

A SIAP SIAGA IMPACT STORY

Strengthening Village Disaster Management Capacity through Inter-village Cooperation in NTB

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 GoI ***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, networks, and resources, to help connect the dots across the system by improving coordination, peer learning and collaboration.
- In NTB, SIAP SIAGA has worked with Konsepsi and Mitra Samya under the Pulih Bersama Program. Both organisations worked in Pemenang Barat and Malaka Villages (North Lombok District) and Selong Belanak and Tumpak Villages (Central Lombok District).

REALITY CHECK DRM Mainstreaming at the Village Level

The challenges faced in mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into village development plans and programs has been a long-standing issue in Indonesia, largely a result of low levels of awareness about, and lack of, resources for disaster management programs. This in turn negatively impacts community awareness of DRM as an issue beyond emergency response, and the important role that communities play. Moreover, village governments struggle to operationalise policies, regulations, standards and indicators cascaded from the national to sub-district level. Understanding how all these elements work together and should be integrated into village development planning and budgeting can be overwhelming. District BPBDs do not have the responsibility for the provision of technical assistance on DRM and village governments are not aware of / have access to support from non-government actors.



Reality Check: 'Capacity' is complex

Capacity is more than understanding what the issue is. It is also about understanding regulations and how to implement them, which institutions are responsible for what, understanding the resources available to support program design, and having processes in place to ensure that all members of communities can be included and benefit from activities.



Turning Point: Awareness of Options and Resources

Under the Pulih Bersama Program supported by SIAP SIAGA, Konsepsi and Mitra Samya took the lead to initiate the development of Cross-Village DRM activities, leading to an increase in awareness of regulations, planning, resources, and institutions to support increased DRM capacity in the target villages.

PUSH FACTORS FOR CHANGE

Facilitation and Leadership

Under the Pulih Bersama Program, KONSEPSI Pemenang Barat and Malaka government officials, communities, and disaster preparedness teams (TSBD) collaborated on a series of activities: developing disaster risk assessments (DRA), based on the North Lombok DRA, synchronising DRM community action plans and creating inter-village action plan. This facilitation process brought together village institutions including Karang Taruna, BumDesa, TSBD, etc., and resulted in the heads of the respective villages initiating the development of a Joint Regulation on Inter-Village DRM and the Inter-Village DRR Forum, in recognition of their similar risk profiles, demographics and topographic situation in two villages.

Improving Policy Coherence

The Joint Regulation has been aligned with:

- Law No. 6/2014 on Villages, in which area-based/inter-village DRM
- MoHA Regulation No. 96/2017 on the Procedures for Village Cooperation in Village Governance;
- Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018 on Village Financial Management which includes opportunities for inter-village disaster management financing;
- Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Regulation No. 21/2020 General Guidelines for Village Development and Village Community Empowerment, in which village cooperation DRM is part of the rural area planning process;
- Government Regulation No. 11/2021 on Village-Owned Enterprises encouraging Joint BUMDES between one or more villages to strengthen inter-village economic resilience;
- Governor Decree No. 84/2022 on DRV Implementation Guidelines in NTB Province.

Multistakeholder Coordination

Coordination between related stakeholders at village level:

- Agreed on the memorandum of understanding related to collaborative DRR activities.
- The implementation of the Joint Regulation of Village Heads is to establish an inter-village DRR Forum institution that functions as a forum for coordination and implementation of activities cooperated by the village.

Focusing on Inclusion

Representatives of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, were engaged in discussions and the development of the joint regulation throughout the process. HWDI (Women with Disabilities Association) in North Lombok was actively involved to advocate the importance of inclusive DRM to fulfil the rights of and recognise the potential roles of persons with disabilities. HWDI is also implementing a project on inclusive DRM in Pemenang Barat and Malaka, continuing the strengthening of the communities' capacity in preparedness, involving TSBD and other village institutions.

Simultaneously with the process of joint regulation development, BPBD North Lombok has drawn on these good practices in the development of its DM Plan.

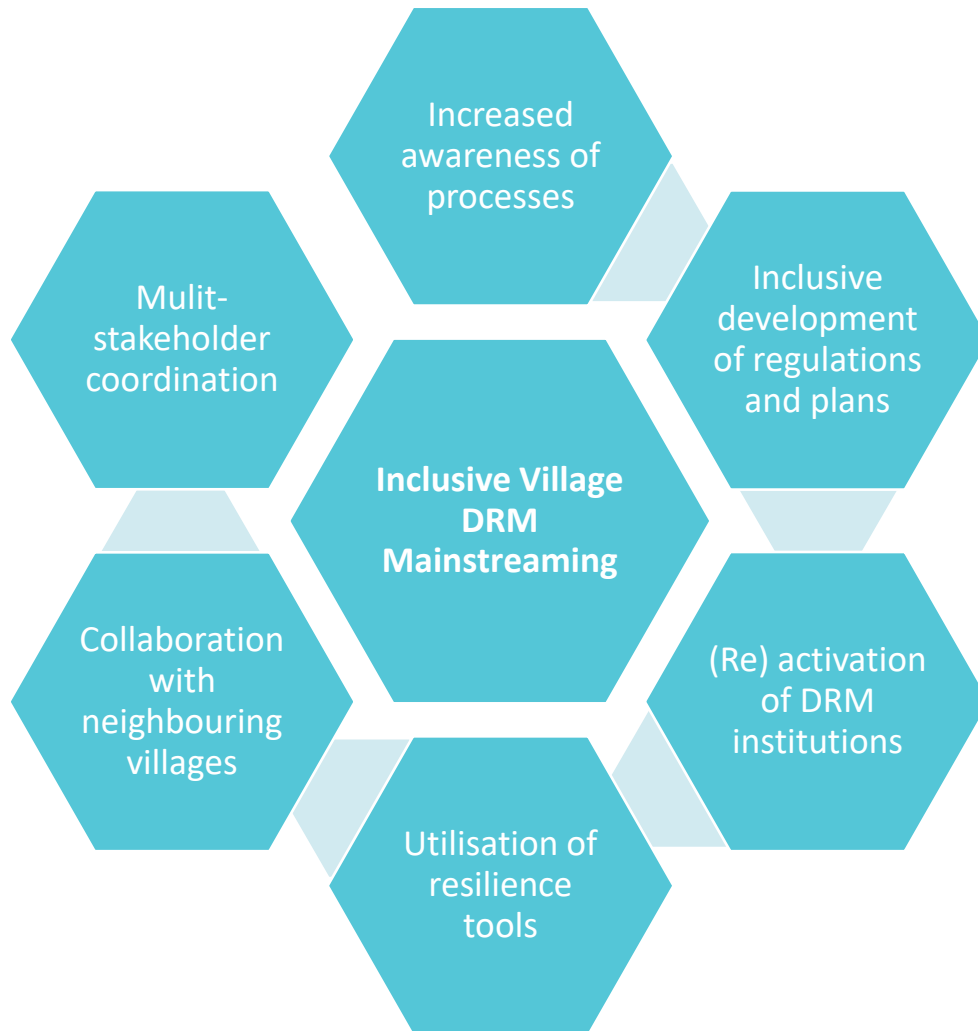


Building a spirit of resilience may be easy, but don't forget to ask the community what kind of 'resilience' they want. Their answers will determine the solidarity and sustainability of resilience itself.

(Hairul Anwar, Program Manager, KonsepSI)



CONNECTING THE DOTS A COLLABORATIVE VILLAGE DRM MODEL



Creating a Model Process for DRM Mainstreaming at the Village Level

- Increase awareness of villages, including vulnerable groups, on effective strategies, plans and actions to anticipate, avoid, prepare, overcome, adapt, and recover quickly from the impact of disasters.
- Inclusive, participatory development of documents like DRA and Village Development Plans.
- (Re) Activation / formation of (Joint) TSBD volunteers, DRR Forums, BUM Desa.
- Utilise [resilience tools/programs](#) like the Village Resilience Assessment, CBDRM/Welfare Based Disaster Resilient Village Models for village planning and budgeting.
- Facilitate collaboration and coordination between villages.

REALITY CHECK EMERGING IMPACTS

- The DRA, Contingency Plan, and Joint Regulation will be the basis for a village DRM Policy and for village development planning and budgeting, with a focus on strengthen disaster resilience components (including national resilience indicators and sustainable CBDRM programming)
- Government awareness of non-government actor roles has resulted in the two villages providing financial assistance to the inter-village DRR Forum to carry out collaborative activities to increase resilience, in line with village development plans.
- Increased awareness of the need for policy coherence and coordination on disaster management at the district level has been reflected in district agency work plans, including the Village Community Empowerment Agency and BAPPEDA, with the priority to develop a new strategy for rural areas with a DRM-based approach and to provide technical assistance to villages to mainstream DRM into development planning and budgeting.

What's Next:



KONSEPSI and North Lombok District are in the process of drafting a District Regulation on Joint Regulations for DRM at the village level, using the practices/model from the collaboration between Pemenang Barat and Malaka. SIAP SIAGA will also work closely with the North Lombok BPBD, village governments, and KonsepSI and Mitra Samya to organise Focus Groups Discussions with Ministry of Home Affairs, BNPB and the Ministry of Villages to assess the model and determine how to scale up implementation through a national incentive system.

BEFORE

Limited **awareness and understanding** of village governments on the scope of DRM

Lack of **capacity** of village governments to accommodate complex policy and regulatory requirements

Village **DRM institutions** not established/not active

No awareness of options to **collaborate** with neighbouring villages or use of non-government resources to achieve DRM targets in development plans.

SIAP SIAGA ROLE



SYSTEM ASSESSMENT



FACILITATION



SUPPORT TO LEARNING



STRATEGIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

AFTER

The issuance of a Village Joint Regulation on DRM Cooperation is being lauded is a **good practice** by the North Lombok District, and is an **important incentive** for village governments to mainstream DRM activities and programs (including CBDRM/WDRV) into village development plans and budgets

As a result of the Joint Village Regulation, Pemenang Barat and Malaka Village have both **allocated budget resources for the Joint DRR Forum** in to implement and monitor village DRM activities



THANK YOU