system has been established also its work mechanism. A number of fund allocated and some equipment provided for operational. The EOC needs to set up a maintenance mechanism and some broken early warning equipment need to be repairing. The loud speaker set of tsunami warning equipment only reach 1 km distance mean not all community along coastal area cover.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Since a big part of the district are vulnerable to tsunami hazard, the related Official has been installed the tsunami evacuation sign board dan evacuation map plan at 5 villages at Petanahan sub District: Munggu, Karang Gadung, Ampelsari, Karang Rejo, Tegal Retno and 2 villages at Ayah sub district: Ayah and Jintung. The Publict Work Office also installed the evacuation map at Sempor and Wadas Lintang reservoirs. Simulation and drills for earthquake, tsunami and flood familiarize the community, school and government stakeholders on how they react when disaster occur to minimize the victim.

Related links
> BPBD Conduct Tsunami Simulation
> BNPB Conduct Flood Simulation in Kebumen

To what degree does the Contingency Plan (or similar plan) include an outline strategy for post disaster recovery and reconstruction, including needs assessments and livelihoods rehabilitation?
Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The contingency plan as been created for tsunami and flood disaster. Commonly found out that those contingency plan not fully operational when the disaster occur. The content of those documents is need to be developing to make it operational rather that just the responsibility description of related involved Officials.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

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Description of Progress & Achievements:

Some hospitals/health facilities conduct the preparedness drills although irregular and participate on disaster drill conducted by other Officials.
In 2010 Indonesian Red Cross implemented the preparedness program at 15 schools in Kebumen District. The program as part of after school activity. The student train to develop the risk map that vulnerable at their school and earthquake simulation. Regular drill on disaster preparedness for school, hospital and health facilities need to be included to regular program of related Officials.

Related links

> Student Participate on Tsunami Disaster Simulation
> Indonesian Red Cross Program for School Disaster Preparedness
> Muhammadiyah Hospital Conducted the Earthquake Simulation

Core Indicator 5.3

*Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective*
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:

The local government has a small amount of financial resources for disaster response and early recovery which spread among related official. Mostly the financial support coming from province and national. As the effort on disaster response the Health Office collaborate with PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital on disaster victim handling. It is need more action to be taken by local government to endorse the involvement of private sectors to allocate their resources on disaster response and early recovery. Local government cooperation with private sector commonly depend on the management commitment and subject to change anytime of management exchange.

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

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Some hospital provides the psycho social worker after disaster for the survivors as well as The Office of Labor, Transmigration and Social. The volunteers also get the training on psycho social aspect as one of their skill during emergency response and post disaster handling. Lack of human resources and no integrated training applied hind the provision of psycho social service for the survivor. The local government also needs to collaborate with other stakeholders such as university, health office and private sector for psycho social services.
Core Indicator 5.4
Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

-- No questions related to local context --