

A SIAP SIAGA IMPACT STORY

Accelerating Village Resilience through the Scale up of the Village Resilience Assessment

September 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**. This outcome is geared towards strengthening local resilience which is in line with BNPB's objective of improving disaster resilience at the village/community level. SIAP SIAGA has supported BPBDs and DRR Forums to undertake the [Village Resilience Assessment \(PKD\)](#) to improve evidence-based planning and budgeting at the village level and improve the use of disaggregated data to support more inclusive disaster management at the village level.

FOSTERING EVIDENCE BASED COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PROGRAMING

What is the Village Resilience Assessment (PKD)?

The Government of Indonesia developed **SNI 8357:2017 Disaster Resilient Villages** as a reference for stakeholders, including village governments, to plan, implement and measure disaster risk management and climate change adaptation efforts. To monitor the progress of community disaster resilience programs, BNPB together with the Ministry of Villages, Ministry of Home Affairs, and the National Standardisation Agency developed a Village Resilience Assessment (PKD) tool as part of **SNI 8357:2017** for use by stakeholders to develop a 'baseline' for program interventions at the village level.

With SIAP SIAGA facilitation, a framework for linking PKD and village-based program monitoring tools from other ministries was developed to understand the relationship between existing indicators. As a result, **BNPB is updating SNI 8357:2017 and the PKD** to ensure an integrated approach to community-based resilience programing.

Challenges: The implementation of PKD across Indonesia has faced many challenges, including:

- Awareness of the tool and how it can be used
- Insufficient number of PKD Facilitators (Community Development and/or Destana Facilitators) and capacity gaps to implement PKD and utilise the results
- Absence of local technical guidance or misalignment of technical guidance/capacity building (*Bimtek*) with BNPB PKD Guidelines

APPROACHES SCALING UP PKD IMPLEMENTATION

Bali: The Role of Village DRR Forums

In order to raise awareness of PKD as a tool to accelerate Destana implementation in Bali, under the guidance of BPBD Bali, the DRR forum held *BimTek* for 41 villages in Badung and Karangasem with support from BNPB. *BimTek* on PKD was also held for all district/city BPBDs in the province.

Following a letter circulated by BPBD Bali, village governments and village DRR forums were able to gather the data for PKD with facilitation from district BPBDs using their own resources. This data was then entered into the Destana Catalogue.

East Java: The Role of Universities

SIAP SIAGA facilitated *BimTek* with Destana facilitators to raise awareness on PKD. In coordination with BPBD East Java, PKD was utilised as an entry point to support Destana acceleration through university KKN-T. This process leveraged an MOU between BPBD and LLDIKTI under which University students serve as PKD and Destana facilitators as part of their KKN-T commitments.

PKD results have been uploaded to the Destana Catalogue and are being used not only for Destana but also to develop village profiles.



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By implementing KKN-T PKD in Sumberharjo Village in Pacitan District, the key stakeholders are now well-informed on the disaster hazards in our village, our vulnerability, and our capacities to mitigate and respond when disasters occurs. More importantly, the village government now understands what the government needs to do for effective preparedness. *(Nur Ali, Head of Planning Division, Sumberharjo Village)*

PKD is an excellent instrument for examining the village profile, specifically for the KKN-T program's purposes. The PKD results can be utilised as the basis for lecturers' research on disasters in the village or supporting appropriate technology development for community service. *(Dr. Mohamad Imron, M.A.P/ UNIRA Malang / Head of LPPM, Community Empowerment and Research Division)*

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EMERGING IMPACTS

PKD results have implications for Destana status, helping to determine if a village has 'Destana' status – shifting the perspective of decision makers on what type of Destana program targets (and activities and resources) are appropriate for specific villages.

In order to bring coherence to village level reporting,, a policy was developed by DMPDDukcapil in which PKD is one of the indicators against which villages are required to report. The data collected under PKD must be disaggregated including information n people with disabilities.

**EVIDENCE-
BASED
PLANNING**

**MULTI-
STAKHOLDER
APPROACHES**

**POLICY
COHERENCE**

**INSTITUTIONAL
FRAMEWORK**

University awareness of the value of PKD as part of KKN-T has increased, with the recognition that PKD is not only beneficial for disaster resilience programs but also for village profiling for KKN-T programs.

BPBD has historically worked on PKD and Destana on its own, but the clarification of roles with DPMDDukcapil and the Village Office, in partnership with Village DRR Forums, has created a more holistic and effective institutional framework to implement village resilience programs. TNI has also committed Babinsa (community level public safety officials) to function as Destana facilitators, in coordination with other stakeholders including BPBD, to implement PKD.

What's next:

- Explore options to implement PKD through an area-based approach which would bring efficiency to village resources
- Increase the number of facilitators with sufficient capacity to implement and use PKD results
- Improve the quantity and quality of data on vulnerable and marginalised groups, particularly people with disabilities, to support inclusive, evidence-based programming

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By supporting capacity building (BimTek) for PKD, the SIAP SIAGA Program has played an important role in ensuring the acceleration and sustainability of the Disaster Resilient Village (Destana) program in Bali. *(Ida Bagus Gede Widnyana Putra, Acting Head of the Prevention and Preparedness Division, BPBD Bali)*

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BEFORE

Limited understanding of the objectives and use of PKD among government and village stakeholders.

Limited number of PKD facilitators due to lack of awareness of the tool, and how non-government stakeholders can be involved in its use.

BPBDs at provincial and district levels worked on Destana without multi-sectoral collaboration.

SIAP SIAGA ROLE



SYSTEM ASSESSMENT



FACILITATION



SUPPORTING LEARNING



STRATEGIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

AFTER

Gradual increase in the understanding of the benefits of PKD both as an assessment and measurement tool as evidence for Destana programming and strengthening baseline data in the Destana database.

Significant increase in the number of PKD facilitators, including through KKN-T, Village DRR Forums and the option of TNI/Babinsa. Use of multi-sectoral approaches will ensure the number of qualified PKD facilitators increases.

In Bali, the recognition of the role of other government stakeholders in PKD and Destana acceleration has formalised the involvement of institutions such as the Village Office, DPMDDukcapil and Dinsos P3A.



THANK YOU