

A SIAP SIAGA IMPACT STORY

The Impact of Clarifying Roles and Responsibilities on the National Minimum Service Standards for Disaster Management

August 2023

THE SIAP SIAGA PROGRAM NATIONAL 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.
- At the national level, SIAP SIAGA is supporting **BNPB and MoHA** to deliver priorities in policy and regulation development, implementation support and monitoring of the minimum service standards for disaster management (MSS-DM) at the subnational level, and development of coherent resilience index measurement tools for local governments. A key challenge highlighted by government is the need to integrate MSS-DM program activities into midterm development planning.

REALITY CHECK SILOED POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation (MoHA) No. 101/2018 on the **Minimum Service Standards for Disaster Management (MSS-DM)** requires district/city governments to deliver three main services, 12 sub-activities, 32 components and achieve 76 targets.

Whilst MoHA is responsible for the regulation, governance, monitoring the implementation of the Minimum Service Standards, including for disaster management, technical leadership of disaster management including MSS-DM implementation support is provided by BNPB. Careful coordination is needed in order to ensure that appropriate governance mechanisms, policy and technical guidance are in place and aligned to enable subnational governments to operationalise MSS-DM requirements.



Reality check on MSS Implementation

MoHA is not responsible for providing technical guidelines on disaster management for the subnational governments. However, BNPB technical guidelines will be more effectively implemented by subnational governments if they are enforced by instruction from MoHA.



Turning Point

SIAP SIAGA facilitated a series of discussions between BNPB and MoHA to agree on the distribution of roles and responsibilities in preparing guidelines, monitoring, and evaluation, and providing technical assistance to the district/city governments.

PUSH FACTORS FOR CHANGE

Steps taken by SIAP SIAGA to help overcome/recognise the drawback of the siloed approach:

SIAP SIAGA advocated with BNPB on the need for a MoHA circular letter to accompany regulations/guidelines to support effective implementation. BNPB faced a reality check on the **need to collaborate with MoHA** for guidelines to be enforced.

Mapping of MSS-DM technical guideline requirements resulted in a list of more than 60 guidelines necessary for MSS-DM implementation requiring coordinated guideline development and prioritisation.

**Awareness Of
Governance
Structures**

**Needs
Assessment
and Policy
Coherence**

**Clarity
of Roles**

**SIAP SIAGA
Facilitation
Approach**

MoHA reality check on their capacity to develop technical guidelines for MSS-DM implementation. Mapping of required guidelines and policy help to **clarify the roles of BNPB directorates.**

SIAP SIAGA's approach to **facilitate discussion on the mandates of MoHA and BNPB** generally and in the context of MSS-DM implementation resulted in recognition that the scope of work is beyond their individual capacities and authority, resulting in an **agreement on roles and responsibilities and a collaborative approach** for MSS-DM implementation.

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Ministry of Home Affairs is committed to supporting local governments to accelerate the effective implementation of Minimum Service Standards for Disaster Management. This requires a stronger institutional framework at the local level for the provision of disaster management services to the community. SIAP SIAGA's facilitation and technical support to MoHA and BNPB to operationalise the MSS-DM system has been very important for moving implementation forward. (Edy Suharmanto, Director of Disaster and Fire Management, MoHA)

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CONNECTING THE DOTS

The national consultation process on MSS-DM on implementation guidelines resulted in feedback from both provincial and district/city governments that BPBDs would not be able to implement MSS-DM due to a **lack of clarity in MoHA Regulation No. 46/2008 on the governance and authority of BPBDs**. For example, MoHA Regulation No. 46/2008 was not aligned with the Law on Regional Autonomy No. 23/2014), the role of the Regional Secretary as head of BPBD was unclear, and there was a lack of clarity on the division of responsibilities between provincial and district BPBDs on MSS-DM implementation.

The national consultation process resulted in several **follow-up actions**:



Revision of MoHA Regulation No. 46/2008 to **improve coherence** with other laws and regulations and clarify the structure, roles, and functions of BPBDs



Prioritisation of technical guideline (**substantive**) development by BNPB based on subnational government needs, with SIAP SIAGA support to **mainstream gender and social inclusion**



Development of guidelines for MSS-DM Implementation (**policy instrument, monitoring and governance**) by MoHA



Development of an MSS-DM application system by MoHA to allow provincial and district BPBDs to **coordinate and monitor** the implementation of MSS-DM

SIAP SIAGA ROLE

BEFORE

Unclear roles and responsibilities between BNPB and MoHA at national level on implementation of MSS-DM at subnational levels.

Lack of coherence between national policies and regulations on MSS-DM and capacity/authority of subnational government to implement the regulations.

Policy and regulatory gaps and inconsistencies in technical guidelines for MSS-DM implementation, including alignment with national policies and guidelines on gender mainstreaming.



SYSTEM ASSESSMENT



FACILITATION



SUPPORT TO LEARNING



STRATEGIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

AFTER

Roles and responsibilities on MSS-DM clarified and **agreed** between MoHA and BNPB and a collaborative coordination approach for MSS-DM implementation established.

The **improved policy coherence** for the governance of MSS-DM which will increase capacity of BPBDs to coordinate, implement and monitor MSS-DM implementation progress.

Drafting of new and/or revision of existing technical guidelines will **address gaps and conflicts in policy implementation** and will also improve the capacity of district/city governments to deliver inclusive, **gender-responsive services**.



THANK YOU