

A SIAP SIAGA IMPACT STORY

Responding to Complex Local Resilience Needs: Welfare-based Disaster Resilient Village Model

April 2023

THE SIAP SIAGA PROGRAM

- A five-year program (2019-2024) **funded by the Australian Government** to strengthen Indonesia's management of disaster risk and engagement between Australia and Indonesia on humanitarian assistance in the Indo-Pacific Region.
- **Domestic focus** on improving Indonesia's ability to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from rapid and slow onset disasters.
- **Regional focus** to strengthen cooperation between Australia and Indonesia on regional humanitarian issues.
- Supports the Government of Indonesia's **priorities related to disaster management** under the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2019-2024) and Indonesia's 2015-2045 Disaster Management Master Plan.
- Partners with civil society, academia, and development partners to strengthen the disaster management system, in line with the Gol *pentahelix* approach.

SIAP SIAGA implements a **systems change approach to improve policy coherence and the clarity of roles** in the disaster management sector in Indonesia, building on the extensive results of previous investments in the sector over the past 15 years.

The program works closely with, and facilitates, stakeholders to **harness existing resources and knowledge** and to leverage ongoing activities and programs, networks, and resources, to help connect the dots across the system by improving coordination, peer learning and collaboration.

End of Program Outcome 2 states that **provinces, districts and target villages are better able to prepare for, prevent, respond, and recover from disasters** is geared towards strengthened local resilience which is in line with the BNPB's objective to ensure disaster resilience at the village/community level. SIAP SIAGA has supported BNPB to review the regulatory framework on CBDRM and provide technical assistance to improve the coherence of policies and guidelines while simultaneously supporting the clarity of coordination mechanisms and tools for planning, implementation and monitoring of CBDRM programs throughout the country.

THE INCREASING COMPLEXITY OF COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CBDRM)

- Increasing frequency of extreme climate and weather events (landslides, floods, drought/water crises, high waves, Tropical Cyclones) in Indonesia.
- One third of Indonesia's population (104.9 million) are at risk of disaster, 45% of which are vulnerable groups. On average, 6.5 million people are affected by disasters per year.
- ~53,000 villages are in disaster-prone areas, but only 10% carry out disaster and climate resilience programs.
- 80% of the main economic activities of people in at-risk areas depend on agricultural and marine commodities that are sensitive to climate change and weather events.
- Potential economic losses due to climate induced disasters between 2020-2024 is estimated at Rp. 108.98 Trillion/year.
- The COVID-19 pandemic caused economic losses of Rp 1.35 T (8.8% of Indonesia's GDP in 2020), with the poverty rate increasing to 9.22%.
- Many government and non-government programs to support village resilience are implemented, but not coordinated and not integrated across sectors.

In 2012, BNPB launched the national program Desa Tangguh Bencana (Destana). Destana aims to build community resilience in reducing disaster risk. Other ministries/agencies also implement community-based programs at the village level including the Climate Village Program (Proklim) by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Disaster Alert Village (KSB) by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Tangguh Coastal Village by the Ministry of Marine Fisheries, and Village Development and Empowerment Program by the Ministry of Villages and Disadvantaged Regions. In addition, various non-governmental organisations also implement CBDRM programs in disaster-prone areas across Indonesia.

Turning point: At the 14th National Conference on Community-Based Disaster Risk Management 2021, position papers and recommendations resulting from national reflections on CBDRM were presented. The main recommendation was the development of an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to village resilience is needed, combining aspects of disaster risk reduction-climate change adaptation, economic resilience and sustainability, and inclusive social protection to more effectively and sustainably target the root causes of community vulnerability.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR WDRV



PRINCIPLE 1

Merge the three main pillars for resilience to build coping, adaptive, and transformative capacities to various threats and risks.



PRINCIPLE 2

Promote an area-based or ecosystem approach to local resilience.



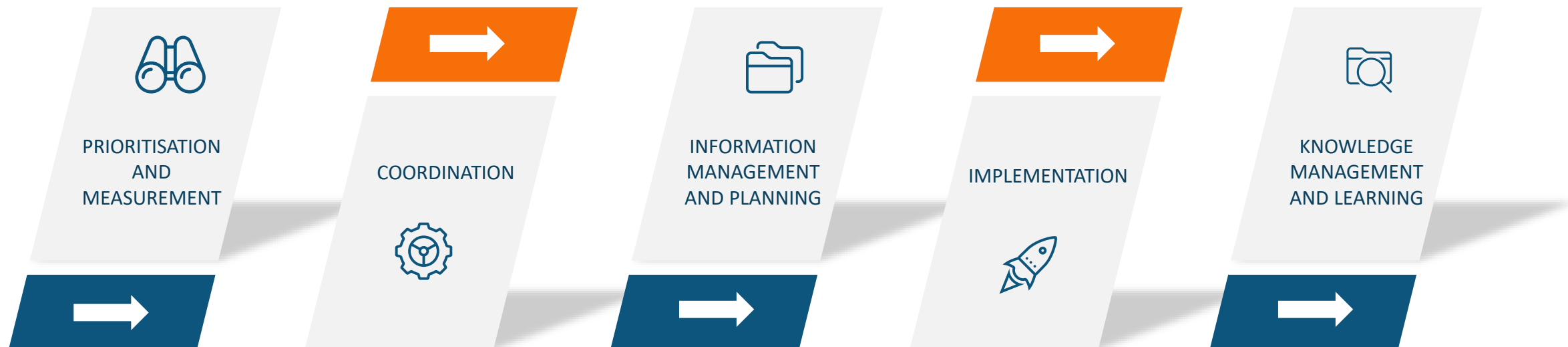
PRINCIPLE 3

Cover the full disaster management cycle, for both short (disaster impacts) and long (climate impacts) planning.

APPROACH TO DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING WDRV

BACKGROUND

A needs assessment was undertaken on DRV Programs which underlined the imperative for improved coherence, clarity and coordination of the various CBDRM programs . Specific follow-up studies and consultations on climate change adaptation, gender mainstreaming, livelihoods and policy in the context of CBDRM provided advice for the priority changes to be pursued to enable synergies across CBDRM programs and create positive impact at the community level.



PRIORITISATION THROUGH ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

PILLAR 1

Activities:

- ✓ Integrate risk knowledge and risk dynamics into plans, policies and programs to reduce vulnerability and exposure to lives and livelihood assets
- ✓ Develop partnerships to ensure access to basic services, productive assets and resources
- ✓ Empower communities and local authorities to influence decision-making at national level
- ✓ Promote environmental and climate-smart development

PILLAR 2

Activities:

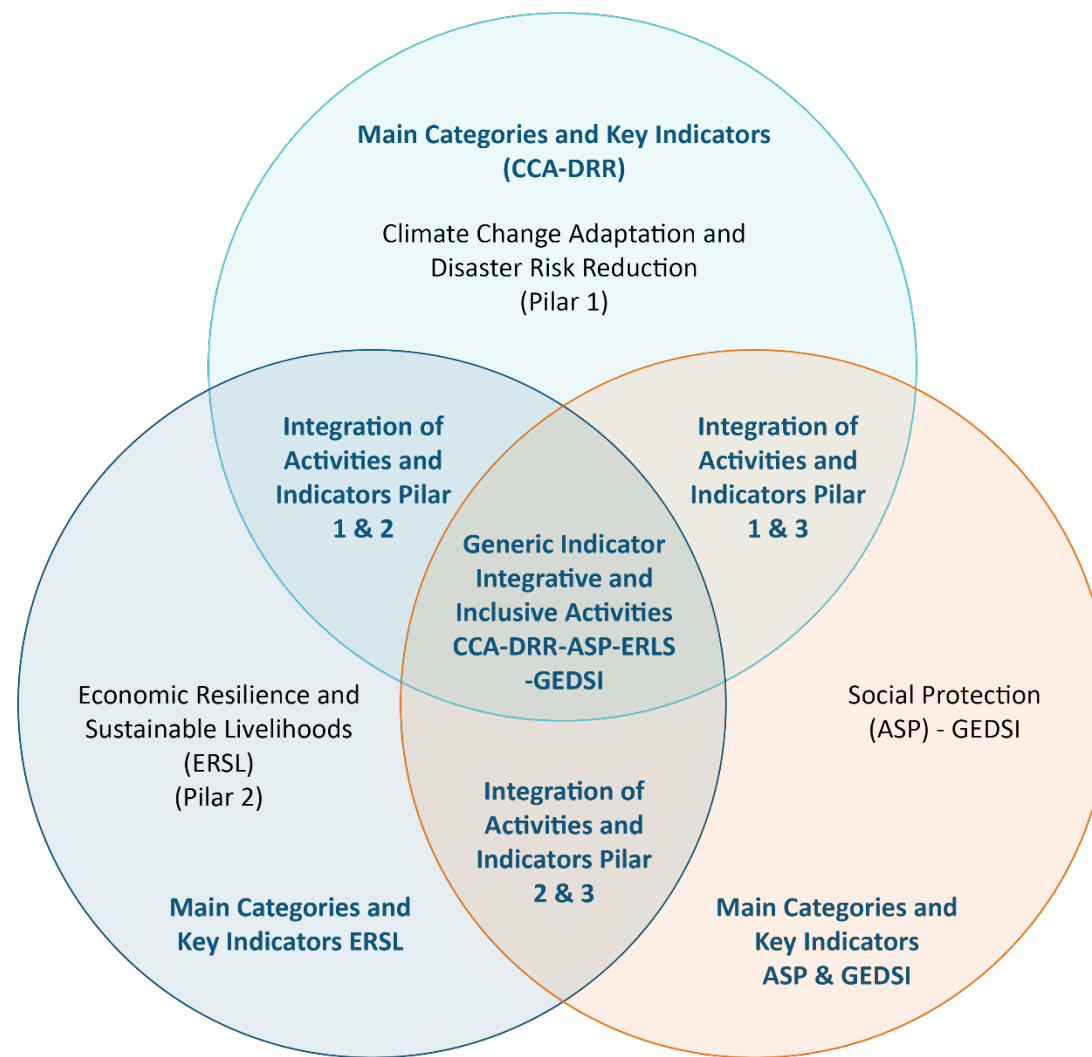
- ✓ Enhanced threat protection and prevention
- ✓ Build Back Better/Safer
- ✓ Support access to, and continuous management of productive assets
- ✓ Improve access to markets and jobs
- ✓ Ensure safe/adequate living conditions

PILLAR 3

Activities:

- ✓ Social protection services at all phases in the disaster cycle
- ✓ Pension scheme
- ✓ Social assistance transfers
- ✓ Access to resources

PRIORITISATION THROUGH ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

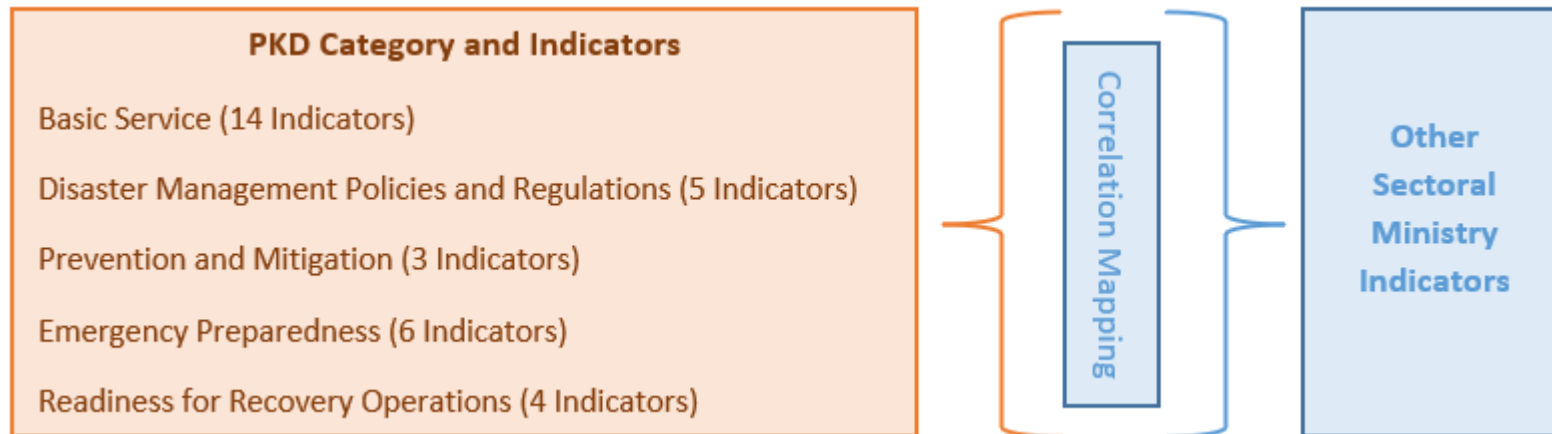


Regional/Ecosystem Based
Building Resilience Capacity [absorptive, Adaptive, and Transformative] Integrated in all cycles of Disaster Management [Preparedness, Mitigation, Emergency Response, Recovery and Rehabilitation]. Considering the duration of disturbance and climate pressures [Short-long term]

MEASUREMENT THROUGH PKD

The Government of Indonesia developed **SNI 8357:2017 Disaster Resilient Villages** as a reference for stakeholder, including village governments to plan, implement and measure disaster risk management and climate change adaptation efforts.

To monitor the progress of the community disaster resilience building program, BNPB together with the Ministry of Villages, Ministry of Home Affairs, and National Standardisation Agency developed a Village Resilience Assessment (PKD) tool as part of **SNI 8357:2017** for use by stakeholders to develop a 'baseline' in for program interventions at the village level.



***Turning point:** The correlation between PKD and village-based program monitoring tools from other ministries was undertaken to understand the relationship between existing indicators. As a result, **BNPB will amend SNI 8357/2017 and the PKD** to accommodate the integrated approach to community-based resilience programing.*



With approximately 53,000 villages located in disaster prone areas, and many national programs for village resilience, we need coherent policies and guidelines to foster synergy across national programs. The Resilient Village Assessment (PKD) measurement index is a tool that should be utilised as a reference for stakeholders working at the village level to support improved coherence more effective programs.

Pangarso S, Director of Preparedness, BNPB



COORDINATION VIA THE COLLABORATION FORUM

- **Coordinator:** Coordinating Ministry of Human Development
- **Members:** BNPB, National Development Planning Agency, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Villages, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Women and Child Protection, Ministry of Marine and Fisheries
- Facilitate monthly thematic meetings
- Facilitate development of key indicators
- Facilitate coordination across ministries/agencies
- Ensure GEDSI mainstreaming and promote advocacy strategies
- Develop baseline data
- Formulate operational policies for coordinate program planning and implementation

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

SCOPE OF WORK

TASKS AND FUNCTIONS

DECISION MAKING

- Formulate policy agendas to optimise synergy and sustainability
- Develop mechanisms to manage/exchange data and information for coordination and decision making
- Build communication and coordination processes between ministries/agencies for planning and implementation
- Consensus based
- Meetings are held in FGD, workshop and discussion-based formats depending on the theme/topic

“ The Collaborative Forum has been established not to function as an ad hoc approach but rather to nurture sustainable relationships and coordination. There are four aspects to the success of this forum: 1) a shared vision on policy synergy reflected in a policy document and its implementation; 2) collective leadership with an equal role and access to decision making; 3) multiple open communication channels; and 4) sharing of resources

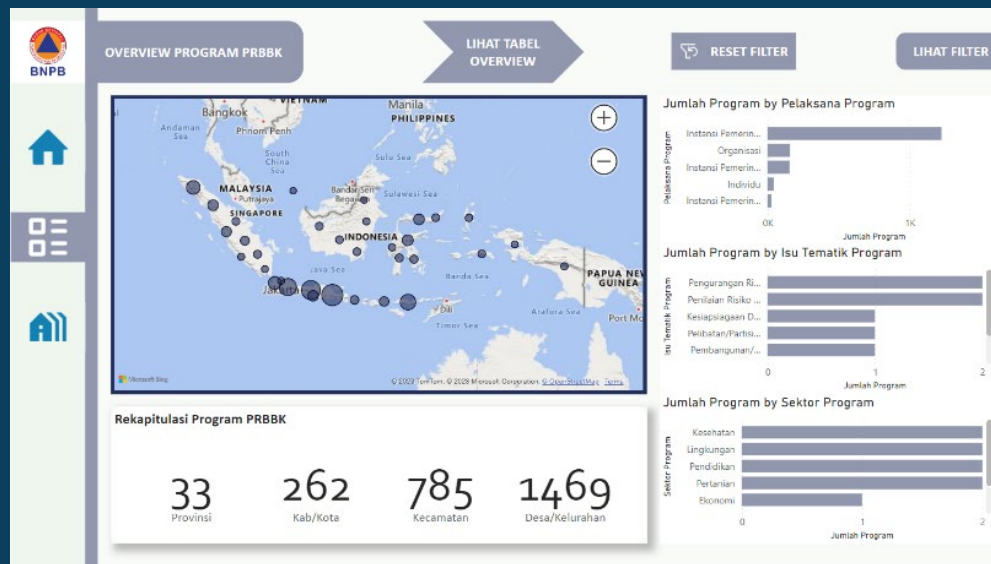
Nelwan Harahap, Assistant Deputy for Emergency and Post Disaster Management, Coordinating Ministry of Human Development

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INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

A **Digital Catalogue** has been developed as a tool to coordinate, communicate, and monitor community-based disaster risk management programs. The catalog provides information on programs, baselines, human resources, and knowledge products are needed.

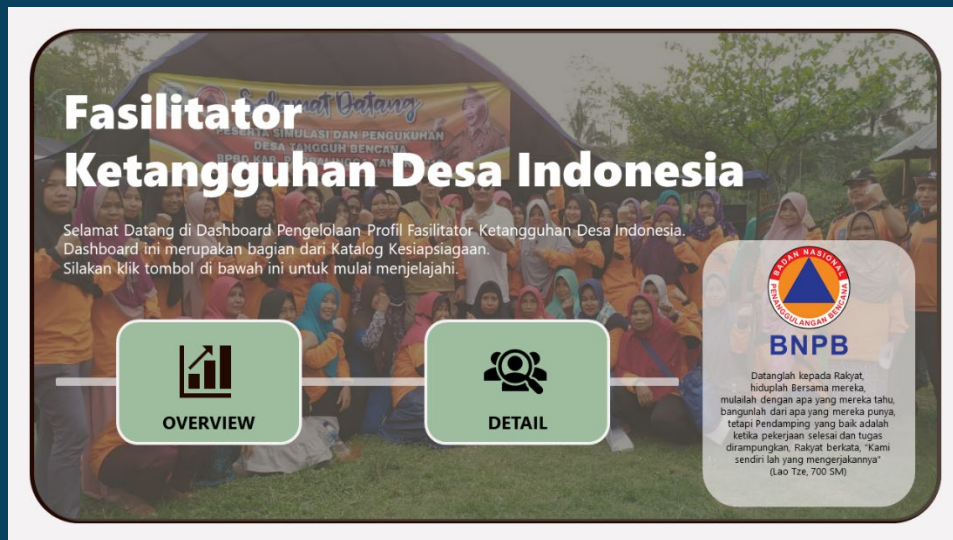
With the support of SIAP SIAGA, BNPB developed the Digital Catalogue of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM): <https://katalogkesiapsiagaan.bnpb.go.id/index.php/destana/>



PRBBK Location Mapping is an information channel for mapping the location of the CBDRM programs from year to year covering program villages throughout Indonesia. This feature is useful for tracking capacity building activities on climate change adaptation, economic resilience and inclusive social protection in disaster prone villages and assessing support for capacity building on climate change adaptation, economic resilience and sustainability, and inclusive social protection.

IMPLEMENTATION

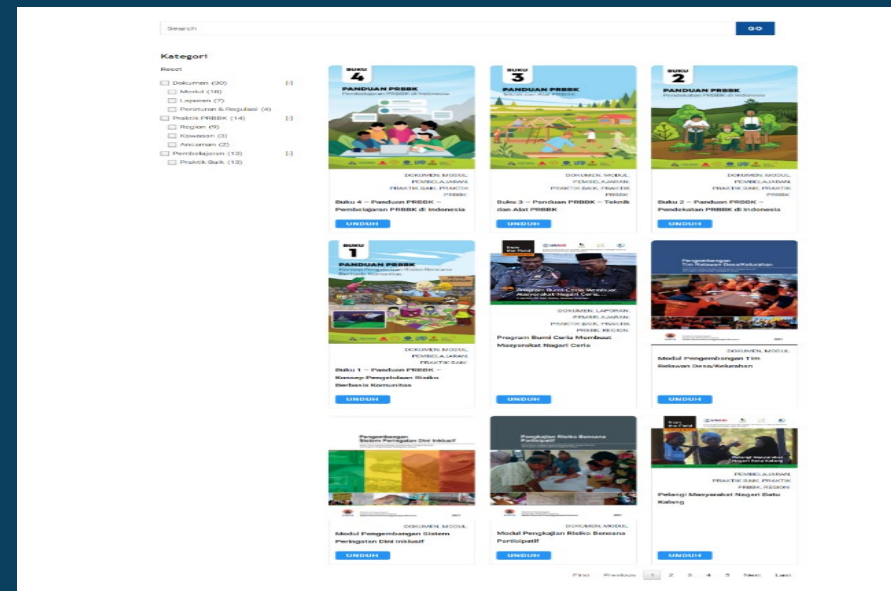
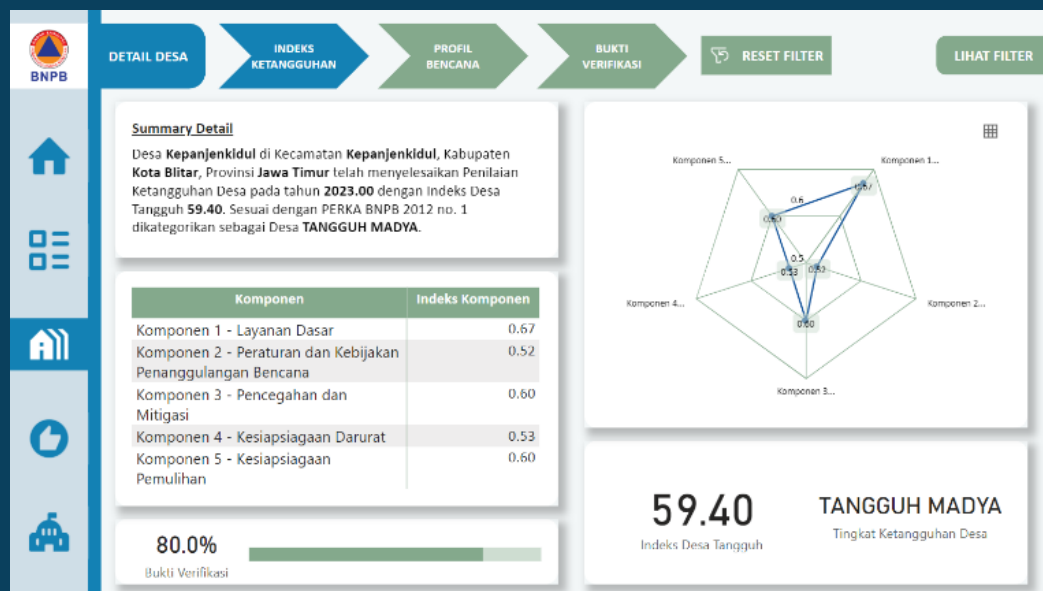
A **Facilitator Pool** has been developed to provide support to CBDRM planning and implementation. A database of experts available through the pool has been integrated into the Digital Catalog including information about their experience and skills. Facilitators can be mobilised on request and used for a range of activities including capacity building and training.



Pool of Facilitators includes the facilitator's capacity and experience in facilitating the program in their respective regions or outside their regions. This feature facilitates the management of human resources and aims to develop a roster mechanism of facilitators that can be mobilized when there is a demand from villages to conduct the CBDRM program. This feature is also useful as a reference in various facilitator capacity-building activities such as Training of Facilitators (ToF) or Training of Trainers (ToT) as well as knowledge products.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING

The **PRBBK Library** contains knowledge products such as practice stories, policies, and guidelines related to CBDRM programs. Users can contribute by uploading knowledge products according to Disaster Prone Areas, themes, or document types. This library, which is part of the Digital Catalogue, is the result of contributions from stakeholders active in DRR in Indonesia, including government, civil society, media, academia and the private sector.



“The CBDRM Digital Catalogue is user friendly for those conducting the Resilient Village Self-assessment (PKD). Decision makers at the village, district and national levels find it very easy to use the applications in the catalogue when conducting the assessment. The process is simple to follow and understand, with real-time results that can be immediately used for community-based disaster resilience programming or design.

Heppy Kurniasari, PKD Facilitator at the Pujiono Center

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BEFORE

Regulatory framework for CBDRM required updating for improved alignment/coherence to be updated and aligned/harmonised.

Indonesia CBDRM Guideline last published in 2014 and was outdated related to governance of and approaches to CBDRM.

No national coordination framework/mechanism for CBDRM, although envisions in the National Disaster Management Plan 2020-2044.

No tools to monitoring CBDRM or integrated CBDRM data and information into national data management systems.

SIAP SIAGA ROLE



**SYSTEM
ASSESSMENT**



FACILITATION



**SUPPORTING
LEARNING**



**STRATEGIC
TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE**

AFTER

Revisions to improve the coherence of the regulatory framework governing Destana; BNPB Decree No. 1/2012 on Destana Guidelines; SNI 8357:2017 on Destana; Village Resilience Assessment Guideline 2021.

CBDRM Handbooks updated related to convergence of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); integration of economic resilience, sustainable livelihoods, adaptive social protection, gender mainstreaming and includes good practices in CBDRM in Indonesia.

Inter-Ministerial/Agency Collaboration Forum has been activated, coordinated by PMK, with regular consultative meetings/workshops to deliberate on the coherence of WDRV CBDRM regulation framework and approach in Indonesia.

CBDRM Digital Catalogue developed to plan, coordinate and monitor CBDRM implementation by national and sub-national stakeholders, increasing synergies across programs and efficiencies in resource use.



THANK YOU