

## **A SIAP SIAGA IMPACT STORY**

# **Addressing Policy Gaps and Building Capacity for Disaster Risk Assessment in NTB**

June 2023

# THE SIAP SIAGA PROGRAM NUSA TENGGARA BARAT

- 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.
- In **NTB**, SIAP SIAGA has supported government priorities in disaster management planning by facilitating disaster risk assessments, harmonisation of disaster data and integration of information systems, and supporting the acceleration of disaster resilient village implementation.

# THINKING OUTSIDE THE BOX: LOCALISING THE DRA DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Indonesian National Standard (SNI) No. 8182/2017 on Guidelines for the Preparation of National and Provincial Disaster Risk Assessments (DRA) regulates processes, stages, methodologies, data analysis units, parameters, weights and scores for disaster risk assessments at the national and provincial levels. However, disaster management service delivery is undertaken at the district/city level, and the absence of a DRA hampers government efforts to develop evidence-based plans and budgets, and to effectively deliver disaster management services. SIAP SIAGA is supporting the updating of national guidelines which will address this policy gap, and supporting targeted district governments to develop DRAs based on localisation principles in order to accelerate the delivery of inclusive disaster management services.

## ISSUE 1



Lack of budget for DRA in the Annual Work Plan for North Lombok District

## ISSUE 2



Limited technical resources to ensure an inclusive DRA

## ISSUE 3



Lengthy drafting process requiring continuous facilitation to ensure policy coherence

## ISSUE 4



The need for public consultation and revision based on feedback

## ISSUE 5



Support the legalisation process of the DRA

# FILLING A GAP LEVERAGING LOCAL RESOURCES

## The gap:

**Limited technical resources** in the North Lombok BPBD to develop the DRA, including for hazard and vulnerability assessments and producing requisite maps, etc.

## The approach:

**Participatory approach** by identifying champions from **multiple stakeholder representatives** with capacity to provide, collect and analyse statistics and spatial data for risk mapping. The drafting team of 25 people was set-up with BPBD as the lead agency, BMKG for hydro meteorological aspects, earthquake and tsunami data and modelling. Bappeda, and non-government actors (through the DRR Forum) supported the meaningful participation and involvement of vulnerable and marginalised groups in data and spatial analysis, and as part of the drafting and technical assistance teams. BNPB supported the process via the Directorate for Evaluation and Mapping, providing input and feedback, ensuring the document aligned with BNPB guidelines.

## The result:

The development of the DRA for North Lombok District **sets a precedent** in NTB for participatory regulatory development and planning processes and has **demonstrated good practice** in leveraging local resources to fill technical capacity gaps.

# FILLING A GAP DATA AVAILABILITY

## The gap:

**Lack of availability of statistical and spatial data** at all levels (district to village level) to support analysis as part of the DRA.

## The approach:

**Adaptive process for data collection** using available data from **government agencies** from district, sub-district and village levels, and from **non-government actors (including OPDs) on issues of vulnerability and capacity**, and gender and disability **disaggregated data**. Data was analysed at the village level through a participatory, multi-stakeholder process based on an agreed, localised methodology derived from the national regulation.

## The result:

**An evidence based, inclusive DRA** for North Lombok was finalised and legalised in December 2021, and is **used as the basis for related planning processes**, including updating the district disaster management plan and the acceleration of the disaster resilient village strategy.

# FILLING A GAP ASSESSING ENTRY POINTS FOR POLICY COHERENCE

## The gap:

BNPB Regulation No. 2/2012 does not regulate parameters, units of analysis, weights and scores in the capacity and vulnerability components for District/City DRA creating a **gap for policy implementation**.

## The approach:

The **multi-stakeholder Drafting Team for North Lombok District**, supported by BNPB and SIAP SIAGA, agreed on the stages, process, methodology, unit of analysis at the village level, parameters, weights and scores which were **relevant to local context** to complete the capacity and vulnerability components based on the following principles/guidance:

- At national level, the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) Number 8182/2017 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of National and Provincial Disaster Risk Assessments
- Perka BNPB Number 2/2012 concerning General Guidelines for Disaster Risk Assessment

## The result:

The drafting process was valuable for both **the process and the end product** (the DRA). This includes building understanding of DRA guidelines, agreement on methodology, and clarifying roles and responsibilities for the development of hazard, vulnerable, capacity and risk maps, etc.



SIAP SIAGA not only facilitates the development of key outputs, but also leaves a very valuable learning process. The preparation of the Disaster Risk Assessment gave us experience on how to collect, analyse, and display data through a collaborative process so that we can present the disaster risk conditions in North Lombok comprehensively.

Agus Hery Purnomo; Sub-Coordinator Prevention and Preparedness Division, BPBD North Lombok



# LOCALISATION PROCESS CASCADING IMPACTS

The legalised DRA document for North Lombok can be used as a solid resource and baseline for other development planning processes such as the Disaster Management Plan, spatial planning and environmental impact assessment and the district development planning process. The DRA document can also guide program/activity identification and budget prioritisation to reduce the impact of disaster risk.

The DRA development process has also had cascading impacts:

## Increased Awareness of BPBP Role

BPBD awareness of stakeholder roles and responsibilities and of opportunities for the alignment of development planning with the DRA has been strengthened. The BPBD has planned an activity to integrate the existing DRA document (2021–2025) into their Strategic Plan and Budget by 2025 and update the Disaster Management Plan based on the updated DRA by 2026.

## Prioritisation of DIM

The relevance of the DRA relies heavily on the availability of the recent and reliable data. BPBD cannot produce the necessary data alone as requires statistics and spatial data from other government agencies and villages (as the smallest unit analysis for DRA). The recognition that a large amounts of data are unavailable or out of date has led to a number of follow up actions to improve the provincial data and information management (DIM) system for DRM.



## BEFORE

The development of the district DRA was not prioritised in the district workplan, despite being proposed in the BPBD 5-year plan.

The DM Plan and Long and Mid-Term Development Plans for North Lombok District were developed by an

independent consultant without reference to a DRA. As such the plans and other documents such as spatial plans, conservation zones, and public infrastructure in disaster-prone areas did not benefit from an agreed assessment of disaster risk.

Weak participatory processes and inconsistent use of secondary and disaggregated data resulted in planning documents which did not adequately reflect local situations and needs.

# SIAP SIAGA ROLE



**SYSTEM  
ASSESSMENT**



**FACILITATION**



**SUPPORT TO  
LEARNING**



**STRATEGIC TECHNICAL  
ASSISTANCE**

## AFTER

The participatory approach raised awareness of the DRA as a basis for achieving sustainable development through evidence-based planning.

The participatory approach introduced to support the preparation of the DRA process served as training for the DRA drafting team in developing an independent (without the involvement of a third party), relevant and cost-effective document that also generates ownership by the local government.

The leveraging of local resources resulted in good practice in localisation, inclusive/ participatory policy development and the prioritisation of improved, inclusive DIM.



**THANK YOU**