



Australia - Indonesia Partnership
for Disaster Risk Management



Australian Government

REFLECTION WORKSHOP REPORT NO. 4:

SIAP SIAGA PARTNER REFLECTION WORKSHOP ON MID-YEAR 2022 RESULTS

AUGUST 2022

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Prepared by:
SIAP SIAGA Program Team
August 2022

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WORKSHOP SUMMARY

Throughout the life of the program, SIAP SIAGA collaborates with program partners to seek information and inputs in relation to the results of activities and their contribution to the Program's Theory of Change. The Reflection Workshop provides a forum to critically assess the results of the activities and provide recommendations to SIAP SIAGA related to what is working, what is not, emerging pathways or opportunities and to provide guidance on risk management. The fourth SIAP SIAGA Partner Reflection Workshop was held virtually on 18 August 2022, with the aim to provide an update of key results and presentation of lessons and recommendation emerging from key knowledge management activities implemented by the SIAP SIAGA team and its partners.

Invited participants came from the Australian Embassy, Government of Indonesia, representatives of the DRR Forums in East Java, Bali, NTB and NTT, MDMC, LPBI-NU, and SIAP SIAGA's Pulih Bersama Partners. The workshop consisted of Welcoming and Introductory remarks from **Simon Ernst**, Counsellor, Development Effectiveness & Humanitarian - Australian Embassy, Jakarta; **Dr. Raditya Jati, S.Si, M.Si**, Deputy of System and Strategy - BNPB; and **Drs. Edy Suharmanto, M.Si**, Director for Disaster Management and Fire Protection, Ministry of Home Affairs. This was followed by a presentation of SIAP SIAGA's key results to June 2022 by Denika Blacklock, Head of Knowledge, Performance and Learning. The participants were then involved in Breakout Rooms to discuss in detail some of the main findings and issues emerging from SIAP SIAGA's knowledge management processes in 2022: 1) Insights from the Pulih Bersama Real Time Learning Process: Approaches to inclusive health and economic resilience at the village level, 2) Lessons from the Participatory Review of the Communications for Behaviour Change Program: Approaches, activities and challenges; and 3) Recommendations from the Semeru Response Participatory Review: Responding and adapting the emergency response system to address identified gaps and challenges. Closing remarks were made by Lucy Dickinson, Team Leader, SIAP SIAGA.

The outcomes of the workshop served to validate the approach of the SIAP SIAGA program and to inform activity planning for 2023. The outcomes will also be used as a knowledge product for government partners, grant partners, DFAT and SIAP SIAGA as appropriate.

BACKGROUND TO THE SIAP SIAGA PROGRAM

SIAP SIAGA is a five-year partnership program between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Australia which aims to improve Indonesia's ability to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from rapid and slow onset disasters in Indonesia and strengthen cooperation between Australia and Indonesia on humanitarian issues in the Indo-Pacific region. The Program is implemented at national and sub-national levels, and currently targets the provinces of Bali, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). Throughout the life of the program, SIAP SIAGA convenes with government and grant partners using the PDIA approach to seek information and inputs in relation to the results of activities and their contribution to or impact on the Program's Theory of Change.



To achieve its objective, the Program works towards four end of program outcomes (EOPOs): 1) BNPB's organisational systems are strengthened resulting in better domestic leadership of disaster management; 2) Target provinces, districts and villages are better able to prepare for, prevent, respond to and recover from disasters; 3) Strengthened cooperation between Australia and Indonesia on regional humanitarian preparedness and response; and 4) Strengthened learning, innovation, cooperation and inclusion for disaster management. In light of the multi-sectoral nature of disaster management, SIAP SIAGA focuses on disaster management system effectiveness (rather than institutional effectiveness). SIAP SIAGA developed a theory of change that assessed the disaster management sector from a systems perspective to identify new approaches to address persistent problems. There are three assumptions for our Theory of Change: 1) Understand and untangle the bottlenecks in policy and regulatory coherence; 2) Understand the bottlenecks and clarify the roles and responsibilities of institutions and actors (government, non-government) and how they coordinate (horizontal and vertical); 3) leverage government communications with the public for behaviour change (versus awareness).

Based on a mapping of system bottlenecks and identifying the boundaries of the system which SIAP SIAGA can work within, the program developed six intermediate outcomes (to be achieved by end 2022) to help ensure that program activities focused on untangling the thematic bottlenecks: 1) Increased policy and regulatory coherence and clarity; 2) Disaster management data systems are strengthened and harmonised across key ministries/dinases; 3) Roles and responsibilities of disaster management actors and coordination processes clarified; 4) Planning processes are aligned (CBDRM, MSS); 5) Institutional Framework and tools for more effective engagement in regional disaster management are developed; and 6) Systematized body of knowledge to facilitate regional cooperation in disaster management is developed/curated.

SIAP SIAGA is committed to improving the effectiveness of the disaster management system in Indonesia and creating space for SIAP SIAGA partners to "step back" and reflect on progress and results through its Partner Reflection Workshops as part of the politically driven iterative adaptation (PDIA) methodology implemented by the program.

OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

In the third year of implementation, SIAP SIAGA moves towards the achievement of its intermediate outcomes. In this reflection Workshop, the focus of discussion was on the learning emerging from various knowledge management processes carried out with both government and civil society partners. The results of these processes will facilitate more insight into the challenges and opportunities related to improvements in disaster management service delivery and local resilience and provide more evidence to support SIAP SIAGA's system change approach in disaster management.

“Feedback from participants will likewise be used to confirm the effectiveness of the approach and/or improve and adjust the approach to meet the needs of local stakeholders and encourage localization of disaster management.”

The objectives of the workshop are as follows:



To reflect on the results of activity implementation in Q1-2 2022, and how the results of the activities contribute to SIAP SIAGA objectives as well as those of partners, including local governments and local communities.



To reflect on issues and opportunities which have emerged that SIAP SIAGA and its partners can learn from to improve ongoing program implementation;



To discuss insights, perceptions or recommendations related to SIAP SIAGA's Theory of Change for the SIAP SIAGA Program to achieve the end of program outcomes.

The mid-year 2022 reflection focussed on the following themes:



Insights from the Pulih Bersama Real Time Learning Process: approaches to inclusive health and economic resilience at the village level



Lessons from the Participatory Review of the Communications for Behaviour Change Program: approaches, activities and challenges



Recommendations from the Semeru Response Participatory Review: Responding and adapting the emergency response system to address identified gaps and challenges

SIAP SIAGA RESULTS TO DATE

Learning from 2021 and the first half of 2022 has provided insight on the following aspects of the SIAP SIAGA Theory of Change:

- ▶ Clarity of roles and responsibilities has increased understanding among government stakeholders at subnational level on why and how the MSS-DM will be implemented.
- ▶ Work on institutionalising the multi-sector/stakeholder (pentahelix) approach within Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Forums at the subnational level has increased awareness and understanding of how disaster management can be more inclusive and participatory. In particular, the inclusion of vulnerable and marginalised groups has become increasingly normalised, while the participation of the media and private sector has become routine in all four provinces, with updates to DRR Forum legal frameworks being undertaken to accommodate their membership.
- ▶ Coordination across government stakeholders and with non-government partners is becoming normalised, particularly within the context of the MSS. Clarity in roles and responsibilities has helped to overcome, but not yet eradicate, perceptions of siloed approaches and sectoral ego, which has limited opportunities for coordination in the past.
- ▶ The development of an inclusive, welfare based CBDRM framework has improved understanding of how to implement multi-sectoral CBDRM at the village level.
- ▶ The development of the gender mainstreaming roadmap has improved both the understanding of gender and to some extent social inclusion as well as reduced misinterpretation of how to mainstream gender. The (re) activation of the Gender Mainstreaming working groups and the development of Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines is now underway in each of SIAP SIAGA's four target provinces
- ▶ Regional Lessons Learned and preparation of Because Resilience is Local Report, as a steppingstone for wider regional engagement activities
- ▶ Implementation of communications for behaviour change and Pulih Bersama grants programs to test new approaches to local resilience
- ▶ Results from Knowledge Management and Learning Processes
- ▶ Real time learning on village resilience – piloting strategies to ensure inclusive economic recovery from COVID-19 and improve community disaster resilience in the future
- ▶ Participatory Review of Communications for Behaviour Change – reflecting on new approaches to communication, and how they can apply to disaster risk reduction behaviours
- ▶ Participatory Review of the Semeru Emergency Response – reflecting on the systemic challenges to disaster emergency response at the district level and recommendations to improve the policy, regulatory and coordination framework.

SIAP SIAGA is on track to achieve its intermediate outcomes, as it continues to strengthen the enabling environment for effective and efficient disaster management service delivery. In 2023, the program will continue to support systems change through the facilitation of coordination, communication, and knowledge management between national and subnational levels and facilitate capacity development on disaster management process.

Discussion

Three breakout rooms were convened to discuss the insights, lessons and recommendations emerging from the knowledge management processes (detailed above). The breakout rooms offered space to provide more detailed information on the findings and lessons, ask probing questions to foster discussion, and seek feedback for SIAP SIAGA's work planning for 2023. Each breakout room had a facilitator and resource person to support the discussion-based format.



Breakout Room 1: Insights from the Pulih Bersama Real Time Learning Process

The theme of this breakout room was “Approaches to inclusive health and economic resilience at the village level.”



Background to the Real Time Learning Process

SIAP SIAGA implements Real Time Evaluation (RTE) and Real Time Learning (RTL) with all of its grant partners. Monthly RTE provides rapid analysis of the progress from Pulih Bersama Partners. Based on these results, RTL creates space for partners to identify what is working well, what is not, and identify opportunities for the continual improvement of the project approach or activities in to achieve outcomes and have more sustainable impact. RTL is an important tool to ensure that projects can



Challenges to inclusion in community-based health and economic resilience strategies

- ▶ People with disabilities (PWD) are rarely included in village development discussions, largely due to the stigma surrounding PWD, with communities lacking empathy for their needs and aspirations. This situation is compounded by the lack of confidence among PWD to express themselves in discussion, considering themselves a burden to family and community.
- ▶ Data on vulnerable and marginalised groups is often weak or non-existent at the community level, with many village leaders having a broad understanding of who lived in their community but no data upon which to plan, or provide support during times of crisis, including during COVID-19.
- ▶ Lack of awareness among government officials on the core needs of PWD and the need for them to be engaged in village planning and economic stimulus activities
- ▶ No internalisation of regulations related to GEDSI mainstreaming within the government resulting in weak or absent implementation.



Strategies to promote inclusive community-based health and economic resilience strategies

- ▶ Working to overcome both stigma and data issues, partners employed individual advocacy, and often door-to-door information gathering, in order to raise awareness among PWD and their families that their involvement in the health and economic recovery activities was important.
- ▶ Both partners focused on creating space for PWD to first discuss among themselves their aspirations for their livelihoods, as well as ideas on how to put plans into action. The partner worked closely with PWD stakeholders to build their capacity and confidence to express their ideas and engage more effectively in the wider stakeholder groups.
- ▶ By prioritising data collection on PWDs in the community, partners were able to demonstrate to local authorities that support on COVID-19 response and recovery to date as poorly targeted those most in need, which was a critical first step in raising awareness on including PWD among government stakeholders.



The Potential of BUM Desa to become an accelerator of village development and economic resilience

- ▶ BUM Desa are important tools to accelerate the village economy, acting as a platform to identify where other businesses need assistance, to optimise the assets of the village and resolve key economic/livelihood problems in the village. But when BUM Desa are not inclusively and transparently developed and are only used to collect income for the village without contributing to the village economy itself, they rarely succeed.

- ▶ BUM Desa can focus on the productive economy and service provision. What is important is that they reflect the aspirations of the village and be strategic in their roadmap for development and sustainable business growth.
- ▶ BUM Desa need to start small and once well established, work to diversify its business based on village needs and priorities and linking to surrounding villages and supply/value chains.



Strategies to Empower BUM Desa

BUM Desa is a nationally driven initiative, but the success of BUM Desa in the villages are largely dependent upon the capacity of the village itself. It is true that the national government has issued guidance regarding this initiative. However, it is not sufficient. The success and legitimacy of BUM Desa necessitates several requirements:

- ▶ They need a strong, diverse management board¹ which is separate from the village political apparatus.
- ▶ They need strong and transparent fund management based on clear guidelines, as well as assistance to understand guidelines on licensing and permitting.
- ▶ They need strategic capacity to analyse community needs and opportunities and create a strategic road map for sustainable growth.
- ▶ Requires oversight and should be evaluated against the eight indicators of success included in Permendes No. 4/2015 and Permendagri No. 113/2014, providing an opportunity for rapid assessment and the development of recommendations for improvements in BUM Desa strategy and management.



Issues Discussed

1. Despite many efforts, inclusiveness remains a challenge at village level. From your experience what is the root cause of this issue. Is this a policy issue? institutional issues or capacity issue?
2. Disaggregated data including for people with disabilities are mostly not available at village level. How can we help ensure data availability?
3. What are the best options to engage BUM Desa as an agent not only as agent for economic empowerment but also resilience



Key Messages from Breakout Room 1

1. Recognising the importance of data management particularly for ensuring inclusiveness, it is recommended that the program promote proper collection of data possibly through intervention in BPS (Statistical Bureau). Furthermore, the program could also consider intervention at kecamatan level to ensure village stakeholders are empowered to manage and use data as a basis for development programming.
2. The discussion acknowledges BUM Desa potential not only as agent for economic empowerment but also as agent of resilience. Nevertheless, most BUM Desa lack the capacity to develop a comprehensive strategy and only focus on profit making activities. It is recommended that SIAP SIAGA program could include an intervention that engage BUM Desa as agent of economic resilience.
3. The discussion acknowledges the importance of local social and cultural capital for ensuring resilience. There are a number of good practices and local wisdom. It is recommended that the SIAP SIAGA programme not only codify lessons from project implementation but also help the capturing of existing local wisdoms and help disseminate them to a wider stakeholders at all level.



Break Out Room 2: Lessons from the Participatory Review of the Communications for Behaviour Change Program

The theme of this breakout room was “Approaches, activities and challenges.”



Scope of the Participatory Review

The Participatory Review aimed to facilitate reflection and provide feedback on the following:

- ▶ The approach of the program and the results and effectiveness of the activities implemented
- ▶ The challenges of implementing a communication for behaviour change project
- ▶ Lessons learned
- ▶ Recommendations for the SIAP SIAGA program and its partners on improving ‘policy into practice’ related to communicating disaster risk.



Insights from the Approach and Activities Implemented

- ▶ The participatory nature of the approach is more effective than normal communications campaigns. The approach promotes involvement of stakeholders and beneficiaries in the design of the communication materials, or to determine what communities knew and where more information and clarification of misinformation was required. Messages are tested before being adjusted and disseminated widely.
- ▶ The approach allows for flexibility in communication, meaning the approach can be replicated while the messaging is tailored to local contexts and needs. What is needed is a common framework that allows partners to determine what makes sense and what is most useful based on local context, culture and the objective of the program. This creates space for the approach to be replicated based on what works, and what does not, compared to a one-off activity. The adaptive/reflective nature of the framework is more effective and efficient in responding to misperceptions, misinformation and concerns in the community.
- ▶ It is an approach that can be measured, creating space to learn about what works and what does not in communication initiatives. Evidence that a communications program can be measured, and work towards specific targets. Evidence that policy can be translated into implementable tools (policy into practice), by developing simple SOPs with measurable indicators, increasing ownership amongst stakeholders and beneficiaries.



Reflecting on the Challenges for Implementation

- ▶ The need to shift mindsets. Understand the difference between communication materials (output) and communicating for behaviour change (process), as well as adaptive management, continuous reflection and learning and strong internal communications from national down to the village level.
- ▶ The need to employ a persuasive approach. It is more complex than simply raising awareness. The communication for behaviour change framework (process, tools, engagement strategy) must be localised for each community. This requires specific skill sets on community advocacy and lobbying, stakeholder engagement, ensuring inclusion, and identifying the appropriate message(s) to meet the needs of the community.
- ▶ Manage expectations on the amount of time it will take to implement the program to achieve the intended results. These programs require time. Time to conceptualise with the community (which behaviour are we trying to change?), time to plan (including trial, error, and reflection), and time to implement (so that measurement of change can take place over a longer period. If

the enabling environment is weak or absent, then the time necessary will be considerably longer. The time required to implement will also depend on the objective of the program – to observe behaviour change, or to observe the impacts of that change. The former will require less time than the latter.

Issues Discussed

1. In communications/awareness activities you have implemented in the past, what were the objectives and were they measurable?
2. What were the biggest challenges you faced in implementing communications activities? How did you know if they were a success?
3. What kind of tools/training/guidance do you think would be necessary to support your organization or your partners to shift their approaches to behaviour change communications?
4. How do you think this approach would work best in the disaster management sector? What would be the biggest systemic or structural challenges?

Key Messages from Breakout Room 2

1. Communications activities need to be measured to understand their effectiveness.
2. Enforcement of regulations is necessary for behaviour change.
3. Enforcement of regulations needs to be accompanied by leadership in the community to facilitate a shift in mindsets on the need for behavior change.



Breakout Room 3: Recommendations from the Semeru Response Participatory Review

The theme of the breakout room was “Responding and adapting the emergency response system to address identified gaps and challenges.”

Scope of the Participatory Review

The Participatory Review aimed to facilitate reflection and provide feedback on the following:

- ▶ Portrait and reflection: overview of the overall intervention carried out by the government, the gaps and how the government responded and adapted the response system to address the gaps.
- ▶ The role of the stakeholder (pentahelix) and the overlapping roles; involvement of stakeholders and the effectiveness of their contributions.
- ▶ Lessons learned and recommendations: identify lessons learned and recommendations to improve the effectiveness of preparedness and emergency response, early recovery, emergency transition, and rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Lessons from the Emergency Response

1. Adapting emergency decrees, command and coordination structures is appropriate based on updated information and ensure a more effective and efficient approach to emergency response and recovery processes.
2. Awareness and understanding of disaster management roles and responsibilities, particularly at district level, is fundamental to ensuring good communication and coordination among government stakeholders in the first instance, and with non-government stakeholders in the wider context, creating space for effective cluster coordination approaches to disaster response.

3. The establishment of Volunteer Desks (Desk Relawan) at the district level is important for ensuring transparent and effective disaster response and recovery. Desk Relawan operations can be supported by BPBDs as well as local DRR Forums, demonstrating space for multi-stakeholder collaboration. Desk Relawan can also provide a better overview of existing non-government capacity for disaster management in the area, which government can draw on particularly during emergency response operations.
4. Coordinated, as well as integrated, data management is essential to ensure that the needs to victims and survivors are being met, and that resources are not being wasted. Simple formats for data collection and reporting to the data 'coordinator' are essential, particularly for non-government actors, to ensure more integrated data processing, analysis and use for policy making and planning.
5. The timely preparation of the R3P document (within the 90-day target agreed with BNPB) ensured that post-disaster recovery planning did not lose momentum, while the multi-stakeholder involvement in the preparation of the R3P document ensured necessary sectoral buy-in and resource allocation for recovery activities. Clarification of roles and responsibilities among OPDs/SKPD at the outset of the process, as well as facilitation of the coordination by BPBD East Java and BNPB, were important factors in the timely completion of the plan. Technical assistance provided by SIAP SIAGA in the process, including clarifying roles and responsibilities, also influenced the speed at which the document was finalised.
6. There are still gaps in GEDSI mainstreaming in emergency response, but awareness of the needs of vulnerable and marginalised groups has fostered more commitment from government to ensure those needs are met, including dissemination of information and their participation in planning processes that directly impact them, such as housing and livelihoods. However, much more needs to be done.



Issues Discussed

1. How do you think these lessons can influence national regulations, for example the Minimum Service Standards, determining the Emergency Response Status (SKTDB), guidance on DRA development, Early Warning System, SOPs, etc.
2. How do you think these lessons can serve as a learning/awareness tool for other local governments on the importance of understanding roles and responsibilities related to disaster management?
3. How much influence do you think these lessons can have on accelerating more integrated or coordinated disaster data management?
4. What do you think is needed to maintain the momentum towards more multi-stakeholder/'pentahelix' approaches to disaster management, particularly during emergency response and recovery?
5. How do you think these lessons can influence Provincial and District Government to strongly include Post Disaster related issues/needs into preparedness strategies?



Key Messages from Breakout Room 3

1. Disaster management processes need to be up to date. This means updated regulations and guidelines at the national level, and updated documents, such as DRA, contingency plans and disaster management plan, at the subnational level.
2. Focus on preparedness in data management. Have up to date data on communities, including disaggregated on vulnerable and marginalized groups, including their likely needs during an emergency.

3. Update the structure of BPBD to align with MSS Mandates, under MoHA Regulation No. 46/2008.
4. Strategic capacity building to support effective disaster management systems and inclusive service delivery, including training on Jitupasna, data and information management and inclusive, multi-stakeholder disaster management planning.
5. Support to coordination through the cluster system and volunteer management and coordination.
6. GEDSI mainstreaming is gaining momentum at both national and subnational levels.

NEXT STEPS

The SIAP SIAGA team will use the recommendations from the knowledge management processes and messages from the break out rooms to identify the most appropriate scope of activities for its 2023 Annual Work Plan, for discussion with government partners. To the extent possible, the recommendations will guide the identification and development of activities, while feedback will also be used to identify new partners or build stronger working relationships with existing partners.

The draft Annual Work Plan for 2023 will be shared with partners during the next Partner Reflection Workshop in November 2022.

ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP AGENDA

Time	Activity	PIC
8.15 – 8.30 (15')	Participant's entry and socialising	Committee
8.30 – 8.55 (25')	Opening and Welcoming remarks: 1. Welcoming by Moderator 2. DFAT 3. BNPB 4. MOHA	Hasrina Muliawan
8.55 – 9.15 (20')	Overview of SIAP SIAGA results to date Highlights of the three knowledge management processes and results to be discussed	Lucy Dickinson / Denika Blacklock
9.15 – 9.20 (5')	Breakout Groups Arrangement	Hasrina Muliawan
9.20 – 10.45 (85')	Thematic Discussion – in each breakout room: Group 1: Inclusive approaches to village-based health and economic resilience strategies Group 2: Approaches and challenges to communication for behaviour change initiatives Group 3: Lessons Learned and Recommendations from the Mount Semeru Emergency Response	Facilitators
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee Break	Hasrina Muliawan
11:00 – 11:50 (50')	Plenary Discussion Facilitated by Moderator 10 minute presentation from each break out group. Q&A and general discussion	Hasrina Muliawan
11:50 – 12:00	Closing by SIAP SIAGA Team Leader	Hasrina Muliawan

ANNEX 2: WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Name	M/F	Institution or Organisation
Abdul Mustar	M	LPBI NU Lombok Barat
Adeodatus Carmelo Daniel	M	Konsorsium Swara Parangpuan Sulut,UDN & PIAR
Afifah Qurrota Ayun	F	BAPPEDA Kab. Banyuwangi
Agatia Wenan Tyawati	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Agus Hery Purnomo	M	BPBD Kab. Lombok Utara
Agus Wibowo	M	BNPB
Ahmad Hendra Purwanto	M	MDMC
Ahmad Shodiqurrosyad	M	Ademos
Ambrosius Kodo	M	BPBD Provinsi NTT
Amsa Nadzifah	F	MDMC
Ancilla Bere	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Anestia Meunirty Nesimnasi	F	DP3A Provinsi NTT
Anggraeni Puspitasari	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Anggun Gunadi Priyo Sudarmo	M	Association of Resiliency Movement
Anita Gracia	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Antonius Hani	M	BPBD Manggarai Barat
Ari Syahtiri	M	
Arif Nur Kholis	M	MDMC
Badruz	M	PPKM CBA LPBI NU Sidoarjo
Barori Budi Aji	M	MDMC
Betty Oktaviana	F	Yayasan Kerti Praja
Budiman widyanarko	M	Suar indonesia
Caroline Md. Ch.Wairo	F	Bappelitbangda Provinsi NTT
Cindy Charisma S	F	LLDIKTI Wilayah VII
Damaris J.M.Tnunay	F	Swara Parangpuan
Dayat	M	BPBD NTB
Deborah Tobing	F	Swara Parangpuan
Della Ema Nurdiana	F	BPBD Bali
Deni Karanggulimu	M	Yayasan Koordinasi Pengkajian & Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam
Deni Mariana Misa	F	YABIKU NTT
Denika Blacklock	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Desderdea Kanni	F	APDis NTT
Deswanto Marbun	M	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Dewi Susanti	F	Yayasan Kerti Praja
Dewi Utari	F	UPKM/CD Bethesda YAKKUM
Diah Lenggogeni	F	Bappenas/Direktorat Tata Ruang, Pertanahan dan Penanggulangan Bencana

Diannitta Agustinawati	F	BPBD Kab. Pacitan
Dinar Saurmauli Lubis	F	Yayasan Kerti Praja
Diyah Perwitosari	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
DRG Maria Silalahi	F	Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlingungan Anak, Provinsi NTT
Dwi Jatmiko	M	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Elfrid Veisel Saneh	M	FPRB Kab Kupang NTT
Elsje W.A. Sjoen	F	BPBD KOTA KUPANG
Erwin Andriatmoko	M	BPBD KABUPATEN PACITAN
Estu Widyawati	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Fahrul Rozi	M	MDMC/Project Sahabat
Fajriah Kamilah	F	BNPB
Fathony	M	LPBI NU Gresik
Fauzi	F	Diskominfo Mabar
Feliks Batara	M	
Gita Yulianti	F	BNPB
Hairul Anwar	M	KONSEPSI NTB
Harris Oematan	M	CIS Timor
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hidayaturrohman	M	BPBD Provinsi NTB
I Gusti Agung Ayu Sugita Sari	F	BPBD Bali
Ida Bagus Putu Wahyu Permana	M	Yayasan IDEP Selaras Alam
Ida Ketut Arimbawa	M	BPBD Kabupaten Karangasem
Ihdiny	M	Bappeda Java Timor
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Kristian Nggelan	M	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Lucy Dickinson	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
M Wahib	M	LPBI NU
M. Ali Yusuf	M	LPBI NU
Maghfur	M	LPBI NU Lamongan
Margareta Andrea	F	BNPB
Mart Widarto	M	Mahoni Cakra Saujana
Martha Hebi	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Melissa Laik	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Melo	M	Konsorsium Swara Parangpuan Sulut,UDN & PIAR
Mercya Soesanto	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Mira Agustina	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Moh Taqiuddin	M	MDMC
Mohammad Kundori	M	Ademos dan Konsorsium PDTC
Muhammad Syathiri	M	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Mun Djenaan	F	Konsorsium Swara Parangpuan Sulut,UDN & PIAR
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Ni Luh Made Vissca Anggraini	F	BPBD Provinsi Bali
Nia Fitrica	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Nick Goodwin	M	BIT
Nida	F	LPBI NU Kediri
Nidah Saidah	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Niko Prsetyo Dwi Cahyono	M	MDMC
Norman Riwu Kaho	M	
Nuha	F	Islamic Relief Indonesia
Nur Muchamad Sholichuddin	M	LPBI NU
Nyoman Hartini	F	Aliansi PTB Bali Hartini
Oman Somantri	M	BPBD Provinsi NTB
Pantoro Tri Kuswardono	M	Yayasan Pikul
Prasetia Kristian Lumbantoruan		SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Priska Saragih	F	BHOKs/BNPB
Putu Agus Wiguna Usadhi	M	BPBD Provinsi Bali
Putu Wahyu	M	IDEP
R Muhammad Amin Sunarhadi	M	MDMC
Rachmad Setyawan	M	
Rafael Dael	M	PMPB NTT
Rahmat Sabani	M	FPRB NTB
Rahmi Suryaningrum	F	BNPB
Rahmidiarti	F	
Ria Camelina	F	Australian Embassy

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Rifat	M	BPBD Provnisi NTB
Rifqi	M	
Rikco Ahmadi Umar	M	BPBD Kota Kupang
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Roma Hidayat	M	ADBMI
Safriza Sofyan	M	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Saprudin	M	BPBD LOMBOK TENGAH
Selvister Ndaparoka	M	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Septiyan Firmansyah	M	
Sholeh	M	
Silvia Fanggidae	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Simon Sadi	M	
Sintus da Costa	M	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Sri sukarni	F	HWDI NTB
Sukendri Siswanto	M	UPKM/CD Bethesda YAKKUM
Supriono	M	LPBI NU Buleleng
Surya Rahman Muhammad	M	Humanitarian Forum Indonesia
Suryadi	M	DP3AP3KB NTB
Suryani Eka Wijaya	F	Bappeda Provinsi NTB
Taufiq Yuana	M	Bappedalitbang Kab. Pacitan
Titok Hariyanto	M	Alterasi Indonesia - Konsorsium Ademos
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Ubaidillah	M	LPBI NU
Udrek	M	BNPB
Umam	M	MDMC
Valentinus Irawan	M	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
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Videlia gabriela moruk	F	BPBD Provinsi NTT
Wahyu Heniwati	F	MDMC
Wahyu Septiana	F	Bappeda Provinsi Jawa Timur
Widia W. Sipayung	F	Bappelitbangda Provinsi NTT
Yani	F	Tata Pemerintahan Kota Kupang
Yani Nunuhitu	F	Garamin NtT
Yasindha	F	BPBD Sampang
Yayah Ruchyati	F	LPBI NU
Yessica	F	BNPB
Yori Alief D	M	
Yosephin Dian Sarimastuti	F	
Yudhistira irawan	M	Diskominfo Jatim
Yusniar Nurdin	F	SIAP SIAGA/Palladium
Yusta Roli Ramat	F	BPBD Provinsi NTT

Yustina Dama Dia	F	SOPAN SOPAN
Zulfakar	M	Palang Merah Indonesia Prov. NTB
Zulfikar	M	BPBD Kab Manggarai Barat
Zulfikar Muhammad	M	MDMC



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