



BAPPENAS



NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2010 - 2012



State Ministry for National
Development Planning



NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2010 - 2012



THE WORLD BANK



Indonesia



SC-DRR

Safer Communities
through Disaster Risk Reduction

GFDRR

GLOBAL FACILITY FOR DISASTER
REDUCTION AND RECOVERY



State Ministry for National Development Planning

FOREWORD

As the implementation of NAP-DRR for 2006-2009 has been completed, the book on the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) 2010-2012 has been prepared with due observance of the mandate of Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management and Government Regulation Number 21/ 2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management. The preparation of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 also constitutes the Government's continued commitment towards the 1999 Resolution of the UN Economic and Social Council, appealing to the respective governments of all countries to maintain and strengthen the realization of their Disaster Risk Reduction National Action Plan with the aim at supporting and ensuring the achievement of the goals and objectives of sustainable development, and in elaboration of the 2005-2015 Hyogo Framework for Action for Disaster Risk Reduction, calling on all countries in the world to establish an integrated disaster risk mechanism with institutional support and adequate capacity of resources.

The various disasters occurring over the past five years have encouraged and strengthen government commitment towards changing paradigm of the disaster mitigation from being responsive to preventive. The fact that disaster management has been determined as one of the national priorities in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2010-2014, more specifically under priority number 9 on the Environment and Disaster Management, is another proof of the Government's serious commitment on disaster management.

The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 formulation has been through sequential process, several consultative and participatory phases based on coordination, consultation and consolidation among stakeholders at the central as well as the regional level over the past six months. **The results of this process have been stipulated in the form of the Decision of the Head of BNPB No. 5 Year 2010.**

It is expected that the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 document will serve as a basis and reference for stakeholders in implementing disaster risk reduction measures as expected. Furthermore, from the Government's point of view, particularly of

ministries/agencies, the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 document can be referenced in the formulation of the Government's and the Ministries'/Agencies' Annual Work Plan.

In addition, it is expected that the respective regional governments will be able to follow up on this NAP-DRR in the Regional Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (RAP-DRR), both at the Provincial and the Regency/Municipality levels.

Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to all parties and stakeholders for having supported the preparation of this Book on the 2010-2012 National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, particularly to UNDP and the World Bank, for having provided financial support for the preparation of this NAP-DRR.

We wish that this book will serve as a collective document for government and non-government institutions, in turn also as a basis for further common guidance and reference in the implementation of disaster risk reduction efforts in Indonesia.

Jakarta, January 2010

State Minister for National Development Planning/
Head of the National Development Planning Agency



Armida S. Alisjahbana



National Agency for Disaster Management

FOREWORD

The implementation period of the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) 2006-2009 has completed. The further process is the formulation of the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) 2010-2012, legitimized by the Regulation of the Head of National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) No. 21/2008. The formulation of NAP-DRR 2010-2012 is mandated by the government regulation No. 21/2008 on the implementation of the disaster management. The NAP-DRR is formulated by a forum comprising of relevant Ministry/Agencies at national level, NGO, university, private sector and other relevant stakeholders jointly coordinated by BNPB and Bappenas.

This document is also embodiment of the Indonesia government commitment to the implementation of Hyogo Framework Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2005-2015, building resilience of nations and communities to disaster.

The activities and programs in the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 are expected to serve as the basis and reference for all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the disaster risk reduction efforts. For the government offices particularly the ministries and institution at the national, regional provincial and city levels implementing the disaster risk reduction efforts, it is expected that the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 also serves as the basis and reference in formulation of the working plans.

We eventually express our great and sincere gratitude for the contributions and active participation of the ministries and agencies; NGOs, University, private sector and other parties in formulation of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012. Expectedly, the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 serves as the jointly agreed document by the government and the other stakeholders in the implementation of the disaster risk reduction at national and regional level.

Head

Dr. Syamsul Maarif, M.Si.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (NAP-DRR) 2010-2012

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) is to serve as guidelines and reference for all parties involving in the elaboration of the disaster risk reduction policy at the national level during the determined period of 3 (three) financial years, containing the foundation, priorities, action plan, implementation mechanism and institutional framework for the implementation of the action plan. The NAP-DRR serves as a strong and systemic basis for cross-sectoral and cross-regional priorities in reducing risks of various disaster hazards.

The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 document articulates the interests and responsibilities of all related parties in the dissemination and implementation of disaster risk reduction measures at the national level resulting from a process involving coordination, consultation and participation in line with the global agreement on disaster risk reduction in the Hyogo Framework for Action (hereinafter referred to as HFA) for 2005-2015.

The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 is the continuation of the NAP-DRR 2006-2009 prepared under coordination by the State Ministry for National Development Planning (Bappenas) in collaboration with the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), involving the relevant ministries/agencies at the national level, as well as various related stakeholders such as universities, donor agencies/states and non-government agencies related to disaster risk reduction.

The NAP-DRR has been formulated based on the mandate of Law Number 23/2007 on Disaster Management and Government Regulation Number 21/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management, which is an articulation of the National Disaster Management Plan (Renas-PB).

DISASTER CONDITION IN INDONESIA

Data on events and the impacts of disaster with reference to historical data during the past two decades shows the existence of several dominant disaster hazards in Indonesia, namely: 1) earthquake; 2) tsunami; 3) landslide/soil movement; 4) volcanic eruption; 5) flood; and 6) drought.

In addressing various types of disaster and the increasing intensity over the recent five years requires disaster risk assessment and analysis. Disaster risk assessment or analysis aims at identifying high disaster risk areas. The outcome of such analysis then serves as a reference in planning disaster risk reduction priority efforts. One of the elements of disaster risk analysis is institutional capacity in disaster response, both in the government as well as in the non-government sector, at the central as well as regional level.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PLATFORMS

Disaster risk reduction in Indonesia is a part of international disaster risk reduction efforts, as the collective responsibility of government and community, including the international community. As part of the commitment of the Indonesian, the platform for the formulation of the NAP-DRR refers to international agreements and Indonesian laws and regulations.

Parallel to the shifting paradigm in disaster response in Indonesia, which is no longer on the emergency response aspect, but places more emphasis on overall disaster mitigation management, mainstreaming disaster reduction in development is now required. The main focus is on the integration of disaster risk reduction into the subsequent five year national development priorities, by including disaster risk reduction as one of the policy aspects for the achievement of development objectives.

LESSONS LEARNED IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

There are several lessons to be learned from the implementation of disaster risk reduction policy in Indonesia, including regulation, policy, and institutional reform, strengthening coordination and network, community participation, lessons learned from natural disaster response, implementation of damage

and loss assessment, the process of implementing post-disaster recovery, and a more sufficient disaster management funding.

EVALUATION OUTCOME OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2006-2009 IMPLEMENTATION

Monitoring and evaluation have been conducted with the objective of obtaining the clear picture of the progress and issues arising in the implementation of the NAP-DRR 2006-2009 annual activities. The outcome of the NAP-DRR 2007-2008 implementation monitoring and evaluation conducted by Bappenas in 2008 have been the main input for depicting the overall condition of the NAP-DRR 2006-2009 implementation. The outcome of such evaluation has served as input and recommendation in the process of preparing the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 .

In the process of evaluation of the NAP-DRR 2006-2009, some indicators are used in the assessment namely consistency, coordination, capacity, consultation, and sustainability.

The NAP-DRR 2006-2009 implementation evaluation outcomes have been used to formulate several recommendations and follow up action plans, both in general and specific aspect, and subsequently used as input and recommendations to various stakeholders in implementing disaster risk reduction policy.

ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Priorities in disaster risk response in the current NAP-DRR 2010-2012 have been determined with the basis on past experience in disaster response and the disaster hazard estimate based on the results of disaster risk analysis. The risk analysis is based on the analysis of hazard, vulnerability and capacity in disaster response. Furthermore, this analysis is also expected to provide an idea of the probability of disaster occurrence in future in Indonesia, particularly over the next three-year period.

The approach in preparing the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 has referred to disaster risk reduction priorities indicated in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

for 2005-2015, as well as programs and activities mandated under Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management.

This NAP-DRR 2010-2012 provides an overall picture of the action plan of all stakeholders involving, including the government, non-government organizations, the international community, as well as the private sector. The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 is presented in a matrix, articulated in the form of 5 (five) HFA priorities, and further elaborated in 7 (seven) main programs and 33 priority activities.

IMPLEMENTATION

The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 implementation mechanism is an unity with the Renas-PB covering a period of five years, while the NAP-DRR is more of an operational technical document covering a period of three years. Through coordination by BNPB and Bappenas on an annual basis, the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 is to serve as reference in formulating annual development plans in the context of the Government's Work Plan (RKP). Meanwhile, for non-government entity, the NAP-DRR constitutes the commitment of various stakeholders acting as the government's partners in the implementation of disaster risk reduction policy over a period of three years. The mechanism of annual activities, both in the implementation and evaluation, is to be coordinated by Bappenas, BNPB and the National Platform representing non-government entity.

Institutional regulation will be implemented in line with Government Regulation Number 21/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management which sets forth that the NAP-DRR is to be stipulated by Decision of the Head of BNPB, following coordination with the relevant technical ministries/agencies which are responsible for national development planning. At the same time, the National Platform is a forum of multi stakeholders with a network, which is thus expected to be able to strengthen the implementation of this NAP-DRR action plan. The civil society is to be involved in the institutional framework and mechanism for disaster risk reduction at all governmental levels. For the purpose of increasing the level of efficiency and effectiveness of this NAP-DRR, BNPB and Bappenas are going to establish a NAP-DRR Implementation Planning and Control Coordination Team

Secretariat. Empowerment and self-reliance oriented disaster management is to be implemented through community participation.

Funding sources for the implementation of NAP-DRR will be allocated from the State Budget (APBN), support from the private sector, and international donor agencies. Budget resources from the APBN are allocated through the regular budget items of each related ministry/agency in order to ensure a consistent and sustainable disaster risk reduction implementation.

There is a need for directives and implementation guidelines for the implementation of activities for the monitoring and evaluation of disaster risk reduction policy articulated in the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 document. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to ensure and guarantee the achievement of priorities, programs and activities identified in the NAP-DRR 2010-2012.

Various indicators will be combined in the implementation NAP-DRR monitoring and evaluation activities. There are three groups of indicators which can be used in implementing the monitoring and evaluation activities, namely indicators based on HFA action priorities; performance indicators in the implementation of disaster risk reduction; and indicators based on aspects of consistency, coordination, consultation, capacity and sustainability.

The three groups of indicators are complementary and support each other. The HFA indicator emphasizes the assessment of outcome, the 5-K indicator on the process, while the performance indicator more on the output.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMDAL	:	Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan	Environmental Impact Analysis
APBD	:	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara	State Budget
ASEAN	:		Association of South East Asian Nations
AUSAID	:		Australian Agency for International Development
AWS	:		Automatic Weather Station
BAKORNAS PB	:	Badan Koordinasi Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana	National Coordination Agency for Disaster Management
BAKOSURTANAL	:	Badan Koordinasi Survei dan Pemetaan Nasional	National Survey and Mapping Agency
BAPPENAS	:	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional	State Ministry for National Development Planning
BMKG	:	Badan Meteorologi Klimatologi dan Geofisika	Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency
BNPB	:	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana	National Agency for Disaster Management
BPBD	:	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah	Regional Agencies for Disaster Management
BPPT	:	Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi	Agency for the Assesment and Application Technology
BPS	:	Biro Pusat Statistik	Statistics Bureau
BRR	:	Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency
BUMN	:	Badan Usaha Milik Negara	State-Owned Company
CBDRM	:		Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
DAS	:	Daerah Aliran Sungai	River Basin
DITJEN	:	Direktorat Jenderal	Directorate General
DIY	:	Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta Special Province
DM	:	Penanggulangan Bencana	Disaster Management
DMIS	:		Disaster Management Information System
DPR	:	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat	The House of Representative

DPRD	:	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah	The Regional House of Representative
DREaM UPN	:		Disaster Research, Education Management Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Yogyakarta
DRRMP	:		Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
EOC	:		Emergency Operating Center
EWS	:		Early Warning System
GIS	:		Geographical Information System
GPS	:		Global Positioning System
GTZ	:		Deutsche Gessellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit
HFA	:		Hyogo Framework for Action
HOPE	:		Hospital Preparedness of Emergency and Disaster
IDEP	:		Indonesian Development of Education and Permaculture
IFRC	:		International Federation of Red Cross
ISDR	:		International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ITB	:	Institut Teknologi Bandung	Bandung Institute of Technology
ITS	:	Institut Teknologi 10 November Surabaya	Institute of Technology of the Tenth of November
JATENG	:	Jawa Tengah	Central Java
JATIM	:	Jawa Timur	East Java
KALTIM	:	Kalimantan Timur	East Kalimantan
KEMENEG LH	:	Kementerian Negara Lingkungan Hidup	Ministry of Environment
KEMENKOKESRA	:	Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kesejahteraan Rakyat	The Coordinating Minister for People’s Welfare
KEMDAGRI	:	Kementerian Dalam Negri	Ministry of Home Affairs
KESDM	:	Kementerian Energi dan Sumberdaya Mineral	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
KEPPRES	:	Keputusan Presiden	Presidential Decree
KKN	:	Kuliah Kerja Nyata	Job Training

KOGAMI	:	Komunitas Siaga Tsunami	Tsunami Alert Community
KRB	:	Kawasan Rawan Bencana	Disaster Prone Areas
KSR	:	Korps Sukarelawan Remaja	Youth Voluntary Corp
LAPAN	:	Lembaga Penerbangan dan Antariksa Nasional	National Institute of Aeronautics and Space
LIPI	:	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia	Indonesia Institute of Science
LPND	:	Lembaga Pemerintah Non-Departemen	Non-Department Government Office
LSM	:	Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat	Non Government Organization
MPBI	:	Masyarakat Penanggulangan Bencana Indonesia	Indonesia Society for Disaster Mitigation
NAD	:	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	
NAP-DRR	:	Rencana Aksi Nasional Pengurangan Risiko Bencana	National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction
NGO	:		Non-Government Organization
NTB	:	Nusa Tenggara Barat	West Nusa Tenggara
NTT	:	Nusa Tenggara Timur	East Nusa Tenggara
NU	:	Nahdlatul Ulama	
OXFAM	:		Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PBB	:	Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa	United Nations
PEMDA	:	Pemerintah Daerah	Regional Government
PEMKOT	:	Pemerintah Kota	Central Government
PEMPROV	:	Pemerintah Provinsi	Provincial Government
PERDA	:	Peraturan Daerah	Regional Regulation
PERPRES	:	Peraturan Presiden	Presidential Decree
PIRBA	:	Pusat Informasi Riset Bencana Alam	Information Center for Research on Natural Disaster
Planas PRB	:	Platform Nasional Pengurangan Risiko Bencana	National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
PMB	:	Pusat Mitigasi Bencana	Disaster Mitigation Center
PMI	:	Palang Merah Indonesia	Indonesian Red Cross

POLRI	:	Kepolisian Republik Indonesia	Indonesia National Police
PP	:	Peraturan Pemerintah	Government Regulation
PPK	:	Pusat Penanggulangan Krisis	Crisis Management Center
PRB	:	Pengurangan Risiko Bencana	Disaster Risk Reduction
PSB	:	Pusat Studi Bencana	Center for Disaster Studies
PVMBG	:	Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi	Center for Vulcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation
RAD-PRB	:	Rencana Aksi Daerah Pengurangan Risiko Bencana	Regional Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction
RAPBD	:	Rencana Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah	Regional Budget
RPB	:	Rencana Penanggulangan Bencana	Disaster Management Plan
RISTEK	:	Riset dan Teknologi	Research and Technology
RKP	:	Rencana Kerja Pemerintah	Government's Work Plan
RENAS PB	:	Rencana Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana	National Disaster Management Plan
RPJMN	:	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional	National Medium Term Development Plan
SAR	:		Search And Rescue
SATGANA	:	Satuan Siaga Bencana	Disaster Response Team
SATGAS	:	Satuan Tugas	Task Force
SATLAK	:	Satuan Pelaksana	Organizing Committee
SD	:	Sekolah Dasar	Elementary School
SDA	:	Sumber Daya Alam	Natural Resources
SLTP	:	Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat Pertama	Junior High School
SMK	:	Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan	Vocational School
SMU	:	Sekolah Menengah Umum	Senior High School
SNI	:	Standar Nasional Indonesia	Indonesia National Standard
SOP	:		Standard Operating Procedure
SUMBAR	:	Sumatera Barat	West Sumatra
TAGANA	:	Taruna Siaga Bencana	Youth Disaster Response

TEWS	:		Tsunami Early Warning System
TNI	:	Tentara Nasional Indonesia	National Army
TOT	:		Training of Trainers
UGM	:	Universitas Gadjah Mada	Gajah Mada University
UNAND	:	Universitas Andalas	Andalas University
UNDP	:		United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	:		United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	:		United Nations Children's Fund
UN ISDR	:		United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOCHA	:		United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNSYIAH	:	Universitas Syiah Kuala	Syah Kuala University
UNTWG	:	:	United Nations Technical Working Group
UPN	:	Universitas Pendidikan Nasional	National Education University
USA	:		United States of America
USAID	:		United States Agency for International Development
UU	:	Undang-Undang	Law
VCA	:		Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments
WFP	:		World Food Programme

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1

LIST OF REGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES WITH EXTREMELY HIGH RISK AND HIGH RISK OF DISASTER HAZARDS

Attachment 2

MASTER MATRIX FOR THE 2010-2012 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (NAP-DRR)

Attachment 3

MATRIX OF ACTIVITIES OF MINISTRIES AND AGENCIES IN THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (NAP-DRR) 2010-2012

Attachment 4

MATRIX OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES OF THE 2010-2012 NAP-DRR WHICH FUNDS AND IMPLEMENTERS HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED





Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The awareness of disaster risk reduction efforts has started since 1990-1999 decade when the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction was declared. At the national level, Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management acts as the basis for Disaster Risk Reduction.

In the period 2006-2009, Indonesia stipulated a National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR). The NAP-DRR 2006-2009 was formulated as a follow up to Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA 2005-2015) particularly on the elaboration of HFA five priority groups. The NAP-DRR was formulated at national level involving various related parties, government officials, community and private sector at the central and regional levels.

The NAP-DRR is formulated in line with the shift of paradigm in disaster management in Indonesia. There are three key issues related to shifting paradigm, as follows:

- (1). Disaster management does not only emphasize on emergency response, but rather on the overall risk management;
- (2) Provision of protection to the community from disaster hazards by the government is the embodiment of the people's human rights and not merely the government's obligation; and
- (3) Disaster management is not only the responsibility of the government, but the entire community.

As NAP-DRR 2006-2009 has completed and with the intention to maintain consistency of government's commitment to Law Number 24/ 2007, the NAP-DRR for the period 2010-2012 needs to be prepared.

1.2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

The National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (NAP-DRR) is intended to serve as guidelines and reference for all parties as it contains the basis, priorities, action plan and the implementation mechanism and institutional framework. The NAP-DRR serves as a basis for a strong and systematic implementation of cross-sectoral priorities and cross-region covering various disaster hazards.

This document is expected to formulate a disaster risk reduction action plan that is already integrated and synergized with development planning such as spatial planning, climate change program, poverty reduction, and other national programs.

The objective NAP-DRR preparation which elaborated from National Disaster Management Plan (RPB) is to support the policy making and supervising disaster risk reduction activities implementation.

1.3 SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

NAP-DRR 2010-2012 of which formulation is through coordination process and participation as agreed in Hyogo Framework for Action, contains the interest and responsibilities of all relevant stakeholders.

1.4 NAP-DRR POSITIONING IN THE PLANNING DOCUMENTS

1.4.1 National Level

NAP-DRR is the elaboration of Disaster Management Plan (RPB) with a five year time frame and three years for NAP-DRR.

Within the framework of National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) and the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the Disaster Management Plan and NAP-DRR are positioned as the elaboration of the National Development Plan as described in Figure 1.1. Law Number 25/2004 on National Development Planning System is the legal framework for the planning system in Indonesia.

The National Spatial Planning (RTRWN) stipulated under Government Regulation Number 26/2008 also serves as reference to the formulation of NAPDRR, particularly for disaster prone areas.

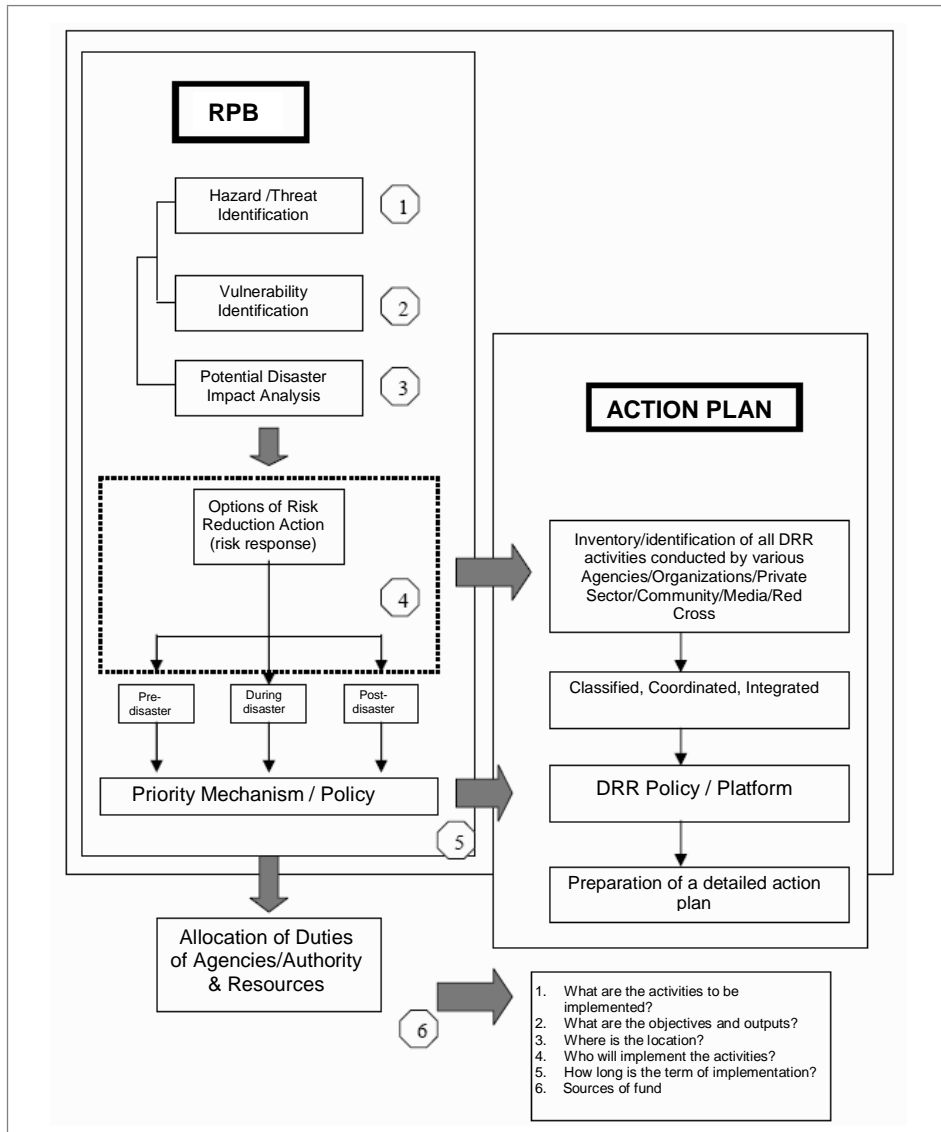


Figure 1.1 The Formulation of Disaster Management Plan (RPB) and National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR)

In relation to RPJPN, RPJMN, and RTRWN documents, the position of RPB and NAP-DRR can be described in a framework as illustrated in Figure 1.2. In this framework, the RPB and NAP-DRR are positioned as a form of the operational implementation of the RPJMN.

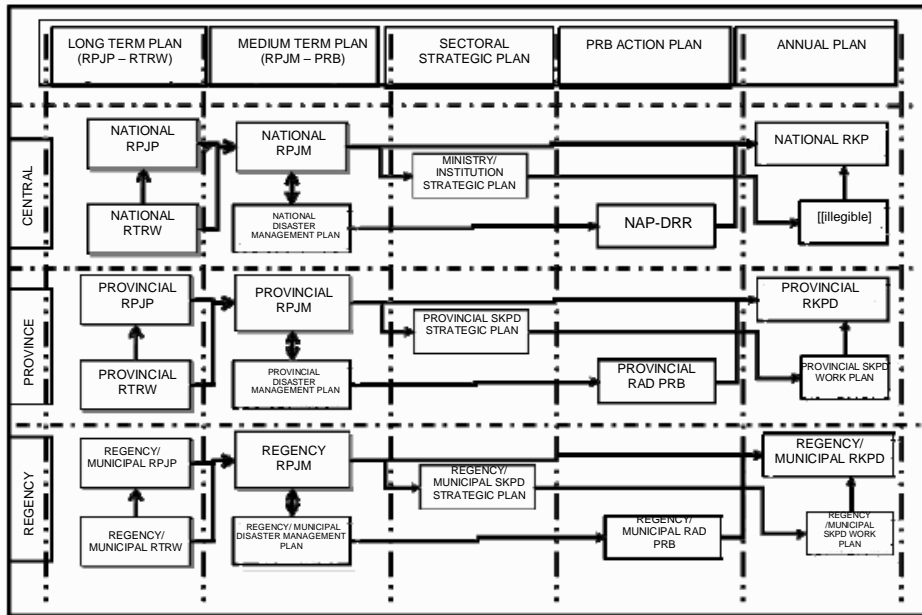


Figure 1.2 Disaster Management Planning Coordination Framework

Government Regulations Number 21, 22, and 23/2008 constituting a follow up on Law Number 24/2007 serve as a legal platform for NAP-DRR formulation. At the same time, Government Regulation Number 21/2008 clearly mandates that the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) has the obligation to ensure that a national forum for DRR (national platform) formulates a cross-sectoral and cross-regional NAP-DRR.

The substance of NAP-DRR will refer to two points: first, programs in Law Number 24/2007; and second, priority groups of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).

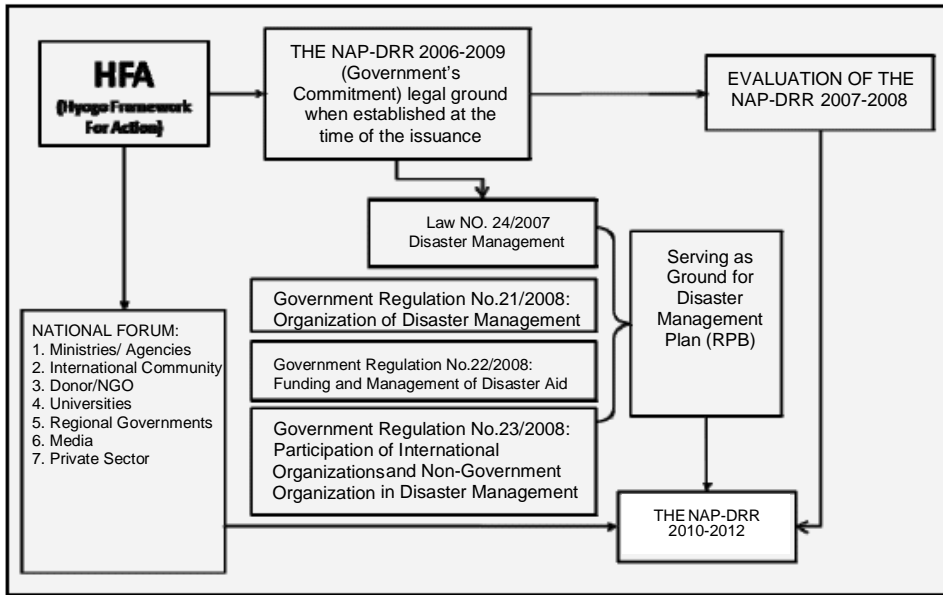


Figure 1.3 The Position of NAP-DRR against Law No. 24/2007 and the National Platform

In the planning framework, NAP-DRR is related to other relevant action frames at international and regional level, such as (1) spatial planning; (2) environment; (3) climate change; and (4) poverty reduction. The four aspects has formulated the National Action Plan and are interrelated to each other as illustrated in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 The Relationship among NAP-DRR, RTRW, RAN-PI and RAN-PK

Policy Instruments	Spatial Planning/ RTRWN	Climate Change	DRR and DM	Poverty Reduction Strategies	Integration Scheme
Regulation/ Planning / Institution	The 2007 RTRWN; Island RTRW; Provincial RTRW; RTRW of Strategic Areas; National Spatial Planning Coordinating Board (BKTRN); Ministry of Public Works	NAP-CC is in process, but it requires support of legal framework; Ministry of environment, Ministry of Forestry, <i>Ministry</i> of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Bappenas	Regulations on DM; Government Regulation No. 21, 22, 23 Year 2008, RPB and NAP-DRR of BNPB/BPBD, Bappenas, BPPT, LIPI	PRSSP under the coordination of the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare (Menko Kesra), the coordination with multi stakeholders	RPJP and RPJM; RKP/ Annual Program; Bappenas and BNPB will lead the coordination
Direct Intervention (programs and projects)	Special attention to vulnerable areas, protection of regions	LULU fs, Forest Protection/ Conservation/Water Management	Mapping of prone areas/DRR Assessment for disaster prone areas, establishment of early warning system in disaster prone areas	Social system/ Community Forestry System, PNPM	Coordination among programs/ projects, Integration of climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction in PNPM

Policy Instruments	Spatial Planning/ RTRWN	Climate Change	DRR and DM	Poverty Reduction Strategies	Integration Scheme
Capacity Building and Strengthening	Improvement of community participation in R&D, spatial planning. Improvement of the role of community control in R&D	R&D: Improvement in education, community awareness and participation in Climate Change	R&D: Improvement in education, community awareness and participation in early warning system as well as disaster risk reduction	CBOs capacity building	Integration of community empowerment together with CBOs

1.4.2 Regional Level

The Regional Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (RAD-PRB) is derivative of the Regional Disaster Management Plan (RPBD). The time frames of RPBD and RAD-PRB are similar at national level. In this context, the RAD-PRB formulation process will follow RPBD formulation. In relation to RPJPD and RPJMD, RPBD and RAD-PRB exist as the elaboration of both planning documents, particularly related to disaster risk reduction.

At the regional level, RTRWP/K used as reference because that document indicates the areas prone to disaster.

1.5 METHODOLOGY OF NAP-DRR FORMULATION

The National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) 2010-2012 acts as multi-stakeholders forum to build a consensus during the process of formulation. The mechanism of NAP-DRR formulation has been through the following stages:

- (1). Data Collection (secondary and primary data);
- (2). Discussion/FGD for Outline concept;
- (3). Preparation of Draft NAP-DRR;
- (4). Public Consultation (Ministries/Agencies and community/private sector);
- (5). Preparation of Final Draft NAP-DRR;
- (6). NAP-DRR legalization under the Head of BNPB regulation.

1.6 SYSTEMATIC STRUCTURE OF WRITING

The structure of NAP-DRR is organized to consist of nine chapters. The NAP-DRR matrix implemented by government and non-government parties attached to this document.

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 describes the need to NAP-DRR 2010-2012, as NAP-DRR 2006-2009 has been completed. In addition, chapter 1 includes the purpose and objective of NAP-DRR, scope of activities, and its relation with various other planning documents.

Chapter 2: CONDITION OF DISASTERS IN INDONESIA

Chapter 2 elaborates on five types of most frequent occurring disaster in Indonesia. Disaster hazards, vulnerability, and disaster response capacity are also elaborated in this chapter.

Chapter 3: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PLATFORM

Chapter 3 elaborates on regulatory framework policies, guidelines or various other commitments serving as a platform at international, regional or national level.

Chapter 4: LESSONS LEARNED IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Chapter 4 describes a number of lessons learned in the disaster risk reduction implementation in Indonesia. The elaboration of the lessons learned relates to the reform of regulatory and policy frameworks with the stipulation of Law Number 24/2007 along with other derivative legislation, including the institutional reform for disaster risk reduction management.

Chapter 5: EVALUATION OUTCOME OF THE IMPLEMENTATION NAP-DRR 2006-2009

This chapter elaborates the evaluation outcome of the NAP-DRR 2006-2009 implementations. The section describes background of NAP-DRR 2006-2009 evaluation. The evaluation analyzed the aspects of consistency, coordination, consultation, capacity and sustainability. Subsequently, various successes and shortcomings during implementation are described, along with the recommendations and follow up efforts.

Chapter 6: ACTION PLAN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

This chapter presents the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction plan for 2010-2012. The disaster risk reduction priorities are described based on the outcome of disaster risk analysis. The programs and activities in the action plan are prepared based on Law Number 24/2007 and Government Regulation No. 21/2008. The illustration of the complete NAP-DRR matrix is enclosed. There are two types of matrix, namely the master matrix of the NAP-DRR and the detailed matrix of the NAP-DRR classified based on disaster hazards, geographical aspect (province) and program/activity implementers from Ministries/Agencies (K/L) and non-Ministries/Agencies (non K/L).

Chapter 7: IMPLEMENTATION

Chapter 7 describes the implementation of disaster risk reduction, starting with an overview of NAP-DRR preparation mechanism, followed by information on the institutions. Explanation on the aspect of community participation in disaster risk reduction implementation, and funding aspect are followed.

Chapter 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF NAP-DRR 2010-2012

Chapter 8 describes the monitoring and evaluation of NAP-DRR 2010-2012. The first section elaborates on the purpose and objective of monitoring and evaluation activities. It is followed by an explanation on the methodology and indicators applied in monitoring and evaluation.

Chapter 9: CLOSING

Chapter 9 contains closing remarks providing general information on NAP-DRR preparation process, stages undertaken by central government, regional governments and other parties.





Chapter 2

DISASTER CONDITION IN INDONESIA

2.1 TYPES AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISASTER IN INDONESIA

The Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management in Article 1 of Chapter I categorizes disaster into natural disaster, non-natural disaster, and social disaster. Natural disaster is caused by a natural event or a series of natural events, such as earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption, flood, drought, typhoon, and landslide. Non-natural disaster is caused by a non-natural event or a series of non-natural events, such as technological failure, modernization failure, epidemics, and disease outbreak. Social disaster is caused by an event or a series of man-made events, comprising social conflicts between groups or communities, and terrorism.

Law Number 24/ 2007 in Article 1 of Chapter I on General Provisions reaffirms that disaster threat is an occurrence or event which may potentially cause a risk of disaster. BNPB as the agency being responsible for disaster management identifies the following types of disaster threat: (1) earthquake; (2) tsunami; (3) volcanic eruption; (4) flood; (5) landslide/land movement; (6) forest and land fire; (7) drought; (8) extreme waves; (9) extreme weather (tornado, typhoon and tropical storm); (10) erosion; (11) abrasion; (12) epidemics and disease outbreak; (13) forest fire; (14) technological failure; and (15) social conflicts.

In the last ten years, Indonesia was hit by various disaster both large and small scale. BNPB documents various types of disaster striking Indonesia, namely terrorism/sabotage, typhoon, flood, landslide due to flood, epidemic, tidal wave/abrasion, earthquake, plant disease, forest fire, technological failure, drought, social conflict, volcanic eruption, and landslide.

Meanwhile, large-scale disasters occurring in Indonesia in the last five years are as follows:

- (1). Earthquake and tsunami hitting Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and North Sumatra in December 2004, claiming the lives of 165,708 people and inflicting property losses of Rp.4.45 trillion;
- (2). Earthquake hitting the Special Region of Yogyakarta and Central Java in May 2006, claiming the lives of 5,667 people and damaging 156,662 houses, with property losses of Rp.3.134 trillion;
- (3). Earthquake and tsunami in Pangandaran in July 2006, claiming the lives of 658 people and inflicting property losses of Rp.967 billion.
- (4). Flood in Jakarta in February 2007, inundating 145,774 houses and causing losses of Rp.967 billion.

Natural disasters are divided into unpredictable disasters such as earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption, and predictable disasters such as landslide and flood. Meanwhile, social disaster usually occurs due to uncontrolled behavior and lifestyle of the community in interaction with the environment. Social disaster often relates to threats to security and livelihood security as well as to the issues of tribe, religion, race and intergroup. Social disaster usually affects people living below the poverty line or within an environment of the lower social strata. Another type of disaster is non-natural disasters such as epidemics and disease outbreak as the pandemic of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, bird flu, and swine flu.

2.2 DISASTER HAZARDS

Data concerning the events and impacts of disasters indicate several dominant disaster hazards, namely (1) earthquake and tsunami; (2) landslide/land movement; (3) volcanic eruption; (4) flood; and (5) drought.

2.2.1 Earthquake and Tsunami

Earthquake is caused by activities in the subduction zones occurring at sea floor and active faults both inland and at the sea floor. Earthquake prone areas in Indonesia are spread across regions adjacent to subduction zones and active faults. Regions in Indonesia which are adjacent to the subduction zones include the Western Coast of Sumatra, Southern Coast of Java, Southern Coast of Bali and Nusa Tenggara, Maluku Islands, North Maluku, Northern and Eastern Coast of Sulawesi and Northern Coast of Papua. Regions in Indonesia which are adjacent to active fault zones are along Bukit Barisan in

Sumatra Island, West Java, Central Java, the Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi Island, Maluku Islands and Papua Island. Some of the well-known active faults in Indonesia are, the Faults in Sumatra, Cimandiri, Lembang, Baribis, Opak, Flores back arc thrust, Palu-Koro, Sorong, Ransiki, active faults in Banten, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Maluku Islands and other yet undiscovered active fault systems.

Earthquake events have been recorded in several regions of Indonesia. For example, earthquakes occurred in 1629 in Maluku Islands (PVMBG, 2008), in Flores (1992 and 1996), Kerinci (Sumatra Island, 1995), Banyuwangi (Java Island, 1994), Liwa (1994), Halmahera (1995), Biak and Papua Jaya (1996), and Bengkulu (2000). All of the earthquakes caused damage and casualties. The largest earthquake within the last 4 years occurred in Aceh (December 2004, $M_w=9.3$); earthquake followed by tsunami in Nias (March 2005, $M_w=8.7$); in Yogyakarta (May 2006, $M_w=6.3$); in Pangandaran (July 2006, $M_w=7.2$); earthquake followed by tsunami in Bengkulu (September 2007, $M_w=8.4$), in Manokwari (January 2009, $M_w=7.3-7.6$); and recently earthquake in West Java ($M_w=7.3$) and West Sumatra ($M=7.3$) in September 2009. According to Supartoyo et al. (2009), 5 to 12 events of earthquake or destructive earthquake occurred every year in Indonesia from 2000 up to 2008.

Several earthquake events were recorded in Indonesia with a magnitude above 8 M_w (Table 2.1.). Table 2.2 describes the significant number of casualties caused by several events of earthquake in Indonesia.

Table 2.1 Earthquake events in Indonesia with Magnitude over 8 (PVMBG, 2008)

No.	Year	Magnitude (M_w)	MMI	Region
1.	1833	8.8	IX	Bengkulu & West Sumatra
2.	1998	8.3	IX	Mangole & Taliabu
3.	2004	9	VIII	Maluku
4.	2005	8.7	VIII	Aceh & North Sumatra
5.	2007	8.4	VIII	Nias Island Bengkulu

Table 2.2 Significant Number of Death Toll in Several Earthquakes in Indonesia

No.	Year	Magnitude (M_w)	MMI	Death Toll	Region
1.	1896	-	VIII	250	Timor Island
2.	1926	7.8	IX	354	West Sumatra
3.	1943	-	IX	213	Yogyakarta & Central Java
4.	1994	7	IX	1207	Liwa, Lampung
5.	2000	7.9	X	100	Bengkulu
6.	2005	8.7	VIII	more than 1,000	Nias Island
7.	2006	6.2	VIII	more than 5,700	Yogyakarta

The zoning map of potential earthquake hazards in Indonesia has been developed based on the tectonic mapping plates compilation, and shallow crustal, earthquake events in history, the Meteorological and Geophysics Agency (BMG) instrumental recording, and Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis. The earthquake hazard zoning map has also been made based on the Indonesian National Standard (SNI-03-1726-2002) for building construction which was subsequently improved based on the results of recent study (2009) by the Disaster Mitigation Center-Bandung Institute of Technology (Institut Teknologi Bandung) for Sumatra Island and several areas, with basis reference to 10% occurrence probability of similar or greater earthquakes in 50 years period or equal to 500-year earthquake periodic. Figure 2.1 shows the earthquake zoning map with the distribution of quake (tremor) velocity intensity on ground surface in a ratio to the earth's gravity acceleration (g) which is subsequently expressed in three classes of intensity, namely low, moderate, and high. This earthquake hazard zoning map has been simplified to facilitate classification based on regencies and municipalities.

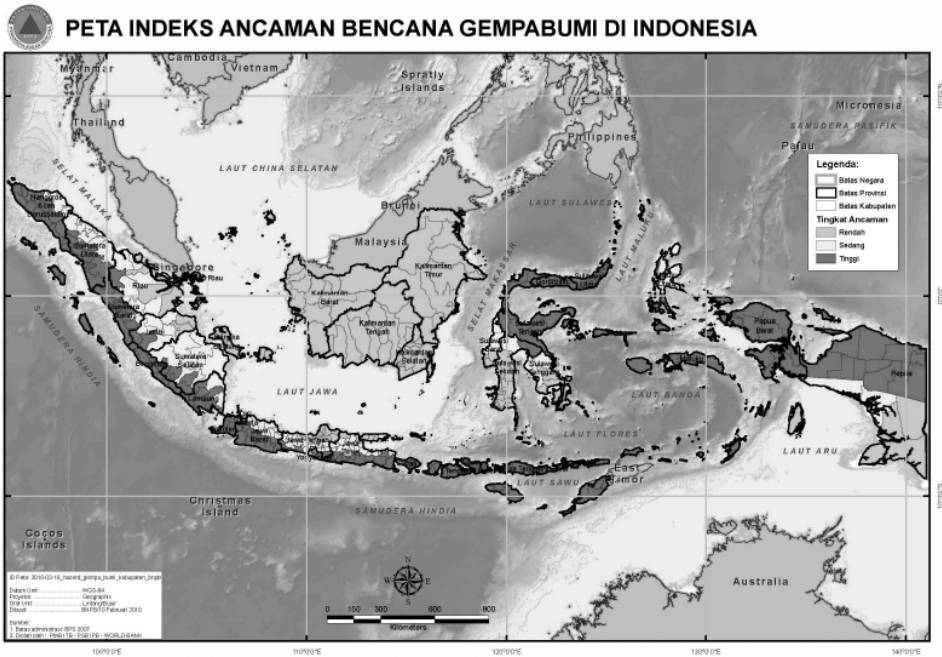


Figure 2.1 Earthquake Hazard Zoning Map in Indonesia

Based on the earthquake hazard zoning map of Indonesia, it shows that earthquake with intensity ranging from low to high will potentially occur in almost all regions in Indonesia in the future. High-intensity earthquake potentially occurs in regions along the Western Coast of Sumatra and Southern Region of Java, the entire area of Nusa Tenggara, some region of Papua Island from the middle to the north. Earthquakes with moderate intensity potentially occur in Sumatra Island along the middle area to the east, Java Island from middle area to the north, Papua from middle area to the South, and Central Sulawesi to the south. Earthquakes with low intensity potentially occur in Riau, Central Java and Northern area of East Java, Southern area of Papua, and Kalimantan Island. This earthquake hazard zoning map can be utilized as a general reference to obtaining input on potential earthquake hazards in an earthquake disaster risk study in regencies and municipalities in Indonesia.

Shallow and great earthquakes occurring under the sea may generate tsunami. Tsunami is a long wave generated by sudden and impulsive changes at the sea floor or body of water changes due to earthquake, underwater volcanic eruption, submarine landslide, or iceberg collapse and even due to space objects falling to sea surface.

In addition to earthquake, tsunami can be triggered by geophysical phenomena such as earthquake, volcanic eruption, submarine landslide and meteorite impact. Based on an integrated tsunami database, at least 1963 tsunami events have been generated from 1628 to 2005 (ITDB/WRL, 2005). Out of 110 tsunami events occurred in Indonesia, 100 events were caused by earthquakes, 9 events by volcanic eruption and 1 event by landslide. The tsunami historical data in Indonesia for period 1960-1998 have been compiled by Latief *et al.* (2000) as presented in Table 2.3.

Tsunami claiming a great number of casualties including, tsunami in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and North Sumatra in December 26, 2004 with loss of more than 250,000 people, and tsunami in Sunda Strait (Krakatau) occurred in 1883 due to Krakatau Volcano eruption which caused a tsunami wave of 36 meters high in Sunda Strait area, claiming the lives of approximately 36,000 people.

The zoning map of potential tsunami hazards for Indonesia has been developed based on tsunami history compilation which was subsequently assimilated with data of simulation producing tsunami hazards at coastline as identified in Figure 2.2. Some coastal areas being adjacent to plate junctures such as the western area of Sumatra, southern area of Java, Nusa Tenggara, the northern area of Papua, Sulawesi and Maluku, the eastern area of Kalimantan, are prone to tsunami.

Table 2.3 List of Tsunami in Indonesia period 1980-2002 (modified from Latief, 2000)

Date/Hour	M/Dp	Time (minutes)	Height (m)	Casualties	Location
1961-03-16/13:45	6.3	no		2/6	NTT: Middle Flores
1964-04-02/01:11U	7.0			110/479	Sumatra:
1965-01-24/ 00:11U	7.5/33	2?		71	Maluku: Seram Sea, Sanana
1967-04-11/05:09	4.9/51			58/100	S. Sulawesi; Tinambung
1967-04-12/-	6.5		Big		N. Sumatera: Sigli
1968-08-14/22:14U	7.3/23		8-10	392	C. Sulawesi; Tambu
1969-02-23/00:36U	6.1/13		10	64/97	S. Sulawesi: Majene
1975-01-15/09:42	5.9		-	0	Maluku: Banda Naera
1975-03-05/-	6.5	1	1.2	0	Maluku: Sula Island, Sanana
1975-07-30/09:17	6.1	no			NTT; Timor: Kupang
1977-08-19/06:08U	7.0/33	3		316	NTB; Sumbawa Is.
1977-08-27/07:12	6.8	no		2/25	NTT; Flores: Atauro Is
1979-07-18/night	LS	1.5		620	NTT; Flores: Lomblen,
1979-12-17/19:58U	6.6			27/200	NTB; Sumbawa, Bali, Lombok
1982/03/12/-	5.8				Maluku: Ambon
1982-08-19/-	5.2				N. Sulawesi; Tomini Bay
1982-12-25/-	5.6	1?		13/400	NTT; Larantuka, (Landslide)
1983-03-12/00:54	5.8/33			0	Maluku; Ambon
1984-01-08/-	5.9				S. Sulawesi: Mamuju
1987-11-26/01:43U	5.8/28	1		83/108	NTT; East Flores Pantar Is.
1989-07-14/20:42	6.2	0		7	NTT; Alor Is.
1989-07-31/17:07	6.3	0?		2-3	NTT; Flores: Maumere
1992-06-20/-	6.2	0			N. Sulawesi: Kwandang
1991-07-04/11:43	6.2	?		23/181	NTT; Alor Is., Kalabahi
1992-12-12/05:29U	7.5	3	11.2-26.2	1952/2126	NTT; Flores, Babi Is.
1994-01-21/02:24U	7.2			7	Maluku: Halmahera
1994-06-02/18:17U	7.2		19.1	238/400	E. Jawa: Banyuwangi
1995-05-14/-			4	8	Timor: Eastern part
1996-01-01/16:05L	7.8		3/63	9	C. Sulawesi:, Palu
1996-02-17/05:59U	8.0		13.7	107	Papua Jaya: Biak Is.
1998-11-28/23:11L	7.7		2.75	34	Maluku: Tabona, Taliabu

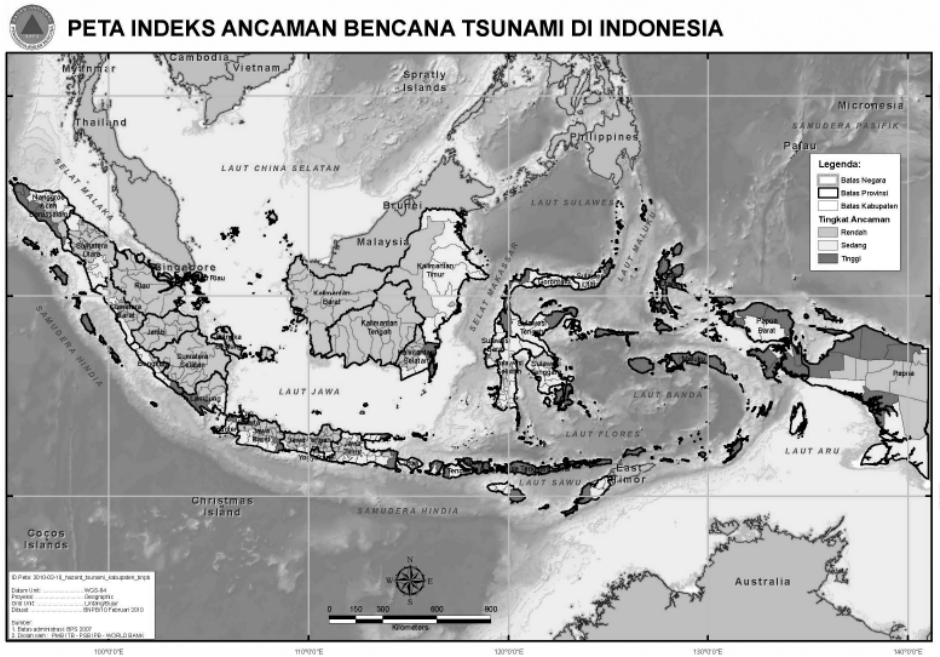


Figure 2.2 Tsunami Hazard Map in Regency/Coastline

2.2.2 Landslide/Land Movement

The term landslide is defined as rock mass movement, soil or loosened component of slope composing materials downward or outward the slope influenced by gravity. Landslides or loosed materials are often identified generally as land movement because it constitutes a type of land movement caused by a disruption to stability of the land as the slope composing materials. The term land movement will be used in the following paragraphs.

Land movement may occur due to a disruption to the slope's stability. A slope is stable if the force working to retain slope's stability (the force to resist soil movement /rock mass) is more dominant than soil/rock mass driving forces in the slope. The resisting force is held by the rock reinforcement, while the soil/rock mass driving force can be in form of influence of gravity, increasing pore water pressure in the soil or tremor. Aside from being triggered by rainfall, land movement can also be triggered by the tremor of an earthquake. Several earthquake events in Indonesia which triggered land movement including,

the Palolo earthquake (2005), Bantul earthquake (2006), Solok earthquake (2007), Muko-Muko earthquake (2007), Painan earthquake (2007).

According to Varnes (1978), types of land movement are divided into five categories namely falls, topples, slides, lateral spreads, and flows. Based on the velocity, land movement can be divided into six categories, namely extremely rapid, very rapid, rapid, moderate, slow, and very slow. PVMBG (2007) classifies land movement into six categories, which are translational slides, rotational slides, block movement, rock falls, soil creep, and flow of detrital materials. Translational and rotational slides are the most common types in Indonesia, whereas the flow of loosed materials claims the most casualties.

It can be ascertained that land movement occurs every year in Indonesia and some cause disasters. The land movement in Bohorok, North Sumatra (2005), Banjarnegara (2006) and Karanganyar (2007) claimed a significant number of casualties and caused losses. Some examples of land movement events in the last decade mainly loosened materials type in Walahir Village, Cililin District, Bandung Barat Regency, West Java on April 21, 2004, claiming the lives of 15 people, 21 houses collapsed and 22 houses were seriously damaged, more than 60 hectares of rice fields and 85 hectares of plantations were damaged. Another event was the sliding of rubbish dump at Waste Disposal in Leuwigajah, Cimahi Regency, West Java on February 21, 2005 at 2 AM when most of the people were sleeping. More or less 70 houses were hit by the slide and claimed 123 death toll. The land movement in Bukit Pawinihan, Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java, on January 4, 2006 claimed the lives of more than 58 people. In the same year, land movement in Kemiri, Suci, and Panti Villages of Jember Regency, East Java killed 98 people and hit more than 140 houses. The land movement event in February 2009 disrupted the railway in southern Java, Garut Regency, West Java, incurred indirect losses to social and economic factors. Based on all of those events, it can be concluded that attention should be given to the potential landslide events throughout the country.

The assessment of land movement hazards at the national level can be implemented by assessing relatively land movement hazards for each regency/municipality, namely by reassessing the area of each vulnerable zone in comparison with the area in regency/municipality in a proportional manner (Figure 2.3).

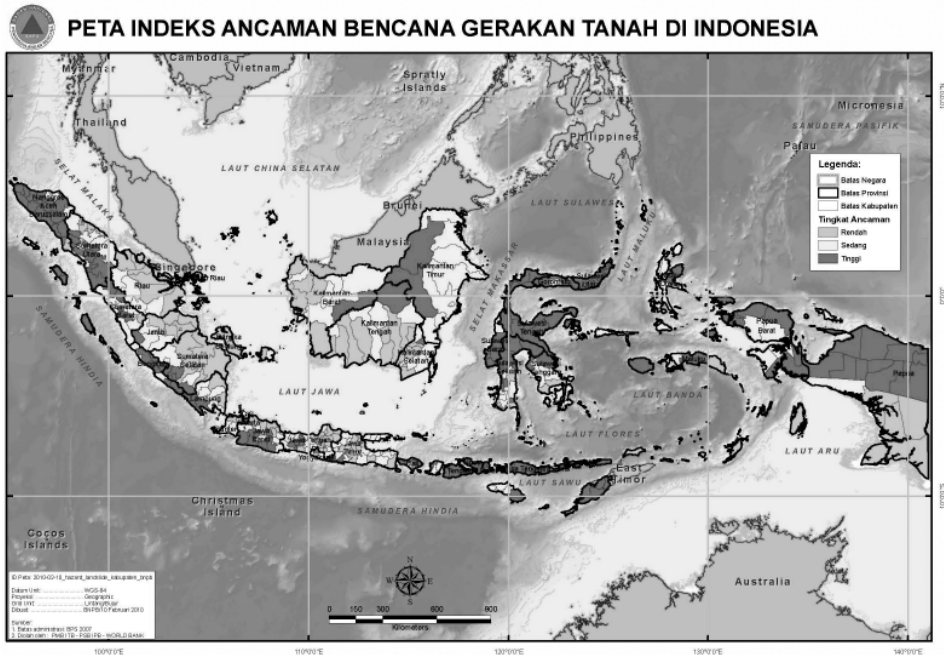


Figure 2.3 Land Movement Hazard Map in Indonesia

2.2.3 Volcanic Eruption

A volcano is a tunnel where lava, gas or other liquid materials erupt from the inside to the earth surface. Materials erupted to the earth's surface form a truncated gigantic cone resembling a volcano. In general, the top part of volcano takes the shape of a dome or hill or a big hole known as crater and occasionally filled with water and forms a lake.

Indonesia has 129 active volcanoes spreading across Sumatra, Java, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, Maluku Islands, or approximately 13% of the world's active volcanoes. Based on the past volcanic activities in history, volcanoes in Indonesia can be classified into three categories, namely as follows:

- (1). The active volcanoes Type A, namely volcanoes with minimum one eruption after year 1600, comprising 80 volcanoes;
- (2). The volcanoes Type B, namely active volcanoes with no historical record of eruption after year 1600, but still active as indicated by

sofatarata (emission of sulfurous gas) and *fumarole* (emission of hot water), comprising 28 volcanoes;

- (3). The volcanoes Type C active, namely volcanoes with no record of eruption activity or *sofatarata* and *fumarole*. This type of volcanoes shows weak indication of past activities in the form of *sofatarata/fumarole* fields, comprising 21 volcanoes.

Based on volcanic eruption events in history, several eruptions with significant impact in Indonesia, namely as follows:

- (1). In 1815, Mount Tambora in Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara erupted and emitted around 1.4×10^{11} tons of ash and volcanic materials. Some of these volcanic materials formed a layer in the atmosphere reflecting the sunlight and creating a cold wave. As a result of cold wave, the year 1816 became “the year without summer” and harvest failure occurred in almost all parts of the world, following widespread famine;
- (2). In 1883, Mount Krakatau located in the Sunda Strait erupted and the eruption was estimated to be equal to 200 megaton of TNT explosion, approximately 13,000 times of the force of the atomic bomb explosion which devastated Hiroshima in World War II. Mount Krakatau eruption caused part of the mountain’s body collapsed triggering a tsunami in Sunda Strait and its surrounding, including Jakarta. The tsunami claimed 36,600 lives.

Data from PVMBG (2006) indicates records of several other events of volcanic eruption claiming a huge number of casualties, including the following events:

- (1). The eruption of Mount Kie Besi in the North Maluku Regency on September 22, 1970 claiming 2,000 casualties;
- (2). The eruption of Mount Galunggung in West Java in 1822 causing 4,011 casualties, and the eruption of Mount Papandayan in 1772 claiming 2,951 casualties;
- (3). The eruption of Mount Kelud in East Java in 1919 causing 5,190 casualties, and the eruption in 1966 claiming 210 casualties;
- (4). The eruption of Mount Colo in the Tomini Bay, Central Sulawesi in July 23, 1983 causing the destruction of lava plug and devastating

about 2/3 of the area of Una-Una Island on which Mount Colo is located;

- (5). The eruption of Mount Merapi in 928 in Yogyakarta causing the destruction of the Mataram Kingdom. Another eruption in 1930 took the lives of 1,369 people, and the eruption in 1972 claimed more than 3,000 casualties.

Volcano hazard at the national level is assessed by means of relative assessment of volcano hazard for each surrounding regency/municipality, particularly based on the distribution of KRB (*Kawasan Rawan Bencana*/Disaster Prone Areas) and volcanic ash ring of hazard (Figure 2.4).



Figure 2.4 Volcano eruption hazard map in Indonesia

Potential volcanic activities in the future which need close attention include Mount Merapi, Semeru, Soputan, Karangetang, Ibu, Talang, Batur and Lokon. Mount Merapi in Yogyakarta indicates a relatively short eruption recurrence based on eruption history in 1994, 1997, 1998, 2001 and 2006. These eruptions have the same pattern, namely the enlargement of lava dome, the collapse of lava dome and the emission of hot cloud affecting the surrounding area within a certain distance.

It is necessary to pay attention to volcanic potentially causing disaster in the future, namely Mount Ijen's crater and Mount Dempo. Mount Ijen is located in the Situbondo Regency, East Java. It is an active volcano with unique crater lake containing water with the highest acid content in the world. The greatest eruption of Mount Ijen occurred in 1817 causing a mudflow from its crater lake Northwards (the Asembagus District), Eastwards (Wongsorejo Village) and Southwards (Genting Village), devastating 3 villages and 90 houses. No casualties were caused by the eruption. Meanwhile, the crater of Mount Dempo can potentially kill fishes in the river nearby Mount Dempo.

2.2.4 Flood

Flood is a natural hazard caused by at least two main factors namely rainfall and topographical conditions. A high rate of rainfall is not likely to cause flood if it occurs in a relatively high area capable of channeling or distributing the water in the area concerned.

Floods frequently occur in Indonesia which has a tropical climate, particularly in areas with a gentle slope or plains. This problem started to occur since humans established their settlements and conducted various activities in flood-plain areas. The land in such areas is usually fertile and offers various potentials and facilities, generating considerable interest for cultivation. Therefore, most of the major cities, trade centers and other important economic activities such as industrial areas, tourism areas, transportation infrastructure, and so on grow and develop in these areas.

In principle, a flood disaster is caused by two factors, namely as follows:

- (1). Natural event or conditions which cannot be controlled or avoided by humans, therefore, it is probabilistic; and
- (2). Human activities which can affect and increase the intensity or severity of disaster, therefore, it is deterministic because controllable. The floods occurring in Indonesia are generally caused by poor conditions of the micro and macro drainage network due to various reasons (the insufficient dimension and inclination of drainage channels due to waste and sedimentation), and the river overflow which exceeds the river basin due to the high rain intensity and the shallowing of river

due to sedimentation and clogging caused by waste, and other causes (high tide).

There are 5,590 main rivers throughout Indonesia and 600 of them potentially cause floods. Flood prone areas affected by these main rivers reach 1.4 million hectares. Basically, floods are caused by three factors. *First*, human activities result the alteration of spatial layout and nature changes. *Second*, natural events such as, extreme high rainfall, the raise of sea water surface, storms, and so on. *Third*, environmental degradation, such as loss of plants covering the soil in catchment areas, the shallowing of rivers due to sedimentation, the narrowing of river flow, and so on.

There has been an increasing tendency problem in flooding from time to time, especially due to changes in the nature of floods and the rapid development including human activities. During Pelita I (*Pembangunan Lima Tahun I/1st* Five Year Development), flood plains used to cover an area of only 250,000 hectares. While, during Pelita V, this area increased to 750,000 hectares. Such increase was in line with population growth and the rapid development in flood plain areas.

Major cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Semarang, Surabaya, Bandung, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekanbaru, Jambi, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Samarinda, Balikpapan, Ujungpandang, and Ambon are each located in the flood plain of one or several rivers. Similarly, some of vast and fertile agricultural/irrigation areas are located in flood plains, for example, North coast of Java. Bengawan Solo/Brantas Flood is caused by the overflow of Bengawan Solo/Brantas Rivers which occur consistently almost every rainy season. Great losses are incurred and 14 regencies passed through by the rivers are affected as floods occur. Similarly, the flood in Ciliwung due to Ciliwung River overflow occurs consistently almost every rainy season, incurring great losses and affecting 5 regencies/municipalities passed through by the river.

BAKOSURTANAL has published a national-scale flood prone area map in the National Atlas of Indonesia (2008), yet, without classifying the hazard level. The map only classifies flood prone and non-flood prone areas. For the purpose of flood risk assessment, there is a need for a hazard map with the classification of hazard level. The flood hazard index map in Indonesia is illustrated in Figure 2.5.

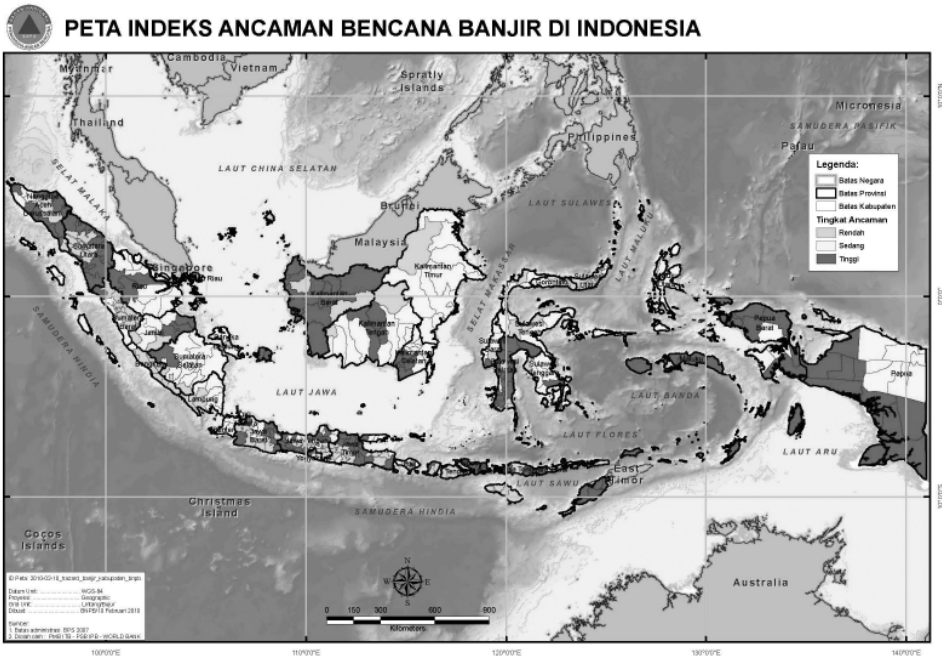


Figure 2.5 Flood Hazard Index Map in Indonesia
(processed by PMB ITB, World Bank, 2009)

Figure 2.5 indicates that most areas in Indonesia are exposed to moderate to high flood hazard levels and only a small part of Sumatra, southern Java, Sulawesi, and Nusa Tenggara are exposed to a low flood hazard level.

2.2.5 Drought

The Indonesian archipelago, is located at the equator and between two continents and two oceans, has a unique climate, but prone to regional and global climate change. As the outcome of the severe *el niño* in 1997 and a number of following events, there has been an increasing risk of dry climate which can potentially affect the agricultural, forestry, fishery and other sectors of livelihood. In order to create a common perception at the central and regional levels regarding the analytical approach to dry climate disaster risk, an analytical study on drought risk analysis needs to be conducted.

Drought is defined as the temporarily diminishing water supply below the normal level, both in the atmosphere and on the surface. Drought is caused

by decreased rainfall over a long period of time (several 10-day periods) as a result of interaction between the atmosphere and the sea, as well as irregular sea surface temperature such as the effects caused by the *el niño* phenomenon. Drought may be caused by a number of natural factors, where very minimal human intervention as the cause of drought. In this case, humans and their activities suffer from the impact of such drought. Drought brings a serious impact on cropping pattern, irrigation pattern, and irrigation operation pattern as well as other surface water resources management methods. Strategic response, such as drought management, is needed to minimize the impacts.

Drought is a regular event and depicts constantly recurring climate pattern, although it is often misunderstood as a random and rarely occurring event. In reality, drought occurs in all types of climate although its characteristics greatly vary from one area to another. Drought is a temporary deviation and is very different from aridity, which is more permanent in nature as indicated by constant low rainfall such as the occurring in East Nusa Tenggara. Drought must at all times be considered relative to long term average conditions of the balance between rainfall and evapotranspiration in an area, where such condition is deemed normal.

El niño is a global natural phenomenon showed with increasing sea surface temperature (SST) in the Equatorial Pacific waters or the positive anomaly of sea surface temperature in the area. The *el niño* phenomenon is divided into three categories based on the intensity of the positive anomaly of sea surface temperature (SSTA), namely as follows:

- (1). Weak *el niño*;
- (2). Moderate *el niño*;
- (3). Strong *el niño*.

During the last 15 years, as a result of the strong *el niño* which occurred in 1997, almost all regions in Indonesia have suffered from a very low rate of rainfall (below normal). The most recent natural phenomenon of *el niño* occurred in 2002, and was categorized as weak *el niño*. An *el niño* incidence will bring great impacts on certain areas in Indonesia if such phenomenon coincides with Positive Mode Dipole.

Out of 43 drought events in Indonesia, only six are not related to *el niño*. However, the impacts of *el niño* on rain variance in Indonesia vary depending

on location. The impacts of *el niño* are strong in areas affected by a strong monsoon system, while they are weak in areas affected by a weak equatorial system and are unclear in areas with strong local influence.



Figure 2.6 Drought Hazard Index Map in Indonesia

The drought hazard map in Indonesia (Figure 2.6) is based on the simplest drought index calculation, using SPI (Standardized Precipitation Index) based on the global rainfall observation data issued by GPCC (Global Precipitation Climatology Center) during the period 1951-2007. SPI is an index indicating the deviation value of rainfall from its normal value which can be divided into seven classes of category as provided in Table 2.4. SPI can be calculated on a quarter, biannual, annual scale, and so on in relation to specific drought phenomena and impacts.

The drought hazard map is made based on the frequency of SPI events which fall under the category of Very Dry and Extremely Dry. In order to accommodate both long and medium term drought phenomena (such as those caused by *el niño*), the drought hazard index is calculated based on the combination of quarter and biannual SPI.

Table 2.4 Dry-Wet Category Based on SPI Value

SPI Value	Category
2.0+	Extremely Wet
1.5 to 1.99	Very Wet
1.0 to 1.49	Moderate Wet
-.99 to .99	Almost Normal
-1.0 to 1.49	Moderate Dry
-1.5 to 1.99	Very Dry
-2 and less	Extremely Dry

The drought hazard index map indicates that the drought threats in almost all areas in Indonesia. The high level drought hazard is relatively dominant in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Java. Other regions are subject to moderate hazard level. In this case, we need to pay attention to the fact that drought is different from aridity. Drought hazard is generally higher in areas with great rainfall variation, as compared to areas with dry climate. On the other hand, areas with semi-arid climate, such as several regions in Nusa Tenggara, the drought hazard level is relatively low because the deviation from the normal dry conditions may not be too significant.

2.3 VULNERABILITY

The term vulnerability is not provided in Article 1 of Law Number 24/2007 Chapter I General Provisions. According to social sciences, vulnerability is the opposite of resilience. These two concepts are similar to two sides of the same coin. The concept of resilience is a broad concept, which includes the capacity and ability to respond to a crisis/conflict/emergency situation (emergency response). Vulnerability, resilience, capacity and ability to respond to an emergency situation can be implemented properly at individual, family, community and institutional (government or NGO) levels.

Area and population vulnerability to hazard includes physical, social and economic vulnerability. Social and economic vulnerability may be of generic in nature and is applicable to all types of hazard. Meanwhile, physical vulnerability is specific to certain types of hazard.

Generic vulnerability may apply to all hazards in relation to social and economic aspects of an area and its population. Social and economic vulnerability

indicators are related to poverty rate, economic growth rate, density and population distribution, the duration of formal education, unemployment rate, burden posed by dependants and other social and economic indicators.

The data indicate a high poverty rate (BPS data for 2008 indicate 37,168,300 poor population uneven population distribution (58.3% in Java and Madura Islands in 2008), and the short duration of formal education (7.47 years on average). Other data include the life expectancy of Indonesian people reaches 68.7 years and infant mortality for 200532 deaths per 1000 births.

Social and economic vulnerability used in the calculation of vulnerability index for all types of hazard is relatively similar to the main indicators including, regional income, economic growth rate and population density. A generic social and economic vulnerability map for all types of disaster in all regions in Indonesia is illustrated in Figure 2.7.



Figure 2.7 Regional Social and Economic Vulnerability Map in Indonesia

The social and economic vulnerability of the population to disaster comprises the economic aspect (economic growth rate, regional income, Gross Domestic

Regional Product (GDRP) and social aspect (demography such as density and population, education, health, poverty, human resources). The social and economic vulnerability map of regions in Indonesia indicates that the components of population density and economic growth rate serve as the determining indicators of vulnerability of an area.

Specific physical vulnerability depends on the types of disaster. Physical vulnerability for each type of hazard uses specific indicators. As an example, the tsunami code indicator for tsunami, the building code indicator for earthquake and the indicator of population living in hazardous area for volcanic eruption hazard. In general, regions in Indonesia are exposed to a high level of physical vulnerability because the existing infrastructure and facilities are not developed in compliance with the prerequisites for areas with high potential hazard such as Indonesia. Physical vulnerability indicators are related to the types of hazard.

These facts indicate that in terms of physical, social and economic aspects, Indonesia has a relatively high level of vulnerability in facing hazard. This indicates the lack of disaster risk reduction effort through either the improvement of community resilience against hazard or physical, social and economic vulnerability reduction of community.

2.4 DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

One of the disaster risk analysis components is the capacity of government or non-government agencies, at the central and regional levels, in disaster management. Therefore, the disaster risk analysis component assesses the capacity of all disaster management agencies as mandated by Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management, Presidential Regulation Number 8/2008 on the Establishment of the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), Government Regulation Number 21/2008 on the Disaster Management, Government Regulation Number 22 on the Disaster Aid Financing and Management, Government Regulation Number 23 on the Participation of International agencies and International Non-Government Organization in Disaster Management, the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 46/2008 and the Regulation of the Head of BNPB Number 3/2008 on the Establishment of the Regional Agencies for Disaster Management (BPBD). Several BPBDs have been established currently at provincial and regency levels, namely in Central Java, Lampung, Bengkulu, West Sumatra, East Nusa

Tenggara and Maluku. Meanwhile, at the regency/municipality levels, BPBDs have been established in Cilacap, Alor, Sikka, Kupang Municipality and Palu Municipality, Muko-Muko Regency and North Bengkulu.

Currently, a number of Universities, including *Institut Teknologi Bandung* (ITB/ Bandung Institute of Technology), *Universitas Gajah Mada* (UGM/ Gajah Mada University), *Institut Teknologi Sepuluh November* (ITS/ Institute of Technology of the Tenth of November), *Universitas Pembangunan Nasional* (UPN/ University of National Development), *Universitas Andalas* (Unand/ University of Andalas), *Institut Pertanian Bogor* (IPB/Institute of Agriculture Bogor) and *Universitas Syahkuala* (Unsyiah/University of Syahkuala), have established a Center for Disaster Studies (PSB) and other similar institutions. Meanwhile, at the community level, several Civil Societies/NGOs which focus on disaster management, *Masyarakat Penanggulangan Bencana Indonesia* (MPBI/Indonesia Society for Disaster Management), *Perkumpulan Masyarakat Peduli Bencana* (PMPB/Association of Disaster-Aware Community) in NTT, *Komunitas Siaga Tsunami* (Kogami/Tsunami Alert Community) in West Sumatra and several NGOs conducting disaster-related activities. At the national level, an initiative to establish a National Platform (Planas) was declared on November 20, 2008, a Consortium of Disaster Education, and a Symposium leading to a forum on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (PRBBK).

Several crucial issues require immediate response in relation to the capacity of stakeholders in disaster management including the following:

- (1). Laws and regulations related to Disaster Management having not been disseminated;
- (2). Lack of human resources (HR) related to disaster management;
- (3). Lack of regions formulating Disaster Management Plan (RPB) and Regional Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction(RAP-DRR);
- (4). Lack of DRR mainstreaming efforts in development planning such as spatial planning and mainstreaming in sectoral development; and
- (5). DRR and education not yet integrated into training center.

2.5 DISASTER RISK ANALYSIS

Disaster risk assessment or analysis is aimed at identifying disaster areas based on risk level. The results of such analysis are used as reference for the formulation of disaster risk reduction priority action.

2.5.1 Earthquake and Tsunami Risk Map

The earthquake risk map for all regencies/municipalities in Indonesia is illustrated in Figure 2.8. The map shows that areas with high earthquake risk are located in the western regions of Sumatra Island, south regions of Java Island, Bali, NTB, NTT and central and northern Sulawesi and part of Papua region.



Figure 2.8 Earthquake Risk Map in the Territory of Indonesia



Figure 2.9 Tsunami Risk Map in the Territory of Indonesia

The tsunami risk map in the territory of Indonesia is illustrated in Figure 2.9. The map shows that the areas with high risk of tsunami are cities and regencies in the western part of West Sumatra, Southern regions of Java Island, Northern Aceh and Lampung.

2.5.2 Volcanic Eruption Risk Map

The volcanic eruption risk map in Indonesia territory is illustrated in Figure 2.10. It shows that the majority of regencies/municipalities with high risk of volcanic eruption are located in the Java Island. However, many regencies in the Sumatra Island, some of the regions in NTB and NTT, and Northern Sulawesi are also exposed to high risk of volcanic eruption.



Figure 2.10 Volcanic Eruption Risk Map in the Territory of Indonesia

2.5.3 Landslide Risk Map

The landslide risk map in Indonesia territory is illustrated in Figure 2.11. It indicates that most of regencies/municipalities with high risk of landslide spread in the Western regions of Sumatra Island, Southern regions of West Java, the majority of Papua and West Papua regions as well as the central and Northern parts of Sulawesi, Eastern part of Kalimantan Island, Western part of West Nusa Tenggara, Central and Southeast parts of Sulawesi, and part of Maluku Province.



Figure 2.12 Flood Risk Map in Indonesia Territory

2.5.5 Drought Risk Map

The drought risk map in Indonesia territory is illustrated in Figure 2.13. This map indicates that the majority of regencies/municipalities with a high risk are located in Java and Sumatra. In Java Island, the regencies/municipalities with high risk to drought are located in Central Java Province (25 regencies/municipalities), West Java Province (15 regencies/municipalities), East Java Province (14 regencies/ municipalities), while in Sumatra, areas with a high risk of drought are mostly located in the Provinces of South Sumatra, Lampung and Riau Islands.



Figure 2.13 Drought Risk Map in Indonesia Territory

The mapping of Indonesian territory based on the risk level for six types of disaster is illustrated in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 The total number and percentage of Regencies/Municipalities in Indonesia with Disaster Risk of High Category

No	Type of Disaster	High Risk Classification	
		Total	% Total Regencies/Municipalities
1	Earthquake	184	40
2	Landslide	154	34
3	Drought	152	33
4	Flood	174	38
5	Volcano	79	17
6	Tsunami	60	13

Table 2.5. indicates the intensity and the extent of disaster risk in Indonesia. One out of two regencies/municipalities in Indonesia is exposed to high and very high risk of earthquake based on six types of disaster analyzed.

Four out of ten regencies/municipalities in Indonesia are exposed to high risk of landslide, drought and flood. More than 15 percent of the regencies/municipalities in Indonesia are exposed to high risk of volcano, while one sixth of the regencies/municipalities in Indonesia are exposed to high risk of tsunami. Compared to other major islands, Java Island is exposed the highest risk of various disasters.

The results of disaster risk analysis using regencies/municipalities as analytical units should be followed up with disaster risk reduction efforts, through Spatial planning Implementing Guidelines Documents, Regional Regulation Documents on regency/municipality Spatial Planning, location permit, land use permit, Building Permit (IMB), Function Certificate (particularly for building structure) and Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) in accordance with the characteristics of potential disasters.

The results of risk index analysis and disaster risk maps should be a source of increasingly strong encouragement for all parties to improve disaster risk reduction efforts in all sectors, namely through the integration of disaster risk reduction into development. All stakeholders in the area of disaster management should strive to create synergy, support and complement each other, and strengthen all components of disaster risk reduction programs.



Hand Tool (H)





Chapter 3

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PLATFORMS

Disaster risk reduction in Indonesia is part of the international disaster risk reduction as a shared responsibility with the government and community, including international community. As a part of Indonesia's commitment, the basic foundation to formulate the NAP-DRR refers to international treaties and Indonesian laws and regulations.

3.1 INTERNATIONAL PLATFORM

Started from two decades ago, the United Nations, through a several resolutions, has been actively encouraging countries around the world to prioritize disaster risk reduction efforts as inseparable part of sustainable development programs. Some international and regional resolutions play a role as the platform for disaster risk reduction efforts, namely as follows:

3.1.1 United Nations (UN) Resolutions

Disaster risk reduction efforts have been a cross-regional and cross-sectoral issue in the framework of sustainable development. On July 30, 1999, the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) issued Resolution Number 63/1999 deciding the 1990 decade as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR).

The resolution recommended that the UN focus on actions to implement the international strategies for disaster risk reduction. Two main targets of international strategies for disaster risk reduction, namely as follows:

- (1). Embodiment of community resilience to the impacts of natural disasters, technology and the environment;
- (2). Change of the disaster protection pattern to disaster risk management by integrating disaster risk reduction strategies into sustainable development activities.

Following the two resolutions, the UN General Assembly issued Resolution Number 56/195 dated December 21, 2001 stipulating the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction to encourage the adoption of sustainable efforts for disaster risk reduction as an annual agenda of the countries ratifying the resolution.

Furthermore, on December 22, 2005, Resolution Number 60/195 on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) was issued. In this resolution, the UN reminds the countries around the world that disaster risk reduction should be as an important part of sustainable development, and encourages all countries to establish a solid commitment to Hyogo Declaration, Hyogo Action Plan and Yokohama Strategy.

The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) is a global approach to disaster risk reduction involving all components of the community to minimize the losses of life, social and economic sectors and environmental damages due to natural disasters. ISDR focuses are on:

- (1). increasing community awareness of DRR efforts;
- (2). realizing government's commitment to DRR implementation policies and efforts;
- (3). promoting multi-stakeholders cooperation in DRR;
- (4). improving the science application for DRR

3.1.2 Yokohama Strategy

Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World; Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action adopted in 1994 provides guidelines for reducing risk and disaster impacts.

Review on Yokohama Strategy implementation progress emphasize on the importance of proactive approach to support disaster risk reduction in providing information, motivation and involving community in all aspects of disaster risk reduction at local level. Other emphasize was on insufficient resources aspect specifically allocated from development budget to achieve the risk reduction goals, both at the national and regional levels, or through international cooperation and financial mechanisms.

Specific gaps and challenges identified in Yokohama Strategy, which relatively still relevant as reference in the formulation of 2005-2015 action plan, are as follows:

- (1). Good governance, institutional aspect, legal and policy framework;
- (2). Risk identification, study, monitoring and early warning;
- (3). Knowledge and education development;
- (4). Reduction of fundamental risk factors;
- (5). Preparedness for response and effective recovery.

3.1.3 Hyogo Framework for Action

A world conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan on June 18-22, 2005, carried out the 2005-2015 Framework for Action to build nations and communities resilience against disasters. The conference adopted the following five priority of actions:

- (1). Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a priority at the national and local levels with a strong institutional basis for its implementation;
- (2). Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and improve early warning;
- (3). Use knowledge, innovation and education to develop a culture of safety and resilience at all levels;
- (4). Reduce fundamental risk factors;
- (5). Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

Various countries and regions, including Indonesia, have follow up Hyogo Framework for Action. The Pacific Countries adopted the 2005-2015 Framework for Action: An Investment for Sustainable Development in Pacific Island Countries; the African regions established the Africa Advisory Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and stipulated the African Regional Platform on National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

3.1.4 Beijing Framework for Action

The first Asian conference on disaster risk reduction was held in Beijing, China on September 27-29, 2005. The conference was attended by 385 participants from 42 countries in Asia and South Pacific, 13 UN Agencies and international organizations, with intention to implement the outcome of

the global conference on disaster risk reduction namely Hyogo Framework for Action. As an outcome, the conference reached an agreement called Beijing Action for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia.

Regional institutions working on disaster risk reduction are encouraged to perform the following duties in accordance with their respective mandates, priorities and resources.

- (1). Improve regional programs, including programs for technical cooperation, capacity building, development of methodology and standards for monitoring and safeguard against hazards and vulnerabilities, information exchange and effective mobilization of resources intended to support national and regional efforts in achieving the objectives of the framework for action;
- (2). Implement and publish regional and sub-regional baseline surveys on disaster risk reduction status in accordance with the identified needs and their mandates;
- (3). Conduct coordination and publish periodic studies on intra-regional progress, obstacles and required support, and assist countries, if requested, in preparing periodic national summaries of programs and progress;
- (4). Establish or strengthen the existing specific regional cooperation centers in conducting research, training, education and capacity building programs in the field of disaster risk reduction; and
- (5). Support the development of regional mechanism and capacity building for early warning systems for disasters, including tsunamis.

For the purpose of evaluating HFA implementation at regional level in Asia, two-yearly meetings are held, attended by ministerial-level officials. The Asia Ministerial Meetings on Disaster Risk Reduction or AMM-DRR held include the following, among others:

- (1). AMM-DRR I in Beijing, China;
- (2). AMM-DRR II in New Delhi, India;
- (3). AMM-DRR III in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; and
- (4). AMM-DRR IV in Incheon, South Korea.

The high level meetings on DRR included the first Global Platform 2007, and second Global Platform in 2009, held in Geneva.

3.2 NATIONAL PLATFORM

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has a vast territory, located on the equatorial line at the intersection of two continents and two oceans. With such natural conditions, Indonesia possesses many geographic, geological, hydrological and demographic potential resources. Such conditions lead to disaster vulnerability with a considerably high frequency, requiring a systematic, integrated and coordinated response. Disaster risk reduction plan must be based on the fulfillment of basic human rights as mandated in the constitution. The 1945 Constitution states that every person shall be entitled for self protection, and property, and shall be entitled to security and protection against threat of fear for doing something.

3.2.1 Law Number 25 Year 2004 on the National Development Planning System (SPPN)

The national development planning system has the following objectives:

- (1.) Establish coordination, integration, synchronization, and synergy among development actors, at national and regional levels;
- (2.) Ensure interrelation and consistency among planning, budgeting, implementation and oversight;
- (3.) Optimize public participation; and
- (4.) Ensure the achievement of an efficient, effective and sustainable resources using.

The SPPN Law consists of the national planning and development phases which include the following:

- (1.) Planning;
- (2.) Planning establishment;
- (3.) Planning Monitoring; and
- (4.) Planning Evaluation.

National development planning consists of integrated development planning, devised by ministries/agencies, and regional development planning based on authorities, as a result from RPJP (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang/ Long-term Development Planning), RPJM (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah/Mid-term Development Planning), and RKT (Rencana Kerja Tahunan/Annual Work Plan). (The plans are prepared through a series of development planning meetings (*musrenbang*) attended by elements of state administrators, involving the community. The synchronization and coordination of this planning process are described in diagram in Chapter I, Disaster Management Plan (RPB) and NAP-DRR must follow the principles set forth in the national development planning system.

3.2.2 Law Number 24 Year 2007 on Disaster Management

Disaster management is part of the national development in a series of activities implemented prior to, during and following the occurrence of disaster. In principle, Law Number 24/2007 regarding Disaster Management is intended for the phases of disaster, including pre-disaster, response, and post-disaster. The content of the law includes basic principal of disaster management, such as:

- (1). The implementation of disaster management under responsibility and authority of central and regional governments which shall be carried out in a planned, integrated, coordinated and holistic manner;
- (2). The implementation of disaster management during the emergency response phase shall be fully implemented by BNPB and BPBD;
- (3). Disaster management shall be implemented concerning community's rights, including rights to receive assistance for basic needs, social protection, education and skills in disaster management, and participation in decision-making processes;
- (4). Disaster management activities shall be conducted by providing considerable opportunity for private sectors and international organization;
- (5). Supervision of all disaster management activities shall be conducted by the central government, regional governments and the community in each phase of disaster in order to prevent any irregularities in the use of disaster management funds;

- (6). The Government shall be responsible for disaster risk reduction and integrating disaster risk reduction and the development programs implemented.

3.2.3 Law Number 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning

As Indonesia is located in a disaster-prone area which may naturally pose hazards on the nation's safety, a disaster mitigation-based spatial planning is required as an effort to improve the safety and comfort of life and livelihood. Spatial planning must be carried out in a comprehensive, holistic, coordinated, integrated, effective and efficient manner with due observance of the economic, social, cultural, security, safety, and environment conservation aspects.

The objective of spatial planning as set forth in Law Number 26/2007 regarding Spatial Planning is to harmonize the natural and artificial environment in order to realize integration in the use of natural and artificial resources, so as to provide protection for spatial functions and prevent negative impacts on the environment.

The strategy for the implementation of spatial planning as part of disaster risk reduction efforts is as follows:

- (1). Consistent implementation of zoning regulations complementary to the spatial planning detailed plan;
- (2). Emphasis on the control of spatial use conducted in a systemic manner by stipulating zoning and licensing regulations, providing incentives and disincentives, as well as imposing sanctions;
- (3). Rigorous and consistent law enforcement with the aim of realizing orderly spatial planning.

3.2.4 Law Number 27 Year 2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands

Law Number 27/ 2007 mandates that in respond to disaster hazards in coastal areas and small islands, disaster mitigation efforts shall be in the form of efforts to reduce disaster risks, both structural and physical, through natural and/ or artificial physical development, as well as non-structural or non-physical development. Articles 56 to 59 clearly provide that disaster risk reduction

efforts must be integrated in the plans for the management and utilization of coastal areas and small islands carried out by involving the responsibilities of the Central Government, regional governments and/or the community. The implementation of disaster mitigation shall be carried out by observing the social, economic and cultural aspects of the community as well as the environment preservation.

3.2.5 Government Regulation Number 21 Year 2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management

Formerly, three Government Regulations, derivative of Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management, have been issued, namely as follows:

- (1). Government Regulation Number 21/2008 on the Implementing Disaster Management;
- (2). Government Regulation Number 22/2008 on the Disaster Aid Financing and Management; and
- (3). Government Regulation Number 23/ 2008 on the Role and Participation of International Organization and International Non-Government Organization in Disaster Management.

Law Number 24/2007 and the three foregoing Government Regulations have been some of the measures undertaken to provide a legal framework for the preparation of DRM, NAP-DRR and RAP-DRR.

As stated on articles 33 to 35 of Law Number 24/2007, the implementation of disaster management shall comprise three phases; namely pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster. During the pre-disaster phase, a distinction is made in the implementation of disaster management under non-disaster conditions and under potential conditions.

Furthermore, in Government Regulation Number 21/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management, it is mandated that in order to carry out disaster risk reduction efforts, an action plan for disaster risk reduction shall be prepared consisting of a national action plan for disaster risk reduction and regional action plan for disaster risk reduction. NAP-DRR shall be prepared in a comprehensive and integrated manner in a forum

involving elements from the government, non-government, and business entities under the coordination of BNPB. NAP-DRR shall be stipulated by the Head of BNPB in coordination with agencies/institutions responsible for national development planning, for a period of three years and may be subject to review as necessary.

3.2.6 National Disaster Management Plan (Renas PB)

The formulation of national disaster management plan is explicitly stated in Law Number 24/2007 and Government Regulation Number 21/2008. Disaster management plan shall be stipulated by the central government and regional governments in accordance with their respective authorities for a period of five years, constituting a part of development planning. The formulation of disaster management plan shall be coordinated by the BNPB at national level, by provincial BPBD at provincial level, and by regency/municipality BPBD at regency/municipality level. A disaster management plan shall include the following:

- (1). Identification and study of disaster hazards;
- (2). Comprehension of public vulnerability;
- (3). Potential disaster impact analysis;
- (4). Options for disaster risk reduction measures;
- (5). Selection of a readiness and disaster management impact mitigation mechanism; and
- (6). Allocation of duties, authorities and available resources.

Disaster risk reduction planning in this case is part of disaster management planning. Therefore, the action plan for disaster risk reduction is a more detailed elaboration of policies and strategies of disaster management plan in the aspect of disaster risk reduction. This becomes clearly evident in the coordination framework of disaster management planning illustrated in the Introduction Chapter.

At present, the national disaster management plan was just implemented in line with Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management and based on the consideration that the NAP-DRR 2006-2009 has been completed, the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 formulation of shall be conducted in parallel with national

disaster management plan (the National Disaster Management Plan 2010-2014). However, the policies and strategies in NAP-DRR will refer to the policy principles of disaster management plans.

3.3 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or UNFCCC defines climate change as a change which may *“attribute directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability over comparable time periods”*. Specifically, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change or IPCC defines “climate change” as *“a change in the state of the climate that can be identified through changes in the mean and/or variability of its characteristics, which persists for an extended period, usually decades or longer.”* Both definitions are highly relevant and important.

At the previous time, the causes of climate change were unclear, but in general, climate change is related to the changes in sea current, solar activities, volcanic eruptions, and other natural factors. However, during the past few decades, there has been an extremely rapid increase in the global temperature. This is indicated in the increasing of the average global air and sea water temperatures, the spread of melting snow and glaciers, and global average level of sea surface.

In general, the consequences of climate change may be predicted as follows:

- (1). Increased occurrence of heat waves which may increase the number of casualties, especially among vulnerable groups, such as elders, children, or persons with chronic diseases and socially isolated persons;
- (2). The increased occurrence of drought in several areas which may potentially lead to land degradation, damage of food crops or diminished harvest yields, increased deaths of livestock, and increased risk of forest fires;
- (3). Increased frequency of high rainfall in various regions, triggering floods and landslides, with a greater potential of human casualties and loss of assets;

- (4). Increased frequency and intensity of extremely powerful cyclones (hurricanes and storms) which are likely to affect regions in coastal areas, with an even greater potential of human casualties and loss of assets;
- (5). Sea level rise followed with storms in coastal areas will give impacts such as storm waves and river floods, which will lead to the destroy of communities' livelihood and protection.

3.4 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT

Parallel to the shift of paradigm in disaster management in Indonesia, which no longer emphasized on emergency response, but on the holistic disaster risk management, there is a need to mainstreaming disaster management. The main focus should be on disaster risk reduction integration into the subsequent national five-year development priorities, by including disaster risk reduction as one of the policy aspects to achieve development goals.

3.4.1 Natural Disaster and Poverty Reduction

Natural phenomena might occur anywhere either in developed or developing countries, while the consequences might extremely diverse. As an example, in 1998, 95% of casualties due to natural disasters occurred in developing countries. In this case, natural disaster affected the public welfare and economic development prospect of those countries. In developed countries, natural disaster only marginally affects the economy.

Economic development is closely related to natural disasters. If a country is prepared for a natural disaster, the targeted economic growth is unlikely be achieved when natural disaster hits. The government is necessary to identify the vulnerable economic sectors to natural disaster. In addition to that, to avoid the poor's burden due to disaster, disaster risk reduction must be considered in development planning. It is also necessary to identify the conditions of the poorest people in disaster-prone areas. Special attention needs to be given to monitor the conditions of the poor and other disadvantaged persons. Moreover, efforts should also be made to rehabilitate houses and settlements, as well as land or workplaces in order to reduce vulnerability to disasters.

Based on such considerations, plan for housing and settlement development should account the aspect of disaster, natural disaster and man-made disaster (such as fire which often occurs in densely populated area). The policy on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction should be directed to standards for disaster-resistant structures formulation and application, especially for prone to natural hazards and densely populated areas, and to assist and encourage a community to build disaster-resistant houses and settlements.

3.4.2 Disaster Risk Reduction in Spatial Planning

Following the occurrence of a disaster, it is necessary for regional governments to take benefit from public awareness concerning on disaster prevention. This can be conducted by adjusting spatial planning where disaster resilience component is added into spatial planning. Information on natural hazards (including man-made hazards) needs to be mapped. This mapping of hazards should be implemented for present and future built region.

It is necessary to draw up risk maps in built areas in order to indicate regions building structure and infrastructure requiring reinforcement for disaster resilience. In future built areas, potential hazards must be considered as an important factor in determining location of settlements, commerce, education, and others. Tsunamis and earthquakes have become devastated natural disasters following the 2004 Aceh tsunami and the recent earthquake in West Sumatra. However, other hazard, such as storms, floods, landslides, typhoons, and others must also be considered in hazard assessment and in determining mitigation aspect in Spatial Planning.

In addition to zoning, another important element of disaster reduction is the application of construction standards and enforcement of the relevant regulations. Once the mitigation and hazards information available and the community having been trained to conduct reconstruction safely, it is important to ensure that the standards for spatial planning and structure management are applied. This requires the capacity of government officials to supervise the construction in the field to ensure compliance with the spatial planning plan. Hazard mapping is essential to determine safe locations, and inputs from community occupying the location must be considered.

The government needs to provide incentives for risk reduction. Disaster mitigation requires advance financing, while the benefits follow sometimes with uncertainty, therefore, timely efficient incentives for mitigation investment is the important key. Such incentives may be in the form of direct subsidies to compensate for the extra costs shouldered by the people for mitigation actions, or tax reductions related to mitigation investment. Such incentives are expected to encourage the community and private sector to participate in disaster management. Through such efforts, spatial planning will contribute greatly to disaster risk reduction in this country which has a potentially high frequency of disasters.

3.4.3 Disaster Risk Reduction in Urban Area Development

The development of cities in Indonesia, like in other countries, will continue rapidly. Major cities will grow in line with the economic development which is expected to grow by at least 7% per annum, at least until the year 2014. The urban development must be accompanied with massive efforts of disaster prevention because most of Indonesian regions are located in earthquake-prone areas. Various efforts to reduce the physical vulnerability of buildings and structures in major cities need to be taken to prevent large-scale devastation in cities, which can slow down the national economic growth. In parallel, it is necessary that the government improve the capacity of urban residents, particularly the most vulnerable in disaster preparedness to prepare them for any disaster occurring at anytime.

Major cities in coastal areas face various risks of hazards related to climate change. Governments of major cities in coastal areas need to undertake various efforts to prevent devastating impacts of disaster due to climate change. The sea level rise is a process which is possible to occur. Therefore, major cities need to limit seaward development, on the other hand development towards land particularly on non-prone to disaster areas.

3.4.4 DRR Aspect in Agricultural Development

Development planning in agricultural sector needs to put concern on the characteristics of natural phenomena triggering disaster, and by doing so, the

appropriate development planning could be conducted. Agricultural sector development planning must also consider the impacts of disaster on social life of community.

Specific information on disaster impacts of disaster and possibility event of disaster will be useful to minimize losses once a disaster occurs. It also possible to conduct an assessment in the future on production decrease to control the negative impacts of disaster.

The reduction on employment opportunities and income in agricultural sector also vary depending on gender therefore it is necessary to predict the effects of disaster particularly on women. Information on the loss of employment and income due to disasters affecting the agricultural sector needs to be considered in estimating the decrease in public welfare and providing inputs to formulate the rehabilitation and reconstruction strategy, concurrently creating employment opportunities.

3.4.5 Gender Mainstreaming in DRR

Integrating gender consideration into disaster risk reduction and disaster management comprehensively requires governmental policies to expand economic, social and political opportunities for women in the community. Some efforts to be taken to increase women's role in disaster management such as the following:

- (1). Introducing methods for gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction programs;
- (2). Opening opportunities for women to take leadership in disaster management;
- (3). ensuring equal access for men and women to disaster risk reduction efforts, including the right to receive recovery assistance;
- (4). Improving access for women to access information on disaster risk management;
- (5). Promoting efforts to raise public awareness on gender perspective in disaster risk reduction; and
- (6). Conducting studies on gender aspects in disaster management.





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Chapter 4

LESSON LEARNED IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

4.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND POLICY REFORM

Disaster management regulatory reform is implemented at the international and national levels. At the national level, the regulatory reform is triggered by various major disasters which have occurred consecutively since the end of 2004, such as Aceh and Nias earthquake and tsunami, Yogyakarta earthquake, and the Pangandaran tsunami in West Java. In fact to date various major disasters have occurred, namely earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides, droughts, and forest fires. The last four types of disaster, namely flood, landslide, drought, and forest fire, routinely occurs every year and tend to be intensive due to the global climate change.

The global commitment to prioritize disaster risk reduction efforts stated in HFA 2005-2015 with five main priority actions, constitutes the basis for advocacy of the importance of disaster risk reduction issue in Indonesia including mainstreaming it into the development planning system. The NAP-DRR 2006-2009, prepared by Bappenas and the National Coordination Agency for Disaster Management (Bakornas PB), is a planning document related to the aspects of DRR issued as a proof of Indonesia's commitment and as an impetus for the disaster management regulatory reform in Indonesia.

Post 2004 tsunami, the civil community has advocated the establishment of regulatory reform of disaster management. The House of Representatives (DPR), by using its right for initiative and supported by non-governmental key actors, successfully passed Law No. 24/2007 on disaster management. This Law has shifted the paradigm in disaster management from centralistic and sectoral approaches focusing more on responsive efforts, towards the joint responsibility of all stakeholders decentralized at all levels in a multi-sectoral approach with focus on disaster risk reduction.

Law No. 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning was passed almost at the same time functioning as a legal umbrella for the efforts to reduce factors triggering disaster risks. Even though the Law does not explicitly define spatial planning with consideration on disaster aspect especially in protected and strategic areas, Article 6 paragraph 1 sub-paragraph (a) states that “spatial planning shall be managed by considering the physical conditions of the Territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia that is prone to disaster”.

In maritime and fishery affairs, Law No. 27/2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands regulates the disaster mitigation, specifically stated in Chapter X. The regulation includes the preparation of a plan for coastal areas and small-islands management and designation in an integrated manner and by considering disaster mitigation aspects. The implementation of disaster mitigation has to consider the involvement of all relevant stakeholders and at the same time considering the social, economic, and cultural aspects of community; environment preservation, utilization and effectiveness; and the size of the areas.

The issuance of the aforementioned laws and regulations has encouraged key actors in the disaster management sector, including non-government organizations, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC), to participate individually or collectively in realizing the transformation of disaster management paradigm. The involvement of such key actors is reflected in an active, intensive and solid coordination in organizing a number of workshops and seminars for sharing experiences and lesson learned, as well as provision of advocacy and support to the central and local governments in the implementation of disaster risk reduction activities. These activities include the following:

- (1). Formulation of policies and subordinate regulations of the Disaster Management Law;
- (2). Formulation of regional disaster risk reduction action plan;
- (3). Empowerment of disaster management institutions at various levels up to local levels;
- (4). Enhancement of public awareness and disaster education; and
- (5). Implementation of disaster risk reduction at the community level

aiming at reducing their vulnerability to disasters and identifying underlying risk of disaster.

The existence of policies and the legal umbrella for disaster risk reduction as the derivative of Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management is required with the following reasons:

- (1). The assurance of the availability and continuity of DRR resources. All resources are an investment for continuous development. Through NAP-DRR, the government is committed to encouragement of all stakeholders at all levels to invest adequately in DRR resources;
- (2). The government's consideration on the fact that disaster risk assessment is a primary issue in formulating policy on disaster risk reduction, including the aspects of institutional and technical capacity building in DRR;
- (3). The establishment of an early warning system to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of disaster preparedness and responses. The establishment of an effective early warning system is extremely important to ensure that people facing the risks are able and willing to accept, understand, and act to protect themselves. Regulations are needed in order to allow the mobilization of all main resources and main actors, including politicians, scientists, information providers, and people facing disaster risk, in developing a required early warning system;
- (4). Provision of the basis of DRR integration into the formal and non-formal education systems in effort to change the mindset, attitude, and behavior in relation to disaster risk reduction efforts, as well as making the disaster risk reduction activities as part of the community culture;
- (5). Assurance of the mainstreaming of DRR in sustainable development. This requires adequate understanding, knowledge, and expertise of policy makers, practitioners, and community facing disaster;
- (6). Promotion of DRR synchronization and adaptation to climate change from the national level to the community level, in order to assist in the improvement of the effectiveness in sustainable resources management. The climate change adaptation and DRR are development issues with similar objectives, development of community's resilience;

- (7). Assurance of the accountability of all past and future efforts of DRR as Indonesia being a law state. In addition, all issues related to the disaster management and DRR including the violations of the implementation of disaster management could be settled easily through legal actions with the increasing awareness of the community in the existence of positive law;
- (8). Recent existence of the laws on disaster in Indonesia and its incompleteness. Based on that, it is necessary to make efforts to improve the law to ensure that such laws and policies would not pose any obstacle and impediment in the implementation of DRR.

4.2 INSTITUTIONAL ASPECT REFORM

In addition to Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management, the other regulations constitutes the milestones in the institutional reform in disaster management including:

- (1). Presidential Decree No. 8/2008 on the National Agency for Disaster Management;
- (2). Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 46/2008 on Guidelines for the Organization and Standard Procedures of the Regional Agency for Disaster Management;
- (3). Regulation of the Head of National Disaster Management Agency No. 3/2008 on the Establishment of the Regional Agency for Disaster Management.

Referring to the aforementioned regulations, a formal institution at the central level has been established, namely the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) as a replacement of National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management (Bakornas PB) under Presidential Decree No. 8/2008. BNPB comprises disaster management steering committee and organizing committee. The steering committee consists of ten members including echelon-1 officials from the relevant institutions, and nine members from the professionals. The existence of the steering and executive committees in the BNPB reflects the organization of disaster management which involves all relevant stakeholders.

Through a series of meetings and agreements among the stakeholders, an institution of disaster risk reduction in Indonesia has been successfully established, which is known as the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Planas-PRB). Planas-PRB was inaugurated in November 2008, and it serves as a multi-stakeholder forum comprising representatives from the government, non-government organizations, international donor agencies, media, universities, and private sectors. Planas-PRB is a multi-stakeholders forum capable of providing DRR advocacy at various levels. In addition, Planas-PRB also assists in coordination, provision of policy recommendations in the planning and implementation of activities related to DRR through a number of processes involving the participation of multi-stakeholders.

Planas-PRB was established through a number of public consultation activities. The establishment and regulation of Planas-PRB were conducted by the parties who are also members of the National Platform. Planas-PRB has attracted the attention and gained appreciation from UN-ISDR at the second Global Platform International Meeting in Geneva (Switzerland) in June 2009. Planas-PRB has become a lesson learned in the establishment of DRR forum in the international community.

There are other risk reduction forums including the Disaster Mitigation Forum initiated by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, which was established in 2008, the members of which include various relevant ministries/government institutions and non-government organizations as well as international donor agencies. The forum is considered as a form of an institutional reform serving as a coordination and participation forum for various institutions in disaster mitigation area. There is also the University Forum for DRR consisting of 33 universities from all over Indonesia.

At the regional government level, disaster management agency reform is based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 46/2008 and the Regulation of the Head of BNPB No. 3/2008. The Provincial Agency for Disaster Management (BPBD) or regency/city BPBD is established to replace the *ad hoc* DM agencies. Up to date, BPBD has been established in 23 provinces and 49 regencies/cities. The establishment of provincial and regency/city BPBD under regional regulations or regulations of the regional head is facilitated by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The regional forum for DRR has also been established, among others in Yogyakarta, NAD, West Sumatera, and East Nusa Tenggara, in addition to local forums, such as the Merapi Forum, Bengawan Solo Forum, and so on.

4.3 COORDINATION AND NETWORKING ASPECT

Since the drafting process of Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management, a Civil Society Coalition has been established. The coalition consists of NGOs, International Non-government Organizations (hereinafter referred to as INGOs), UN, the Government, and the Red Cross societies. The coalition has successfully promoted the stipulation of the law playing a role as the basis for the implementation and system of disaster management in Indonesia.

At the commemoration of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2006, 22 national and international NGOs initiated the establishment of the Indonesian Consortium on Disaster Education. The Indonesian Consortium for Disaster Education aims at improving coordination among active members and those who are interested in cooperation in disaster education.

Planas-PRB playing an advocating role for DRR at various levels becomes the inter-actor network at the national level, which facilitates the exchange of DRR information, programs, and activities undertaken by various stakeholders, including monitoring of the relation to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). In addition, Planas-PRB can promote the development of best practices for the adaptation, implementation, and commitment building to HFA as well as implementation of consensus and consultation, both at the central and regional level.

The challenge posing the Planas-PRB is to ensure that it can function as expected and maintain its active membership in efforts promoting disaster risk reduction in Indonesia. That Planas-PRB being recently established, efforts are needed to develop a coordination mechanism with other forums, both vertically and horizontally. Planas-PRB should also set priorities in its work program, including the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into the national development plan.

4.4 CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION

Community participation is extremely important in the implementation of disaster risk reduction. The experiences show that civil community integrates itself into an inseparable part of risk reduction. The above mentioned fact is presented in the following activities:

- (1). Integration of disaster risk reduction in development policies;
- (2). Community-based disaster management activities;
- (3). Community awareness development process; and
- (4). Early warning activities.

There are several important issues related to civil community participation as follows:

- (1). Indonesian characteristics viewed from various aspects, such as geography, geology, hydrology, demography, indicate that Indonesia is a disaster prone country;
- (2). One of the disaster components is the vulnerability vested in community characteristics, namely poverty, low education level, the large size of population, and environmental damage, where extreme natural phenomena tend to cause negative and widely destructive impacts;
- (3). The disaster events have always been affecting the weakest and the poorest community groups.

The civil society right and obligation to participate have been addressed frequently in the form of participation in identifying needs, solutions, implementation, and evaluation of disaster risk reduction programs through community-based forums. In addition, community training programs on preparedness have been implemented in various regions in Indonesia.

The regions experiencing disaster event and being prone to disaster have implemented the DRR efforts more frequently. The awareness of the importance of implementing DRR has improved in those regions. At the national level, various stakeholder groups have collaborated in conducting a number of activities to commemorate Disaster Risk Reduction Day.

The challenge in ensuring the existence of community participation and decentralization at the local level is the difficulty in obtaining DRR information and data from civil society groups and private sectors. Such difficulty is due to an inadequate, incomplete, obsolete and often inconsistent data and information from various sources.

The delegation of authorities at the local level has also frequently triggered the confusion for DRR actors in their efforts to integrate the activities into the plan. The contributions of civil society and private sector have remained unclear, because the information disseminated is still in the form of news, rather than information concerning disaster risk reduction. In order to overcome the above issues, the relevant parties need to undertake coordination efforts for periodical collection, processing, and updating data. Standardization, availability, and accessibility in the context of obtaining data and information are the basic components in the formulation of disaster risk reduction program. In addition, in improving the dissemination of information, cooperation with the media should be established in order to improve the community understanding on DRR.

4.5 LESSONS LEARNED IN DRR MANAGEMENT AND BEST PRACTICES

4.5.1 Lessons Learned in Disaster Damage and Loss Assessment

In recent years, natural disasters occurred in several regions in Indonesia, such as floods, landslides, earthquakes and tsunami, windstorm, drought, and so on. Each of these disasters has claimed casualties, loss of property, as well as damage to public, social, economic facilities and infrastructure. Such conditions greatly impacted the life of the affected communities.

Disaster management activities are usually initiated by emergency response which is focused on life-saving activities. The emergency response period usually takes one to three months, except during the disaster in Aceh in 2004 which lasted for six months. Following the disaster response, the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase takes place for two years.

The rehabilitation and reconstruction phase in Aceh was very different from those in other regions, considering the huge scale of disaster that the government

established the Agency for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (BRR). This agency coordinated the rehabilitation and reconstruction processes. The existence of BRR in the rehabilitation and reconstruction phases has been a very valuable lesson for Indonesia and the international community. Such an extraordinary disaster event sent a moral message through the issuance of Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management leading to a transformation of paradigm in disaster management, being no longer only on a disaster response but more on disaster risk reduction activities.

Table 4.1 List of Natural Disasters in Indonesia during the Last 5 Years

No.	Type/Location	Province	Time of Incidence
1	Earthquake in Alor and Nabire	East Nusa Tenggara and West Papua	November 2004
2	Earthquake and tsunami in Aceh and Nias, followed by Nias earthquake	Aceh and North Sumatera	December 2004 and March 2005
3	Earthquake in Yogyakarta and Central Java	Yogyakarta Special Province (DIY) and Central Java	May 2006
4	Pangandaran Tsunami	West Java	July 2006
5	Earthquake in Bengkulu and West Sumatera	Bengkulu and West Sumatera	March 2007
6	Porong Sidoarjo hot mud outpouring, up to the present	East java	Started from March 2007
7	Bengkulu and West Sumatera Earthquake	Bengkulu and West Sumatera	September 2007
8	Earthquake in the southern West Java	West Java	September 2, 2009
9	Earthquake in West Sumatera	West Sumatera	September 30, 2009

Post-disaster response in Yogyakarta recorded different experience. It was different to Aceh, where the response conducted by establishing BRR but in Yogyakarta, a coordinating agency was not established and the process already included disaster risk reduction component. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction implemented for two years focused on four matters, namely: housing and settlement, facilities and infrastructure recovery, economic revitalization, as well as regulatory support. The coordination scheme and

community involvement were clearly articulated, thus reducing the various conflicts existing in the community.

In some disaster events, such as the earthquakes in Yogyakarta, West Java, West Sumatera, and the floods in Jakarta, Damage and Loss Assessment was always conducted by using the European Commission for Latin America and Caribbean (ECLAC) method, which served as the basis for the formulation of a recovery plan in the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities (Figure 4.1.).

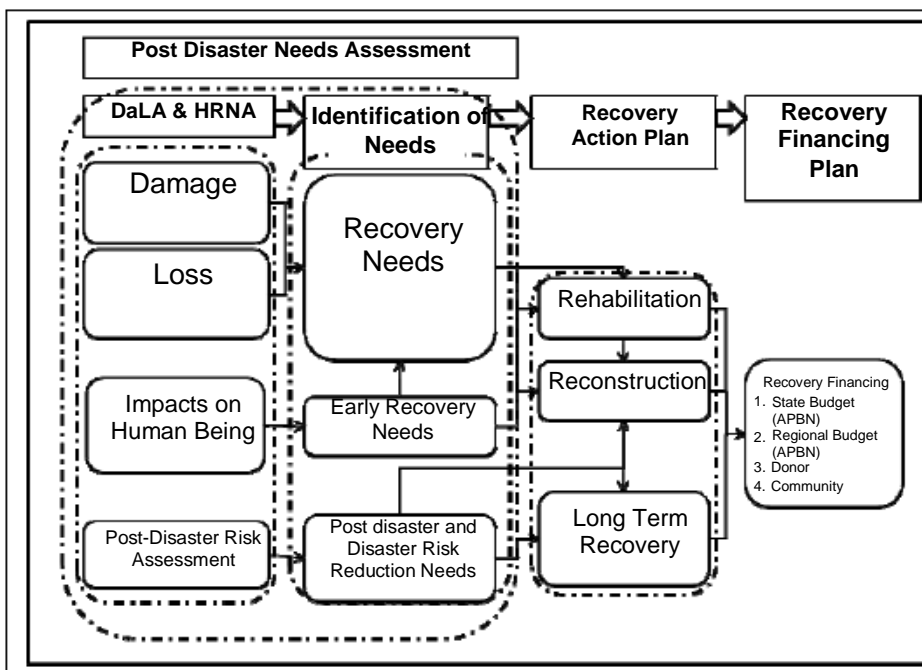


Figure 4.1 Scheme for Recovery Need Assessment

The ECLAC method is used for calculation of the impacts of disaster on the social, economic and environmental aspects, which are subsequently described in the form of direct and indirect losses to the macroeconomic conditions of the areas affected by the disaster. There are three objectives of the assessment, namely as follows:

- (1) Assessing the damages to public and non-public infrastructure and facilities;

- (2) Assessing the losses occurring and their impacts on the community, the region and the state;
- (3) Assessing the effects of damage on governmental institutions at the same time to anticipate the potential risks of conflict, violations of law and deviations.

In various disaster events, the implementation of the recovery process covers three major phases, namely the emergency response phase, the rehabilitation and the reconstruction phase, and sustainable long term recovery phase. Some implementations of the Damage and Loss Assessment are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Damage and Loss Assessment in Indonesia

No.	SECTOR/ SUBSECTOR	Earthquake in the Special Region of Yogyakarta-Central Java in May 2006 (in billions of rupiah)		Flood and Landslide in Central Java-East Java in January 2008 (in billions of rupiah)		Earthquake in West Java-Central Java in September 2009 (in billions of rupiah)		Earthquake in West Sumatra in September 2009 (in billions of rupiah)	
		Damage	Loss	Damage	Loss	Damage	Loss	Damage	Loss
1	HOUSING	13,915.00	1,382.00	333.32	-	8,060.77	133.73	13,450.00	1,960.00
	1 Housing			282.75	-				
	2 Settlement Infrastructure			50.57	-				
2	INFRASTRUCTURE	397.00	154.00	418.37	-	2.71	4.26	930.10	32.80
	1 Transportation	90.00		273.29	-	0.05		327.60	19.70
	2 Energy	225.00	150.00	0.71	-	0.45	4.26	46.30	6.00
	3 Post and Telecommunication			-	-			33.60	19.70
	4 Water and Sanitation			0.68	-			556.20	7.10
	5 Water resources infrastructure	82.00	4.00	143.70	-	2.22			
3	SOCIAL	3,906.00	77.00	49.93	3.08	402.67	11.34	1,454.10	72.30
	1 Health	1,569.00	21.00	7.67	-	12.46		569.10	42.40
	2 Education	1,683.00	56.00	39.40	3.08	153.42	11.34	563.70	25.00
	3 Religion	654.00		2.86	0.0004	236.79		304.20	3.10
	4 Social institution			-	-			17.10	1.80
4	ECONOMY	4,348.00	4,676.00	165.90	800,996.67	0.10	-	773.80	1,519.00
	1 Agriculture	66.00	640.00	150.84	782.19			56.10	223.00
	2 Fishery			14.09	17.30				
	3 Animal Husbandry								
	4 Industry	4,063.00	3,899.00					10.90	114.80
	5 Trade	184.00	120.00	0.96	1.51	0.10		567.80	574.70
	6 Tourism	36.00	18.00					68.00	230.20

No.	SECTOR/ SUBSECTOR	Earthquake in the Special Region of Yogyakarta-Central Java in May 2006 (in billions of rupiah)		Flood and Landslide in Central Java-East Java in January 2008 (in billions of rupiah)		Earthquake in West Java-Central Java in September 2009 (in billions of rupiah)		Earthquake in West Sumatra in September 2009 (in billions of rupiah)	
		Damage	Loss	Damage	Loss	Damage	Loss	Damage	Loss
5	CROSS SECTORAL	185.00	110.00	3.95		174.65		660.60	14.00
	1 Environment		110.00					0.10	0.10
	2 Government	137.00				174.65		660.50	13.90
	3 Finance and Banking	48.00							
	Total Value	22,751.00	6,399.00	971.47	800,999.75	8,640.90	149.32	17,268.60	3,598.10

Table 4.2 indicates that the damages to infrastructure has been the highest, therefore cooperation involving the relevant ministries, such as the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of National Education, the State Ministry for People's Housing, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Social Affairs, is necessary.

In all of the aforementioned disaster events, the following issues often prevail in the damage and loss assessment, as follows:

- (1) damage and loss assessment is implemented in a very short period of time for the immediate action plan of the rehabilitation and reconstruction;
- (2) Data obtainment is often difficult and data sources are less accurate;
- (3) There is a different understanding of the criteria and value of damage and loss in each of the sectors, thus the verification of the types of damage and loss based on price units referring to the regulations of the central and regional government, is required;
- (4) The data collected during the emergency response period was only physical (totally/heavily damaged, moderately damaged, and lightly damaged). Meanwhile, the socio-economic data were secondary data;
- (5) The economic impact study was not accurate due to the unavailability of disaster baseline data; and
- (6) Coordination in data collection is a challenge since most of the regional sectors in the regions carry out emergency response activities.

4.5.2 Best Practices of DRR Management in Indonesia

The various experiences in the implementation of disaster risk reduction at the national and international levels can be referenced for similar programs in Indonesia. Some experiences in the implementation of DRR in Indonesia are discussed.

1) Experience in Planning in West Sumatra

Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management states that the regional government is obligated to implement the disaster management in its respective region. The responsibility of the regional government includes the fulfillment of the rights of the community affected by disaster, to protect them from disaster impacts and to implement the infrastructure development and the improvement of public capacity for reducing disaster risks by utilizing the funds allocated in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). In the context of planning, West Sumatra Province has mainstreamed the disaster risk reduction plan in development.

The activities undertaken include the preparation and adoption of a Regional Regulation which specifically regulates disaster management, namely Provincial Regional Regulation No. 5/2007 on Disaster Management; the revision of Regional Spatial Planning by adapting to the changes and the inclusion of various factors which previously have not been calculated such as vulnerability, hazard, geological map and so on; the establishment of a Provincial Regional Agency for Disaster Management under Regional Regulation Number 5/2007 on Regional Regulation on Disaster Management. The Regional Government of West Sumatra has also implemented Policies in the Budgeting Sector by allocating routine funds for financing the implementation of disaster management in each fiscal year. The Government of West Sumatra has also prepared a Disaster Management Plan. All of the planning experiences from West Sumatra are valuable lessons and should be used as lessons learned by other regions in our country.

2) RADIUS (Risk Assessment Tools for Diagnosis of Urban Areas against Seismic Disasters) project in Bandung City

Bandung as a city playing an important role in economic development and a city has medium level earthquake hazard, if combined with its

growth and development. Bandung faces a relatively large earthquake disaster risk. In 1999 – 2000, the city established a risk reduction plan against earthquake through the RADIUS (Risk Assessment for Tools for Diagnosis of Urban Areas against Seismic Disasters) Project which was supported by the Secretariat of UN-IDNDR, covering preparedness of various health facilities, water supply, electricity, telecommunication systems, infrastructure, and so on. The action plan is expected to improve the capacity of the vital sectors in Bandung City through a complete and integrated emergency response planning. Some DRR activities recommended by the RADIUS Project have been adopted by decision-makers in Bandung City including the DRR component into the medium term development in the Regional Spatial Planning for a period of 20 years (2010-2030) by using the hazard maps produced as inputs in the stipulation of building codes.

3) **Community Preparedness in Mount Merapi**

Mount Merapi is located in two provinces, namely the Special Region of Yogyakarta and Central Java. The Merapi Volcano may pose hazards at any time. Subsequently the local community supported by the DREaM UPN took the initiative in establishing a community-based disaster management by conducting a series of activities including advocacy, training, exercise, as well as improvement of awareness of living with disaster.

The initiative continues to develop with the various previous experiences in disaster response, and is continuously developed into a disaster preparedness culture and as part of their daily life. Public participation in disaster preparedness on the slopes of Mt. Merapi has been developed. Up to date, the experiences in disaster response from the community of Mt. Merapi have been replicated in other regions, such as in Mt. Kelud in East Java, and Mt. Tambora.

4) **Early Warning System for Preventing Famine in East Nusa Tenggara**

The Eastern Part of Nusa Tenggara has 3 months of rainy season and nine months of dry season. This condition has lasted for more than 100 years. The problem of food shortage suffered by the community is caused by the dry season and lack of climate related knowledge

which subsequently leads to harvest failure. PMPB (Association of Disaster Care Community) and PIKUL Foundation have taken a community-based risk reduction initiative focused on rural farmers and the development of food and livelihood security systems for preventing food insufficiency. This initiative has been implemented for 3-5 years and subsequently it was transformed into a program in the Sikka Regency. By implementing the program, they have successfully overcome food insufficiency with a mechanism formulated by community themselves by improving awareness of development of indicators, monitoring food and livelihood security, formulating an early warning system by preparation food supplies and advocacy to the government. Farming activities are conducted by using traditional wisdoms such as planting in spaces among rocks, conducting risk analysis by using calendar system and food storage. The key to the successful implementation of these activities is the combination of modern and traditional wisdom.

5) Experiences from the Construction of Earthquake-resistant Houses in Yogyakarta

The construction of post-Earthquake houses in Yogyakarta is one of the experiences in rehabilitation and reconstruction which includes efforts for reducing disaster risks. The construction of the houses initiated with the construction of shelters (temporary houses) to temporarily house the affected people. However, at the end of the emergency response period, the community needs to immediately have permanent shelter. Subsequently, the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province constructed Earthquake-resistant houses. Those houses construction comply with building code, in which trusses, foundations, columns, beams, and sloop should be strong enough to resist an earthquake at a certain magnitude. During the reconstruction phase in 2006, the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province constructed 570 houses each day and successfully constructed 144,034 houses in 253 days.

6) Adaptation to Climate Change and Coastal Areas Management in Demak Regency

The Demak Regency has coastal areas which are prone to erosion, tidal flood, and tidal wave hazards. Agriculture, as the main sector of the economy of Demak Regency, is also affected by the intrusion of sea

water which negatively impacts the agricultural sector and fishponds in the coastal areas.

In order to overcome such problems, some DRR activities being adaptive to those conditions have been developed in the form of Integrated Coastal Zone Management/CZM since 2003, with the support of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fishery, the Government of Demak Regency, local community and a donor NGO from Japan.

The ICZM action plan is divided into four strategic activities, as follows:

- (1) Rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems, especially mangroves and implementation of the coastal areas protection measures.
- (2) Building Community awareness on the importance of mangrove forests for coastal ecosystems.
- (3) Rehabilitation of rural facilities and infrastructure, including social, public and educational facilities.
- (4) Development of opportunities for private own business through various initiatives.

4.5.3 Good practices of DRR Management in Other Countries

1) Argentina's Experience

Among Latin American Countries, Argentina has initiated the formulation of National Platforms by including three strategic objectives of HFA, namely the integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies, building resilience to disaster, and incorporating risk reduction approaches into programs for disaster preparedness, emergency response, and recovery. One of the means applied by Argentina in DRR activities is creating a solidarity model called the White Helmet Initiative as a humanitarian aid group which has also been recognized by the United Nations. The initiative objectives are alleviating poverty and famine; providing aid in the disaster events in the mitigation and prevention phases. The White Helmet scheme for mobilizing local volunteers intensively and emphasizing on comprehensive disaster management can be

considered as a good strategy for mitigating poverty and eliminating famine and malnutrition, which are the main vulnerability factors encountered in an emergency situation.

2) **Bangladesh's Experience**

The Government of Bangladesh, a country which continuously faces floods and cyclone hazards, has applied a proactive DRR approach through the redefinition of risky environmental management and direct response to hazards in the form of a 5-year government program for Reducing Disaster Risks of the Poorest through a Sustainable Livelihood Development. The program emphasizes on the development of food security for extremely poor and vulnerable population in the form of Disaster Resistant Sustainable Livelihoods (DRSL) by applying a very practical and effective livelihood-development-based approach in conducting disaster mitigation and management at the community level.

Through the Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Centre (BDPC), the Reducing Disaster Risk of the Poorest through Sustainable Livelihood Development program is an interesting combination efforts of the government (Ministry of Food and Disaster Management of Bangladesh to disburse direct funds for the rehabilitation project of flood victims) and NGOs having been functioning well and greatly benefitting the people.

3) **The Philippines' Experience**

The Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction in Urban Planning Program of Makaty City, a governmental unit within the Metro Manila being highly prone to earthquake, in cooperation with the Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative (EMI) and supported by the German Disaster Reduction Committee (DKKV) and the German Federal Foreign Office, has initiated an urban redevelopment planning project aiming at reducing earthquake disaster risks, including the following:

- (1) A proactive, systematic, pragmatic, and concrete approach to reducing earthquake risks by including DRR into land utilization system and socio-economic development.
- (2) A locally-driven and inclusive planning process involving cross-sectoral and local stakeholders.

- (3) A strong and clear support from the city government.
- (4) Long term investment in the DRR which can be replicated by other governmental units.

4) **Iran's Experience**

Following the Great Manjil Earthquake in 1990, the International Institute of Earthquake and Engineering and Seismology (IEES) in Teheran started a work with other technical institutions in developing research on strategic multi-disciplinary national scale programs and mitigation plan for the reduction of earthquake risk.

As a result, the Iran Earthquake Mitigation Program (IERMP) has been implemented by IIEES, the Building and Housing Research Centre, the Geophysics Institute of Teheran University, and the Geological Survey of Iran with the support of the Earthquake Committee of the Iran Research Council and Iran's National IDNDR Committee.

In short, some of DRR actions through IERMP which are included in developmental policies are as follows:

- (1) Modification of the approach from damage response due to earthquake to the comprehension of means in reducing vulnerable structures and vital network damage risks prior to earthquake event;
- (2) Allocation of special government funds for reinforcement of important public buildings, including schools, hospitals, public infrastructure and vital network facilities;
- (3) Provide incentive funds to the private and commercial sectors which are interested to rehabilitate their existing infrastructure;
- (4) Encouragement of better industrialization in the construction sector to assure better supervision quality.

5) **Vietnam's Experience**

Vietnam has formulated a 20-year strategic plan for DRR, including establishing strategies for the residents of the delta of Mekong River to coexist with flood events. Various DRR activities have been conducted, such as the relocation of vulnerable residents to safer areas and the

change of harvest period calendar. The efforts made have shown positive impacts and encouraged the government and community to continue cooperating further towards the achievements of the goals. The DRR efforts in Vietnam have involved various experts, both domestic and international experts; and cross-sectoral and even cross-departmental cooperation.

The prone-to-flood Provinces in Vietnam are obligated to prepare appropriate land utilization planning and must calculate harvest schedule and the flood event. This approach is an example of a very good approach by utilizing the combination of natural resources management activity and initiatives in agricultural, forestry, and fishery sectors in the reduction of flood risk while increasing local production, sustainable life and development.

4.6 FUNDING ASPECT

Evaluation results of NAP-DRR 2006-2009 implementation indicate the lack of funding support to the implementation of disaster risk reduction. Consequently, many of the NAP-DRR 2006-2009 targets were not realized. However, there have been many changes in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management, shifting the paradigm from response to risk reduction efforts. This has encouraged a shift in funding from response (spending) to funding the DRR effort in investing nature (investment). The increased funds allocation in the State Budget (APBN) for DRR from the 2007 Government's Work Plan (RKP) to the 2008 is illustrated as follows:

- (1) Institutional capacity building at the national and regional levels related to mitigation and early warning system with increase from IDR 49.8 billion to IDR.1.028 trillion;
- (2) Disaster Risk Reduction Activity with increase from IDR. 94 billion to IDR.127.3 billion;
- (3) DRR Mainstreaming in the spatial planning, without previous allocation, increased to IDR. 227 billion;
- (4) The total fund allocation for disaster preparedness incorporated into the disaster risk reduction effort in 2007 totaling IDR. 78 billion;

In connection with the above, support and commitment from various stakeholders to the implementation of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012, in the form of human resources and funds, are greatly needed in order to allow the continuation of disaster risk reduction activities in Indonesia.

This DRR funding will continue to be scaled up through increasing the government's commitment by allocating funds for Disaster Management in the State/Regional Budget (APBN/APBD) as recommended in the second global forum in Geneva that 1% of the State/Regional Budget (APBN/APBD) be allocated for Disaster Management funds with 10% allocation for DRR activities.





圖 2 火山口，中下，噴火，1900年，(東京帝國大學)。

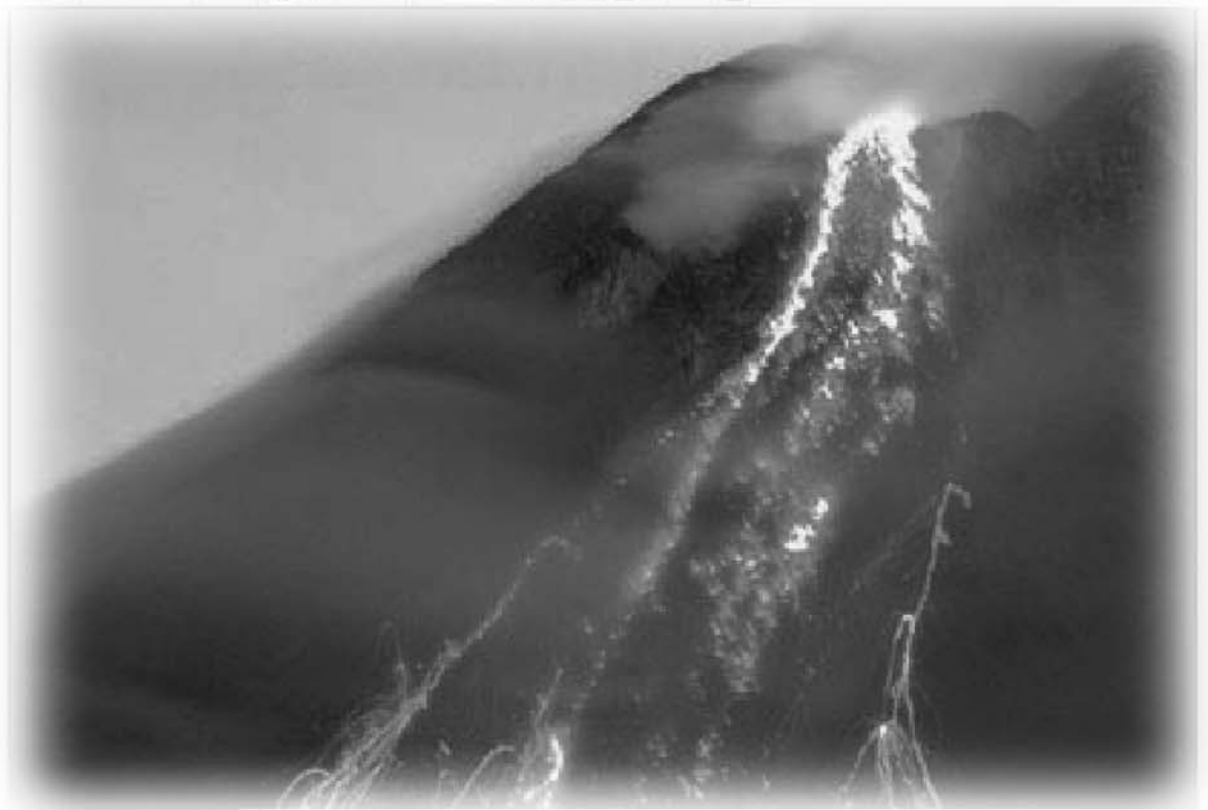


圖 3 火山口，中下，噴火，1900年，(東京帝國大學)。

Chapter 5

THE EVALUATION OUTCOME OF THE NAP- DRR 2006-2009 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE NAP-DRR 2006-2009 EVALUATION

This chapter illustrates the outcome of the monitoring and evaluation of the NAP-DRR 2006-2009 implementation. NAP-DRR is the first policy document on disaster risk reduction in Indonesia. During the preparation of the NAP-DRR, there was no regulatory basis used as reference. The preparation of the plan referred solely and directly to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), which is the global commitment in the context of disaster risk reduction at the international level. This measure was taken as a form of commitment of the Government of Indonesia towards disaster risk reduction.

A year after the launching of the HFA document, the National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*) and the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management (*Bakornas PB*) – currently BNPB (National Agency for Disaster Management) – prepared the NAP-DRR 2006-2009 document. The NAP-DRR document was launched on January 24, 2007 in Jakarta, attended by various parties from the central and regional levels. These measure and effort were the manifestation of the Government's commitment to United Nations Resolution Number 63 Year 1999, subsequently followed up by the HFA and Beijing Action. The preparation of this NAP-DRR was intended to shift the disaster management paradigm from responsive to preventive actions in order to expectedly prevent or mitigate natural disasters, as well as to reduce or even eliminate the risks.

Monitoring and evaluation were conducted in order to obtain a description of the progress and problems arising in the implementation of the NAP-DRR annual activity. The outcome of the monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of the NAP-DRR 2007-2008 served as main inputs in obtaining a view of the comprehensive description of NAP DRR 2006-2009 implementation. In addition, various documents and other relevant reports were studied and analyzed in order to obtain an idea of the NAP-DRR 2006-2009 . The outcome of the evaluation provided inputs and recommendations for the preparation process of the subsequent NAP DRR.

Several assessment aspects were used in this evaluation, namely consistency, coordination, capacity, consultation, and sustainability. The following is a defined explanation of those aspects:

- (1) **Consistency Aspect** constituting the process of analyzing conformity between planning set out in the NAP-DRR policy and the work plan prepared by the parties involved;
- (2) **Coordination Aspect** constituting the interaction and communication among the parties in an effort to encourage the achievement of understanding, togetherness, agreement, and commitment in the planning and implementation of NAP-DRR activities;
- (3) **Capacity Aspect** constituting the institutional capacity, Human Resources, and funding sources used in the planning and implementation of the NAP-DRR;
- (4) **Consultation Aspect** constituting the community participation in the context of the implementation of disaster risk reduction. Various communication and information media can be used to develop community awareness and understanding of the importance of DRR activities. Consultancy can be conducted through various forums in order to gather aspirations and inputs prior to, during, and in the past disaster period;
- (5) **Sustainability Aspect** in the context of development policies related to disaster risk reduction, both in the medium term and long term.

5.2 THE EVALUATION OUTCOME OF THE NAP-DRR 2006-2009 IMPLEMENTATION

The outcome evaluation of five aspects of the NAP-DRR implementation, namely consistency, coordination, capacity, consultation, and sustainability are as follows.

5.2.1 Consistency

- (1) There has been consistency among ministries/agencies planning documents as a result of the National Development Planning Meeting (*Musrenbang Nasional*) and its planning documents set out in the Government's Work Plan (RKP) for 2007, 2008, and 2009 respectively;
- (2) The allocation of funding in the 2007-2009 RKP indicated orientation on DRR, as presented in general in Table 5.1;
- (3) Progress in the implementation of programs and activities by ministries/agencies classified into 5 main programs in the NAP-DRR as illustrated in Table 5.2;
- (4) A comparison of NAP-DRR programs of Donors' and NGOs' contributions in the period 2007-2009 is briefly presented in Table 5.3, although not all data of the main programs is available;
- (5) There is a missing link between risk analysis and program matrix due to the weak vision and mission of the action plan, so that the NAP-DRR still gives the impression of being an information media or a list of DRR activities implemented by various institutions, and it has not yet played a role as a facility for collaboration and integration of DRR programs/activities among institutions;
- (6) There has been an overall consistency between planning and implementation. However, certain parties played their role less actively, while others played a very active role, though their activities had not been identified in the NAP-DRR.
- (7) There was a lack of support in the development of science, engineering, and disaster risk management (particularly in the development of national hazards map, risk assessment, and action planning);

- (8) Some parties did not refer to the NAP-DRR, but they had a strong basis in implementing the DRR.
- (9) A comparative mapping of DRR policies between various planning and budgeting activities in agencies, ministries/institutions and Donors/NGOs is presented in the following 3 tables:

Table 5.1 DRR Program Allocation in the Government Work Plan (RKP)

Year	National Priorities and Focuses of Activity	Budget (Million IDR)
2007 RKP	Priority VII: Mitigation and Disaster Management (Focuses 3, 4, and 5)	221.80
2008 RKP	Priority VIII: Disaster Management, DRR, and Disease Treatment (Focuses 2, 3, and 4)	1,433.00
2009 RKP	Priority II: Acceleration of Economic Growth through Economic Resilience through Agricultural Development (Focus 5)	1,736.40

Source: Processed from the 2007-2009 RKP by the Team for Disaster Planning, Management, and Response (P3B) of Bappenas, 2009.

Table 5.2 Comparison of the Proposed NAP-DRR 2006-2009 Programs and Government Budget Allocation

No.	MAIN PROGRAMS OF NAP-DRR	2007		2008		2009	
		Proposal	Allocation	Proposal	Allocation	Proposal	Allocation
1.	Identifying, studying, and monitoring disaster risk as well as applying an early warning system	2,290.30	76,650.20	2,131.26	65,460.53	3,186.18	120,075.62
2.	Identifying, studying, and monitoring disaster risk as well as applying an early warning system	79,180.04	85,218.99	62,306.33	79,781.69	66,605.76	74,970.91
3.	Using knowledge, innovation, and education to build awareness, self-safety, and resilience against disaster at all levels of community	2,199.40	19,497.30	2,502.10	30,564.36	3,649.33	16,201.69
4.	Reducing causing factors of disaster risks	127,385.93	127,385.93	93,161.39	93,161.39	47,855.40	47,855.40
5.	Strengthening preparedness to respond to disasters at all levels of community for more effective response	138,564.14	2,176,622.12	128,177.11	518,235.07	38,867.49	441,735.77
Total		349,547.82	2,485,374.56	288,278.20	787,837.76	160,164.17	700,839.42

Source: Processed from various data of the parties by the Team for Disaster Planning, Management, and Response (P3B) of Bappenas, 2009.

Table 5.3 Comparison of the Proposed NAP-DRR 2006-2009 Programs and Donors'/NGOs' Contributions

No.	MAIN PROGRAMS OF NAP-DRR	2007		2008		2009	
		Proposal	Allocation	Proposal	Allocation	Proposal	Allocation
1.	Identifying, studying, and monitoring disaster risk as well as applying an early warning system	-	212,587.22	3,000.00	25,314.18	-	73,901.06
2.	Identifying, studying, and monitoring disaster risk as well as applying an early warning system	-	2,500.00	16,500.00	34,015.30	-	36,450.00
3.	Using knowledge, innovation, and education to build awareness, self-safety, and resilience against disaster at all levels of community	7,400.00	33,600.00	4,630.00	34,630.00	59,400.00	59,400.00
4.	Reducing causing factors of disaster risks	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Strengthening preparedness to respond to disaster at all levels of community for more effective response	2,000.00	182,441.14	18,771.72	22,522.29	-	-
	Total	9,400.00	431,128.36	32,901.72	116,481.77	59,400.00	169,751.06

Source: Processed from various data of the parties by the Team for Disaster Planning, Management, and Response (P3B) of Bappenas, 2009.

5.2.2 Coordination

- (1) The mapping of implementation coordination for the parties involved in the NAP-DRR activities can be divided into two quadrants, namely parties making a commitment and implementing the DRR activities, and parties making a commitment but not implementing the DRR activities;
- (2) A good coordination mechanism has resulted in the implementation of the DRR activities that mutually support, complement, and prevent overlapping DRR activities among the parties concerned.

5.2.3 Capacity

- (1) **Institutional Capacity.** During the period 2007-2009, there were only very few parties focusing on the implementation of DRR activities. There were various rules, mechanisms, and follow-ups in the preparation of the planning up to the point of its implementation. Some ministries/agencies had a special unit or structure implementing DRR activities, while some of them did not ;
- (2) **Human Resources Capacity.** Evaluation outcome indicated a limited capacity in Human Resources, both in terms of quantity and in quality. In implementing DRR activities, ministries/agencies and Regional Governments relied exclusively on the existing human resources structural units. Donors/international communities/NGOs played various roles, such as special units, coordinators, and implementing agencies. Meanwhile, human resources at universities were more dependent on teachers/lecturers from various disciplines.
- (3) **Funding Capacity.** The limited funding capacity of various parties led to a minimum extent of implementation of DRR activities, with funding sources from ministries/institutions originating from the State Budget (APBN) as well as from Foreign Loans and Grants (PHLN). Funding by donors/international communities/NGOs originated from internal funds and financial assistance from other sources. On the sources of funding, universities were highly dependent on cooperation and assistance from parties sharing the same interest in

the implementation of DRR activities. The funding for disaster risk reduction by Regional Governments originated from APBN, Regional Budget (APBD), and cooperation with other parties. There was no nomenclature for DRR activities in the APBD, but the substance of programs/activities in the APBD had been accommodated.

5.2.4 Consultation

- (1) Community participation was implemented through meeting forums held with the aim at accommodating issues and oversight. The parties implementing NAP-DRR also provided advocacy, as in the preparation of a contingency plan;
- (2) The access was available to information and an easy access to public information in supporting DRR through the electronic and printed media such as movies, videos, radio, TV, books, brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, and stickers. In addition, information was also available on websites and the Internet. Many technical activities were conducted for the dissemination of information on DRR, through seminars, conferences, information dissemination, public dialogues, workshops, and so on.

5.2.5 Sustainability

- (1) To support the sustainability of the policy on the implementation of disaster risk reduction programs/activities after year 2009, the Government has issued Presidential Decree Number 21/2009 on the 2010 Government's Work Plan (RKP). The priority supporting the DRR policy refers to the priorities of five RKPs on the Development of Natural Resources Management Quality and Capacity of Climate Change Response. This policy serves as the platform for annual planning issued by the Government as guidance for development policy.
- (2) Parallel to the termination of 2004-2009 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the Government has prepared the draft 2010-2014 RPJMN. This draft policy proposes the prioritization of

policy direction related to disaster risk reduction issues. The framework of this policy is greatly important and highly strategic for disaster response in Indonesia, particularly as a policy umbrella for disaster risk reduction.

5.3 SUCCESS AND SHORTCOMINGS

Outcome evaluation of NAP-DRR implementation indicates both success and shortcomings.

5.3.1 Success

Several achievements have been identified based on the outcome evaluation of NAP-DRR 2006-2009 implementation, as follows:

- (1) Efforts made in preparing the NAP-DRR indicated a strong commitment of the Government in responding to a global commitment related to disaster risk reduction;
- (2) The benefits obtained from the outcome evaluation on the NAP-DRR implementation include a sharp, accurate, and comprehensive report which indicates the Government's strong and serious commitment to the NAP-DRR. In addition, providing feedback to stakeholders, allows improvement and update the current NAP-DRR, and serves as a platform for the subsequent NAP-DRR. Certain efforts are made for advocacy that DRR is everybody's business;
- (3) From the Government's viewpoint as a regulator and facilitator, the analysis aspect of the NAP-DRR evaluation activity by applying consistency, coordination, consultation, capacity and sustainability aspects has been considered very interesting;
- (4) Planning is a difficult task, but it is more difficult to conduct the evaluation as having been done with NAP-DRR. Bappenas as a planning agency has done something good in preparing this NAP-DRR. Bappenas needs to encourage the establishment of strong legal

product of the NAP-DRR through the involvement of the real multi stakeholders;

- (5) There have been relatively great expectations from academicians that universities can be involved as potential partners together with other stakeholders in DRR;
- (6) The existence of NAP-DRR indicates a mapping of activities. Listing the activities attached to NAP-DRR presented aside with the implementation by each stakeholders is considered appropriate as identified in the NAP-DRR evaluation document;
- (7) The evaluation document meets the HFA criteria and can be cross-checked. The HFA evaluation outcome can also be added to the NAP-DRR evaluation document;
- (8) Following the evaluation on NAP-DRR, the success of NAD DRR policy implementation is reflected;
- (9) In the evaluation, extrapolation of disaster events can be performed. For example, once tsunami hits Aceh, would the casualties be less than in 2004 This extrapolation analysis can be added to the NAP DRR evaluation.
- (10) Multi stakeholders have been involved in disaster risk reduction issues. Several relevant donors have provided assistance. Financial assistance must be optimal from various sources for NAP DRR.
- (11) The governmental instruments in the context of disaster risk reduction policy are based on RPJMN which is a common instrument;
- (12) The National Platform can be a Steering Committee functioning for discussing and preparing NAP DRR.

5.3.2 Shortcomings

There have been several shortcomings in the implementation of evaluation on NAP-DRR, which can be described as follows:

- (1) During the NAP-DRR 2006-2009 preparation, there was no legal umbrella or regulatory framework serving as a platform for preparation process;
- (2) The NAP-DRR 2006-2009 documents only presented lists of disaster risk reduction activities from various parties;
- (3) The evaluation of previous NAP-DRR and the HFA reporting indicated a missing between the progress reports and obstacles to the HFA implementation. Meanwhile, the HFA report out come can be included to describe the condition of each sub-priority;
- (4) Regarding to the methodology, it is recommended that evaluation on NAP-DRR focus not only on the activities attached to the NAP-DRR, but also on the impacts to the community. The current scope of NAP DRR evaluation has not reached the aspect of impacts because the implementation of disaster risk reduction evaluation was still performed in accordance with the timeframe of NAP-DRR 2006-2009. In principle, this NAP-DRR evaluation document has not reached structured impacts. It is difficult, indeed, to evaluate impacts on the community at the national level, which requires an indicator for assessment;
- (5) Although the community has an agenda or activities to identify disaster risks in their area, these activities are not included in the NAP-DRR evaluation document.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP PLANS

Based on the evaluation outcome, the following recommendations and plans for follow-up, both general and specific, can be formulated:

5.4.1 General Recommendations

The following are some general recommendations based on the outcome of evaluation on NAP-DRR, among others:

- (1) NAP-DRR should be considered as a strategic document and should serve as a basis for planning by stakeholders in formulating disaster risk reduction activities and development policies, both at the central and regional levels. Thus, the document can be used as a barometer in measuring progress level made in disaster risk reduction implementation;
- (2) The NAP-DRR document should provide detail description of disaster risks at the national level and formulate of priority programs/ activities, rather than rewriting HFA there fore, stakeholders can make adjustments, not only a list of activities and commitments;
- (3) A National Platform should be established in a participatory and consultative process by involving multi stakeholders, including ministries/agencies, donors/international communities/NGOs, universities, Regional Governments, the mass media, private sector as well as other social groups with commitment and concern for disaster risk reduction issue in Indonesia;
- (4) The National Platform can act as a Steering Committee with functions of discussing and preparing NAP-DRR, so in the future, such NAP-DRR can serve as a sub-system of the Disaster Management Plan (RPB);
- (5) The parties should be encouraged to institutionalize evaluation, specifically within their respective NAP-DRR implementing units, so as to encourage the parties to 'provide input' to the NAP, while

also participating in conducting 'self-evaluation' by referring to this evaluation report;

- (6) Support should be directed to the usage of impact and stocktaking methodologies implemented through a census in the subsequent NAP-DRR evaluation so that the outcome obtained would not only focus on the activities set out in the NAP-DRR document, but also on the impacts on the community at large;
- (7) It is important to stipulate Disaster Management Day in Indonesia, as December 26 as Tsunami Preparedness Day, hence DRR activities can be implemented in the community in a more routine manner;
- (8) The NAP DRR 2010-2012 should be derived from the Disaster Management plan and serve as the main reference to stakeholders in the implementation of DRR activities;
- (9) The implementing parties of disaster risk reduction programs/activities in Indonesia comprising of various parties, among others, ministries/agencies, donors/international communities, NGOs, universities, the mass media, and private sectors. The mapping of disaster risk reduction actors can be illustrated shown in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Mapping of the Roles of Disaster Risk Reduction Actors in Indonesia

Ministries/ Agencies	Donors/ International Communities	NGOs	Universities	Mass Media	Corporations
Establishing and facilitating various policy and regulatory frameworks related to the DRR implementation in Indonesia so that they can serve as a strategic direction for all parties	Encouraging the roles and participation of international parties in the context of the implementation of the DRR programs/ activities in Indonesia so that the access can be obtained and a synergic cooperation at the international level can be built	Guarding and guiding the implementation of the DRR programs/ activities up to the low level through a community-based approach	Developing an academic study from various scientific knowledge on the DRR programs/ activities	Disseminating information about the DRR programs/ activities in a massive and structured manner to all levels of community	Supporting the DRR policy through a corporate program allocated from the profit, such as the existence of the CSR program

5.4.2 Priority-Based Recommendations

Several recommendations have been made based on the outcome of NAP-DRR evaluation, as follows:

1. **Determining disaster risk reduction as a national and regional priority, with strong institutional framework support for the implementation.**

- (1) It is necessary to accelerate the preparation of subordinate policies and technical guidelines as the elaboration of DRR-related laws and regulations.;
- (2) It is necessary to determine disaster management as a mandatory affair for the Central Government and Regional Governments to maintain the consistency with the Disaster Management Law. An immediate formulation of guidelines, technical provisions/requirements, Indonesian National Standards by institutions for the DRR process conducted by regions, and their dissemination to regions for the realization of the Disaster Management Law are also necessary.
- (3) Ministries/agencies should seriously integrate DRR programs/activities into institutional policy priorities in accordance with their respective main duties and functions;
- (4) The commitment of donors or international communities/NGOs starting with the planning up to the implementation of DRR activities, with due observance of applicable national laws and regulations is encouraged;
- (5) The capacity of Government officials should be improved in the establishment of DRR programs/activities in respective agencies through various forms of activities, among others, disaster management training, disaster data processing, Training of Trainers (TOT), as well as the establishment of advanced study or post-graduate study on disaster mitigation/management and making the activity of disaster mitigation/management as an equal profession, and so on;
- (6) It is important to prepare a Disaster Management Plan in the form of master plan with a strong regulatory basis serving as a

reference for DRR programs/activities, including by Regional Agencies for Disaster Management (BPBD) in regions;

- (7) It is necessary to create a control and quality assurance process/mechanism for the activities of the various DRR components in a more professional manner considering that the DRR is an investment;
- (8) It is important to establish community-based DRR activities in a sustainable and continuous manner, such as community working groups and study groups;
- (9) It is necessary to establish guidelines for the preparation of Regional Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (RAP-DRR), as well as spatial planning in order to indicate the levels of commitment and planning between the Central Government and the Regional Government.

2. Identifying, studying, and monitoring disaster risks as well as applying an early warning system.

- (1) Improving the capacity of the development of disaster risk study application by all parties at the central and regional levels through an integrated research for preparedness in encountering disaster;
- (2) Accelerating the implementation process ensuring that each region conducts a risk study and prepares a Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (DRRMP) in accordance with the direction given in Law No. 24/2007;
- (3) Developing innovation and intensifying activities for the development and introduction of various efficient technology-based early warning systems in the context of preparedness for all levels of community in encountering national and local disasters;
- (4) Optimizing NAP-DRR programs/activities mapping and dissemination activities, particularly in disaster prone areas;
- (5) Improving the roles of BNPB in disaster risk analysis and the need to promptly prepare appropriate guidelines for disaster risk analysis, because at the moment each stakeholders (ministries/

- agencies, donors/NGOs, universities, and community) are applying different methodologies;
- (6) Improving professionalism and strengthen capacity of the officials at the central and regional levels in the management of early warning system;
 - (7) Being necessary for the stakeholders to implement standardization of safe evacuation system, escape routes identification, and trainings with simulations to encounter regional emergency risks;
 - (8) Being necessary to set priorities in the development of disaster warning system, such as disaster prone maps as a national reference, and to be developed in an integrated manner by integrating the existing components/data available in various ministries/institutions as the basic inputs for regions in the development of regional disaster risk maps. This is the national consensus;
 - (9) Being important to have a national coordinator for various activities requiring support from various ministries/agencies. The establish Plan of National Technical Committees in preparing guidelines, such as Team for the Preparation of Guidelines on Natural Disaster Risk Analysis (TPPARBA). It is necessary to establish other Technical Committees (TC) and Disaster Prone Maps and Building Codes, as well other technical guidelines, so the related ministries/agencies may continuously coordinate for the implementation of various NAP DRR programs/activities formulated in the context of disaster risk identification;
 - (10) Being necessary to apply and improve knowledge and technology for the risk analysis of various elements for risks with specific characteristics in the context of optimizing risk mapping activities.
- 3. Leveraging knowledge, innovation, and education to create awareness, self-safety, and resilience against disaster at all levels of community.**
- (1) Improving the knowledge and skills of the officials and

- community in responding and understanding the application of information technology to disaster risks;
- (2) Improving the capacity of the community in disaster risk reduction through more targeted and structured training and education programs;
 - (3) Creating variety in public education concerning disaster risks through a map as well as disaster data and information development in order to understand the graphic of disaster development graphic;
 - (4) Mainstreaming DRR into formal and non-formal education through the formulation of educational curriculum in accordance with the characteristics of multidisciplinary science and respective regional localities;
 - (5) Functioning the universities as potential partners together with other stakeholders in the DRR as expected by the academicians;
 - (6) Encouraging Universities in the regions to conduct disaster risk analysis in accordance with the characteristics of the respective regions. The disaster risk analysis should be conducted by competent people, such as academicians from universities;
 - (7) Being necessary to provide support for institutional strengthening in the educational sector, such as the necessity to provide a subject on disaster in post-graduate programs at universities. There is a need for professional associations in regions to develop risk assessment technology in their respective regions. These initiatives need to be introduced starting now so that they can bring visible outcome in several years from now;
 - (8) Developing disaster risk reduction-based studies and research activities by establishing a disaster research institution in Indonesia;
 - (9) Improving public concern for disaster risk reduction issues by involving the mass media in the dissemination of understanding and knowledge on disaster response and management in Indonesia to the public.

4. Reducing the causing factors of disaster risks.

- (1) Accelerating the establishment of national strategy document for adaptation and climate change mitigation on the domestic front in disaster prone regions along coastlines and small islands;
- (2) Requiring the strategic measures for strengthening capacity in minimizing impacts, developing food reserves, creating a variety of production and income sources, developing a social support network, and implementing post-event adaptation;
- (3) Mainstreaming the disaster risk reduction concept in Government programs policies, regional and community development, such as Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD), Regional Development Work Plan (RKPD), Regional Spatial Layout Plan (RTRW) at the provincial/regency/city level, regulations, building codes, guidelines, or Manual for the Planning and Implementation of Earthquake Resistant Buildings;
- (4) Enhancing the supervision mechanism of implementation and sanctions application for violations of spatial layout plan, building codes, and other matters referring to disaster risk reduction;
- (5) Reviewing disaster risk-based spatial planning after conducting hazard and risk-based risk study, infrastructure construction, and maintenance activities;
- (6) Requiring specifically priorities in keeping public buildings (hospitals, schools, etc.) safe from various hazards (earthquake, tsunami), and so on.

5. Strengthening disaster preparedness at all levels of community for a more effective response.

- (1) Increasing the capacity of local leaders, public awareness and community preparedness through training, tsunami exercise, contingency plan, Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) activities, preparedness through knowledge and the construction of earthquake resistant houses, and so on;

- (2) Improving coordination among Regional Government's officials in responding to cross-regional disasters through an agreement or cooperation in disaster response among regions, the standardization of technical capacities of emergency response actors through cooperation with operational centers in disaster prone regions;
- (3) Requiring governmental agencies and the communities concerned to conduct dissemination in a more coordinated manner, and a more intensive communication of risks with the purpose of formulating the action plan for a more effective preparedness and emergency response in regions;
- (4) Being necessary for the Provincial/Regency/City Government to involve community participation in *Musrenbang* at each level;
- (5) Being necessary to establish a disaster risk reduction platform or forum and make it operational both at the central and regional levels to support the implementation of the action plan;
- (6) Being necessary to create a special mechanism for fund distribution in the emergency response phase in order to avoid delay and procedural mistakes;
- (7) Improving preparedness by establishing disaster response institutions at the regional level and human resources.





Chapter 6

ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

6.1 RESPONSE PRIORITIES BASED ON OUTCOME OF DISASTER RISK ANALYSIS

The priorities in disaster hazard response in the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 are based on the previously conducted disaster response and the prediction of disaster hazard based on the outcome of disaster risk analysis. Such risk analysis constitutes an analysis on hazard, vulnerability, and disaster response ability (capacity). Furthermore, this analysis is expected to provide an overview of potential disaster events for several years ahead in Indonesia, particularly on the next three-year period.

Based on disaster response previously conducted and the outcome of such disaster risk analysis, there are some dominant potential disaster hazards in Indonesia, as follows:

- (1) Earthquake and tsunami;
- (2) Flood;
- (3) Landslide/land managemet;
- (4) Volcanic eruption; and
- (5) Drought/forest fire.

6.2 APPROACH TO FORMULATING PRIORITIES, PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

The approach taken in the formulation of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 considers the priorities set out in the HFA as well as programs and activities mandated in Law Number 24/2007.

1. Priority Group

The group of priorities concerned consists of five priority actions set out in the 2005-2015 Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) on

Building Nation's and Community's Resilience against Disasters. These five priority actions are as follows:

- (1) Disaster risk reduction as national and regional priorities as well as institutional capacity building;
- (2) Identification, assessment, and monitoring of disaster risks as well as the application of early warning system;
- (3) Use of knowledge, innovation, and education to build safety culture and resilience;
- (4) Reduction of disaster risk causing factors;
- (5) Preparedness strengthening of disaster response at all levels of community.

Subsequently, this group of priorities will serve as a reference for the program.

2. Programs

The programs set out in the NAP DRR 2010-2012 matrix are programs set forth in Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management and Government Regulation Number 21/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management. These programs are specified as below:

- (1) Laws and regulations strengthening and as institutional capacity building;
- (2) Disaster management planning;
- (3) Research, education, and training;
- (4) Improvement of community participation and capacity for disaster risk reduction;
- (5) Disaster prevention and mitigation;
- (6) Early warning system;
- (7) Preparedness.

3. Activities

The activities set out in the NAP DRR 2010-2012 matrix are activities set forth in Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management and Government Regulation Number 21/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management. Such activities are as follows:

- (1) Coordination of the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources;
- (2) Introduction and assessment of disaster hazards;
- (3) Implementation of disaster risk analysis;

- (4) Identification of disaster risk reduction actions;
- (5) Preparation of planning documents and laws and regulations;
- (6) Observation of disaster tendency;
- (7) Analysis of the outcome of disaster tendency observation;
- (8) Decision making on disaster hazard status;
- (9) Dissemination of disaster warning information;
- (10) Implementation of actions to address disaster hazards;
- (11) Development of disaster awareness culture;
- (12) Monitor the use of technologies with potential a disaster;
- (13) Education and training;
- (14) Identification and monitoring of disaster risks;
- (15) Making physical and non-physical efforts as well as arrangements for disaster management;
- (16) Identifying and recognizing accurately the sources of hazards or disaster threats;
- (17) Monitoring the control and management of natural resources potentially triggering disaster;
- (18) Spatial layout control and management;
- (19) Environmental management;
- (20) Regulation for development and building code;
- (21) Development of facilities and infrastructure;
- (22) Improvement of understanding community vulnerability;
- (23) Planning of involvement in disaster management (PB);
- (24) Improvement of the commitment from stakeholders;
- (25) Strengthening social community resistance;
- (26) Formulation of mechanisms for preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction(DRR);
- (27) Formulation and testing of emergency disaster management plans;
- (28) Organization, installation, and testing of early warning system;
- (29) Procurement and preparation of supplies to fulfill basic needs;
- (30) Organization, education, training, and simulation on emergency response mechanisms;
- (31) Preparation of locations for evacuation;
- (32) Compilation of accurate data and information as well as

- updating of permanent procedures for disaster emergency response;
- (33) Provision and preparation of materials, goods, and equipment for the infrastructure and facilities recovery.

The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 matrix components/columns consist of groups of priorities, programs, activities, objectives, locations, funding, and implementers/coordinators.

6.3 THE NAP-DRR 2010-2012

This NAP-DRR 2010-2012 is a comprehensive description of the action plans of all parties, namely the Government, NGOs, international communities, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), the media and the private sector. The 2010-2012 NAP DRR is presented in the form of a matrix with eight columns, namely as follows:

- (1). Number;
- (2). Activity;
- (3). Objective;
- (4). Location;
- (5). Performance Indicator;
- (6). Funding;
- (7). Source of Funding;
- (8). Implementer.

The above-mentioned columns are the elaboration of 5 (five) priorities of HFA and 7 (seven) programs referring to Hyogo Framework for Action and Law Number 24/2007.

Table 6.1 Explanation on the NAP-DRR Matrix

Column Number	EXPLANATION
1	Number Number indicates total activities in one program.
2	Activity Activity is the elaboration of programs which are based on Law No. 24/2007 and Government Regulation No. 21/2008 as well as the HFA group of priorities.
3	Objective Objective is the outcome expected from each program and each activity.
4	Location Location indicates a place where an activity will be conducted (province/regency/city)
5	Performance Indicator The outcomes obtained from each program/activity are in accordance with the planned objectives.
6	Indication of Funding Needs The indicative budget of activities implemented in 2010, 2011, and 2012.
7	Source of Funding Source of funding indicates whether the budget of an activity is derived from APBN or other sources of funding (grant, loan, and community).
8	Implementer The agency implementing the activities (ministries/institutions, NGOs, private sector, media, universities, and community).

This NAP-DRR 2010-2012 is prepared in a comprehensive and integrated manner through coordination and dissemination to the three groups of disaster risk reduction parties, which are coordinated by the following parties:

- (1). Bappenas and BNPB for the group of ministries/agencies;
- (2). Convergence Group for the group of international donors; and
- (3). National Platform for the group of non-governmental organizations.

The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 in the form of a complete matrix is presented in Attachment 2.

Summary (abstract) of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 can be described as follows:

- (1) There are 654 activities set out in the NAP-DRR 2010-2012, with the proposed funding of IDR.16,427 trillion for 2010, IDR.11,753 trillion for 2011, and IDR.12,599 trillion for 2012;
- (2) The most intensively implemented activities, totaling 68 activities, include the education, socialization, and training with the total cost of IDR267,257 billion for 2010, IDR327,578 billion for 2011, and IDR346,750 billion for 2012. It is understood that risk reduction matters have not been disseminated properly until now. Therefore, the dissemination of information and the improvement of capacity and capability have to be treated as a priority. This is relevant to the recommendations based on the HFA evaluation where the dissemination of DRR and capacity enhancement have become extremely important;
- (3) There least frequently implemented activities, with only 3 activities, have been spatial control and implementation, and the preparation of locations for evacuation;
- (4) The proposed funding for non-physical or general activities is greater than that for physical activities. However, such matrix indicates the intention to include risk reduction in various activities of the parties. There has been very good progress in terms of the number of parties involved in the NAP DRR 2006-2009 as well as their commitment to making some rather significant investments in DRR.

The recapitulation of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 activities can be seen in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 The Recapitulation of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 Activities

No.	Activity	Total Activities	Funding Indication (MILLION IDR)			Coordination
			Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)
PRIORITY 1: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING						
Program A: Laws and Regulations Strengthening as well as Institutional Capacity Building						
1	Coordination of the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources	60	204,463	393,458	255,261	BNPB, BAPPENAS, KEMDAGRI
Program B: Disaster Management Planning						
1	Introduction and assessment of disaster hazards	18	37,681	36,635	42,450	BNPB, BPPT, LIPI, KESDM, Ministry of Public Works
2	Implementation of disaster risk analysis	26	38,657	45,400	52,866	BNPB, KLH, LIPI, KEMDAGRI, KESDM
3	Identification of disaster risk reduction actions	11	46,966	53,844	59,164	BNPB, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, LIPI, KEMDAGRI, Ministry of Forestry, KESDM, Ministry of Public Works
4	Establishment of planning documents as well as laws and regulations	39	41,687	37,078	38,792	BNPB, BAPPENAS, KEMDAGRI, Ministry of Finance
			164,991	172,956	193,272	

No.	Activity	Total Activities	Funding Indication (MILLION IDR)			Coordination
			Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)
PRIORITY 2: USE OF KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION, AND EDUCATION TO BUILD SAFETY CULTURE AND RESILIENCE						
Program C: Research, Education, and Training						
1	Development of disaster awareness culture	22	63,482	75,182	83,310	BNPB, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of National Education, LIPI, Ministry of Health Affairs, Ministry of Communication and Information
2	Monitoring of the use of technologies which with potential becoming a disaster	10	53,425	62,455	71,785	BNPB, BMKG, LIPI, BPPT, Ministry of Research and Technology
3	Organization of counseling as well as education and training	68	267,257	327,578	346,750	BNPB, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Communication and Information
			384,165	465,215	502,345	
PRIORITY 3: REDUCTION OF DISASTER RISK CAUSING FACTORS						
Program D: Disaster Management and Prevention						
1	Identification and monitoring of disaster risks	22	723,693	730,563	739,395	BNPB, BMKG, KESDM, KLH, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, LAPAN, Ministry of Public Works

No.	Activity	Total Activities	Funding Indication (MILLION IDR)			Coordination
			Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)
2	Making physical and Non-physical efforts as well as arrangements for disaster management	21	3,070,187	80,742	115,425	BNPB, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health Affairs, KESDM, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
3	Identifying and recognizing accurately the sources of hazards or disaster hazards	26	58,994	56,711	64,077	BNPB, BMKG, KESDM, LIPI, Ministry of Research and Technology, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Public Works, <i>Bakosurtanal</i> , Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
4	Monitoring the control and management of natural resources that potentially trigger disaster	6	156,900	194,550	223,100	KLH, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture
5	Spatial layout control and management	3	61,000	72,000	84,000	Ministry of Public Works, KEMDAGRI, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Forestry
6	Environmental management	30	2,059,138	1,394,651	1,310,687	KLH, Ministry of Forestry, KESDM, Ministry of Agriculture
7	Arrangement for development and building code	9	139,517	214,968	251,712	Ministry of Public Works, KEMDAGRI

No.	Activity	Total Activities	Funding Indication (MILLION IDR)			Coordination
			Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)
8	Development of facilities and infrastructure	65	7,179,855	4,737,526	5,330,460	Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Transportation, KESDM, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Health Affairs
			13,449,283	7,481,712	8,118,856	
PRIORITY 4 : IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT, AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM						
Program E : Early Warning System						
1	Observation of disaster tendency	23	69,244	75,962	79,706	BNPB, <i>Bakosurtanal</i> , BMKG, BPPT, Ministry of Forestry, KESDM, LAPAN, LIPI, KLH
2	Analysis on the outcome of disaster tendency observation	20	29,609	35,993	40,536	BNPB, <i>Bapeten</i> , BMKG, BPPT, LAPAN and LIPI, KESDM
3	Decision making on disaster hazard status	4	28,500	34,100	39,200	BNPB, BMKG, KESDM, Ministry of Home Affairs
4	Dissemination of disaster warning information	38	92,724	97,825	108,533	BNPB, BMKG, KLH, Ministry of Communication and Information, LAPAN, KESDM, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

No.	Activity	Total Activities	Funding Indication (MILLION IDR)			Coordination
			Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)
5	Implementation of actions to address disaster hazards	6	60,265	72,515	84,515	BNPB, BMKG, KESDM, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health Affairs, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, KEMDAGRI, Ministry of Forestry
			280,342	316,395	352,490	
PRIORITY 5 : PREPARADNESS STRENGTHENING OF DISASTER RESPONSE AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY						
PROGRAM F : Improvement of Community Participation and Capacity for the DRR						
1	Improvement of understanding on community vulnerability	20	42,321	38,292	48,707	BNPB, Ministry of Social Affairs, KESDM, Ministry of National Education, LIPI, Ministry of Communication and Information, KEMDAGRI
2	Planning of involvement in disaster management	11	16,381	18,601	21,594	Coordinating Ministry of Social Welfare, BNPB, Ministry of Social Affairs, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Defense
3	Improvement of the commitment of disaster management actors	20	33,697	35,914	39,617	Coordinating Ministry of Social Welfare, BNPB, KEMDAGRI, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Communication and Information, Ministry of

No.	Activity	Total Activities	Funding Indication (MILLION IDR)			Coordination
			Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)
4	The community social resilience capacity building	15	81,207	82,282	84,115	Coordinating Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, KEMDAGRI, BNPB
			173,606	175,089	194,033	
Program G : Preparedness						
1	Formulation of mechanisms for preparedness and DRR)	17	31,142	34,102	37,286	Coordinating Ministry of Social Welfare, BNPB, KEMDAGRI
2	Formulation and testing of emergency disaster management plans	9	30,245	36,145	42,145	BNPB, KEMDAGRI, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Research and Technology, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, BPPT, KESDM
3	Organization, installation, and testing of early warning system	7	26,500	31,800	36,800	BNPB, BPPT, KESDM, BMKG, Ministry of Research and Technology
4	Procurement and preparation of supplies to fulfill basic needs	8	250,198	299,477	350,150	Coordinating Ministry of Social Welfare, BNPB, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health Affairs, KEMDAGRI, Ministry of Public Works

No.	Activity	Total Activities	Funding Indication (MILLION IDR)			Coordination
			Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)
5	Organization of, counseling, training, and simulation on emergency response mechanisms	7	246,596	294,200	339,200	BNPB, KEMDAGRI, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Defense, KESDM, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, LIPI
6	Preparation of locations for evacuation	3	675,500	1,438,171	1,450,171	BNPB, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Transportation, KESDM, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health Affairs
7	Compilation of accurate data and information as well as updating of permanent procedures for disaster emergency response	6	200,100	240,100	280,100	BNPB, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health Affairs
8	Provision and preparation of materials, goods, and equipment for the recovery of infrastructure and facilities	4	405,514	480,814	560,900	BNPB, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Transportation
			1,865,795	2,854,810	3,097,112	
TOTAL FUNDS			16,618,149	11,962,113	12,821,514	

6.4 CLASSIFICATION OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 can be classified based on the implementers, namely Ministries/Agencies. Based on such classification, some information about the NAP DRR can be conveyed as follows:

- (1). There are 323 activities set out in the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 implemented by Ministries/Agencies with the proposed funding of IDR10,556 trillion for 2010, IDR10,782 trillion for 2011, and IDR11,835 trillion for 2012;
- (2). The Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Program is the most intensively implemented program by Ministries/Agencies, consisting of 105 activities. The proposed funding is IDR. 7,633 trillion for 2010, IDR. 6,665 trillion for 2011, and IDR. 7,298 trillion in 2012;
- (3). The activity in the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 which is the least frequently implemented by Ministries/Agencies, with only 1 activity, is the implementation of, socialization, training, and simulation on emergency response mechanisms as well as the procurement and preparation of materials, goods, and equipment for infrastructure and facilities recovery;
- (4). Some ministries/Agencies have not definitely determined the locations of activities/regions of activity plans they are proposing and the funding allocation for several activities has not been indicated either.

All activities set out in the 2010-2012 NAP DRR based on ministries/agencies are presented in Attachment 3.

6.5 MATRIX OF DRR ACTIVITIES WITH UNSECURED FUNDING ALLOCATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

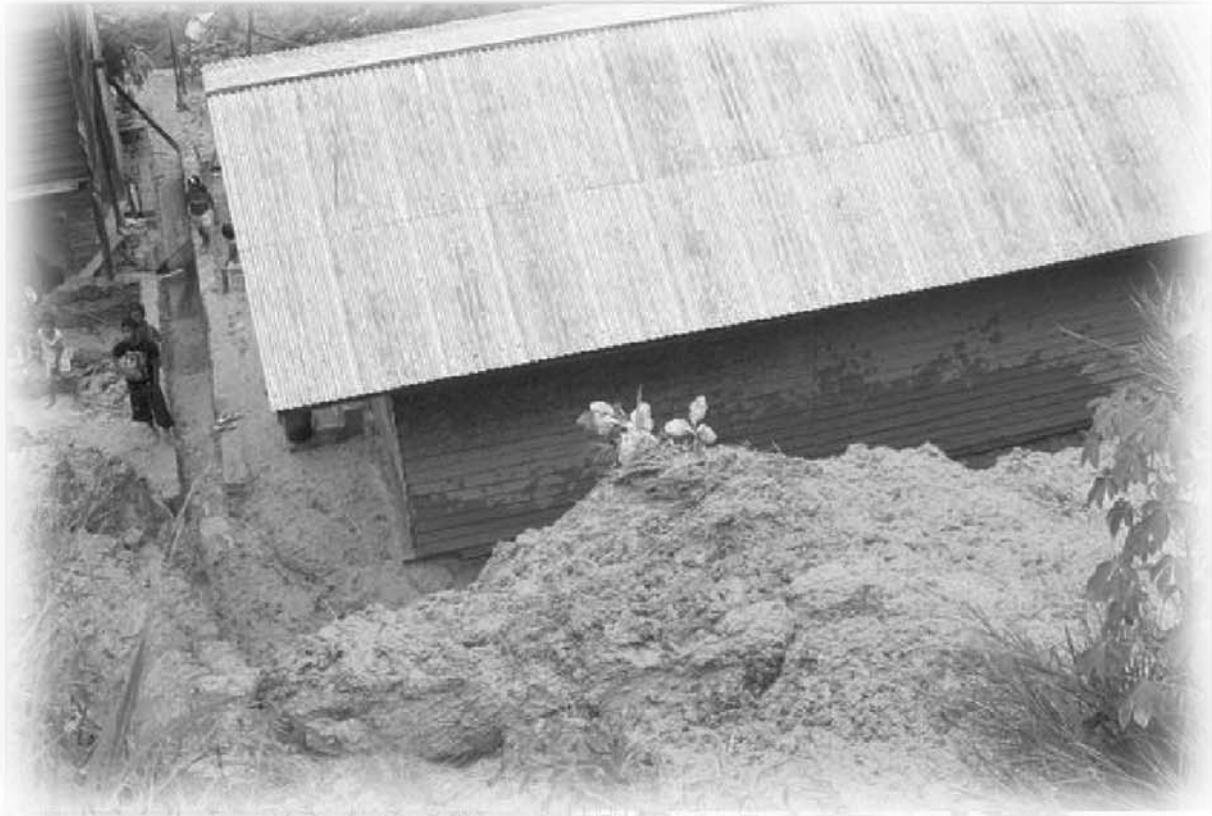
Based on the outcome of evaluation of the NAP-DRR activities proposed by ministries/agencies, Regional Governments, NGOs, and donor groups, many activities that are important to be implemented in the period 2010-2012 have not been included in the agenda since such activities have not been included in the strategic plans (*Renstra*) of the respective stakeholders. Therefore, this sub-chapter is intended to accommodate the following:

- (1) The proposals of regional Governments for the DRR activities in their respective regions which have not been indicated by ministries/institutions since such activities have not been included in their respective strategic plans;
- (2) The outcome of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), both in the forum of ministries/agencies, National Platform (Planas), Convergence Group, as well as other NGOs, indicate that many DRR activities that should be implemented in the period 2010-2012 have not been included in the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 matrix.

To address the two conditions, an action plan is necessary to accommodate DRR activities with funding allocation and implementation activities that have not been indicated. The purpose of this is to provide opportunity to all parties, including donors, to implement those activities if considered important, and funding allocation secured.

The complete NAP-DRR 2010-2012 matrix for the activities is presented in Attachment 4.





Chapter 7

IMPLEMENTATION

In general, the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 contains response priorities, action plan, implementation mechanisms, institutional framework, success indicators, monitoring and evaluation guidelines, as well as the sources of funding.

This document produces action plans for disaster risk reduction from various government and non-government organization/agencies, integrated in a matrix of action plans. The plan forms synergy with other planning documents, such as Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW), climate change (RAN-PI), and the reduction of poverty (RAN-PK), and so on. NAP-DRR, prepared with the objective of supporting the formulation of policies and supervision in the implementation of risk reduction program, is an elaboration of the National Disaster management Plan, which refers to the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) and the Strategic Plan (Renstra) of each ministry/institution.

7.1 MECHANISM

The NAP DRR 2010-2012 has been prepared in an effort of commitment provision and risk reduction at the national level, global commitment in DRR in accordance with the HFA 2005-2015 as well as other various international commitments.

The implementation mechanism is as follows:

- (1). The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 is an integrated part of National DM Plan with a term of five years, while NAP-DRR is a technical document which is more operational and has a term of three years;
- (2). The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 annual plan is made through annual coordination carried out by the BNPB and the National Development Planning Board (Bappenas). Furthermore, within the implementation of coordination of the national development planning system, this annual plan is included as part of the Governments Work Plan (RKP) and the Work Plans of the respective ministries/agencies related to

disaster risk reduction programs. The Government Work Plan is a reference and an inseparable part of the implementation of the State Revenues and Expenditures Budget (APBN). Therefore, in respect of ministries/agencies, the NAP DRR has the authority to keep their programs consistent with the NAP DRR 2010-2012;

- (3). As for non-government organizations including PMI, the media, private sector, and NGOs, the NAP-DRR is a commitment to DRR programs for implementation in the next three years; and
- (4). Annual activity mechanism, either in its implementation or evaluation, will be coordinated by Bappenas, BNPB, and the National Platform (Planas).

The programs/activities in the matrix of action plans are performed by the relevant institutions/agencies either government or non-government organizations in accordance with the respective main duty and function. The organization of annual planning is coordinated by BNPB and Bappenas, while the coordination of its implementation and evaluation is performed by BNPB.

7.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The mainstreaming of DRR in the development planning process refers to Law No. 25/2004 on National Development Planning System and Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management. The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 has been prepared in a comprehensive and integrated manner in a forum involving the elements from the government, non-government organizations, community, and private sector and is coordinated by BNPB and Bappenas. The NAP-DRR legalization is ratified under the Decision of the Head of BNPB. The oversight of activity implementation related to disaster management is coordinated by BNPB, while implementation is conducted by all relevant government and non-government organization/agencies in accordance with the matrix of action plans.

In implementing the action plans, the regulations on the institutional framework are in the form of the following:

- (1). In accordance with Government Regulation No. 21/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster management, NAP-DRR is to be

stipulated by the Head of BNPB following coordination with agencies/ institutions being responsible for national development planning.

- (2). Planas is a multi-stakeholders forum with a network enabling it to strengthen the implementation of the action plans. The relevant stakeholders, including various government agencies, regional governments, private sector, international organization, local organization, and other social organizations, have certain obligations and responsibilities in the implementation of each planned activity.
- (3). In empowering Planas as a monitoring mechanism for NAP DRR implementation through the “peer-process review”, the Steering Committee of NAP-DRR, established for the process of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 preparation, is obliged to ensure that the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the implementation of NAP-DRR are conducted periodically and systematically within the Planas mechanism. In addition, specific inputs from cross-discipline experts who are members of the NAP-DRR Steering Committee and BPBD related to the implementation of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 will be collected systematically through a periodic communication process between the Steering Committee of NAP-DRR and Steering Committee of BNPB at the central level, while at the regional level, the BPBD Steering Committee will provide inputs for a similar process through the preparation and implementation of Regional Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction Action (RAP-DRR).
- (4). BNPB, Bappenas, and Planas have set up a secretariat of the coordination team for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of NAP-DRR by establishing a steering committee and a technical committee.

7.3 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The community’s obligations in disaster management pursuant to Law No. 24/2007 are as follows:

- (1). Preserving a harmonic life of the community, maintaining balance, harmony, conformity, and conservation of the environmental function;
- (2). Undertaking disaster management activities;

- (3). Providing accurate information to the public on disaster management.

The concept of disaster management has undergone a rather fundamental change. There has been a shift in the conventional understanding of disaster as an inevitable incidence. It is considered that disaster can be predicted at an early stage, so it is possible to make such efforts for risk prevention and reduction. The timeframe and focus of relief which initially used to be disaster-emergency response-oriented, have changed to a new paradigm, where the implementation of disaster management pursuant to the NAP DRR 2010-2012 applies the concept of community-based disaster management.

Such fundamental change of NAP-DRR indicates that disaster management is not only the government's responsibility, but it becomes every person's responsibility. Great emphasis is given to the mainstreaming of participation because basically the community has a better understanding of the conditions and the ways of treating the environment by applying their own existing wisdom.

Community members, who initially used to be positioned as passive objects, have become active subjects, possessing self-awareness of their responsibility to undertake disaster management efforts through various activities, namely the development of a disaster awareness culture, implementation of education program, outreach, and training programs, as well as improvement of an understanding on the community's vulnerability.

The implementation of disaster management with orientation towards empowerment and self-reliance through community participation will be aimed at the following:

- (1). Undertaking disaster risk reduction efforts together with communities in disaster prone areas independently;
- (2). Preventing the occurrence of new vulnerability and the community's dependency in disaster prone areas on external parties;
- (3). Disaster risk management as an inseparable part of the process of development and natural resources management for the sustainability of life in disaster prone areas, and
- (4). Multi-sectoral, multi-discipline, and multi-cultural approaches.

Disaster management efforts at the present time have attracted the attention of many groups, including non-governmental organization, social organization, media, private sectors, universities, PMI, Justice Post for *Ummah* (PKPU), donor agencies, and international organization.

7.4 FUNDING

Funding and disaster management are aimed at assisting effective, efficient, and accountable disaster management efforts. The source of funding for NAP DRR implementation is sourced from the APBN, support from private sectors, and donor agencies, both regional and international. Budget funds sourced from APBN funds are routinely allocated through the budget of each ministry/agencies to allow consistent and sustainable implementation of disaster risk reduction efforts.

Budgeting for NAP-DRR implementation is not “on top” funds from the strategic plan of ministries/agencies, but it may potentially serve as an instrument for the mainstreaming of budget funds related to the disaster risk reduction purposes. The mechanism of funding originating from non-government budget is regulated in accordance with the regulations of the respective institutions or agencies.

Funding sourced from the APBN in the context of disaster management refers to the budgeting system provided for in Decision of the State Minister for National Development Planning/the Head of Bappenas and the Minister of Finance. This means that the implementation of programs/activities specified in the matrix of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 must be adjusted to the budget nomenclature related to disaster management of each ministry/institution by referring to the Governments Work Plan (RKP) documents.

The shift of paradigm in disaster management from being responsive to becoming preventive is expected to be able to reduce the risks of each disaster incidence. For Indonesia, which is located in an area with high risks of disaster, fiscal and financial security should be developed based on the various existing financing strategies in accordance with the frequency and magnitude of disaster. Relatively low disaster risks which occur frequently and are predictable such as flood, landslide, and drought, may be financed from regularly budgeted reserve funds. In the same time, to anticipate great

disaster risks, such as earthquake and tsunami, a combination of provisions for standby funds accumulated from the allocation of routine budget funds (and managed outside the budget) and the existence of non-budgetary disaster financing sources, such as disaster insurance schemes, is of extreme importance. It is also a form of partnership between the government and private sector in transferring a portion of the risk to financial markets. Within the next 3 (three) years, the development of a risk financing strategy as well as disaster risk insurance are going to become part of the main agenda for disaster risk reduction development.



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Chapter 8

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE NAP- DRR 2010-2012 IMPLEMENTATION

In implementing the monitoring and evaluation on the disaster risk reduction policy as set forth in the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 documents, it is necessary to have directives and guidelines. The purpose of the monitoring and evaluation activities is to ensure and assure the achievement of the priority implementation, programs, and activities set forth in the NAP-DRR 2010-2012. The results of these activities may provide inputs, suggestions and recommendations to various parties in conducting disaster risk reduction in Indonesia. In addition, the outcome of monitoring and evaluation activities can also be used as policy inputs in the context of the preparation of the subsequent NAP-DRR. The monitoring of the implementation of DRR activities is required for continuously overseeing the DRR implementation process in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the evaluation on the implementation of DRR activities is aimed at achieving the minimum standards and improvement of DRR performance.

The preparation of the guidelines on the implementation of monitoring and evaluation activities is inseparable from some other regulatory frameworks and guidelines, including the following:

- (1) Law Number 25/2004 on the National Development Planning System (SPPN);
- (2) Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management;
- (3) Government Regulation Number 39/2006 on the Procedures for the Control and Evaluation of the Implementation of Development Plan;
- (4) Government Regulation Number 2/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management;
- (5) Hyogo Framework for Action and its indicators.

8.1 THE OBJECTIVES OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The monitoring and evaluation on the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 policies are aimed at ensuring the organization of the DRR implementation in a planned, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive manner in the context of providing protection for the community against disaster hazards, risks, and impacts. The objective of the implementation of NAP-DRR also refers to regulatory framework related to Disaster Management in Indonesia.

In line with that, there are three strategic objectives in the context of DRR in the Hyogo Framework for Action, as follows:

- (1) More effective integration with regard to disaster risk consideration into development policies, planning and programs at all levels, with a special emphasis on the prevention, response, and preparedness to disaster and reduction of vulnerability risk to disaster;
- (2) Improvement and capacity building of institutions, mechanisms, and at all levels, especially at the community level, so that they can systematically improve their resilience to hazards; and
- (3) Systematic integration in the design of risk reduction approach concept into the implementation of programs for preparedness in facing emergency situations, responses and recovery process in the context of reconstructing the affected community.

In addition, the purpose of the implementation of monitoring and evaluation of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 is to assess the success of the implementation of priority groups, programs, and activities based on performance indicators and targets set forth in the planning of the relevant parties. Evaluation is also conducted on the implementation of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 with attention to the aspects of efficiency, effectiveness, benefit, impact, and sustainability. Evaluation is conducted based on the resources deployed, output indicator and performance target as well as the outcome of each activity.

8.2 METHODOLOGY

8.2.1 Phases of the Evaluation Process and the Logical Framework

The phase, flow and process in the implementation of monitoring and evaluation of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 in the logical framework can be divided into the following three phases:

(1) Evaluation Basis

The main reference for the NAP-DRR document is based on the HFA as a form of global commitment in the context of disaster risk reduction in Indonesia. In addition, other key references are Law Number 24/2007 and Government Regulation Number 21/2008. These evaluation basis are directly based on this NAP-DRR document.

(2) Evaluation Process

Subsequently, the evaluation basis will be evaluated by referring to the performance evaluation namely effectiveness, efficiency, input, output, benefit, and outcome. Furthermore, the assessment and analysis on the implementation of NAP-DRR will be conducted by looking at five evaluation aspects and their indicators including consistency, coordination, capacity, consultancy and sustainability. In addition, it will also be assessed from the perspective of progress indicators set forth in the HFA.

(3) Evaluation Target

Based on the outcome of such evaluation process, it is expected that evaluation targets focused on the progress of the implementation of NAP-DRR and the problems encountered in the implementation will be achieved. In the end of the implementation of the evaluation activity, it is expected that conclusions and recommendations which can be used as inputs for the parties in the implementation of disaster risk reduction programs and activities will be formulated. This evaluation is expected to provide inputs for the preparation of the NAP-DRR 2013-2015.

Based on the three phases of the monitoring and evaluation process described above, the logical framework for monitoring and evaluation of the NAP-DRR activities is presented in Figure 8.1

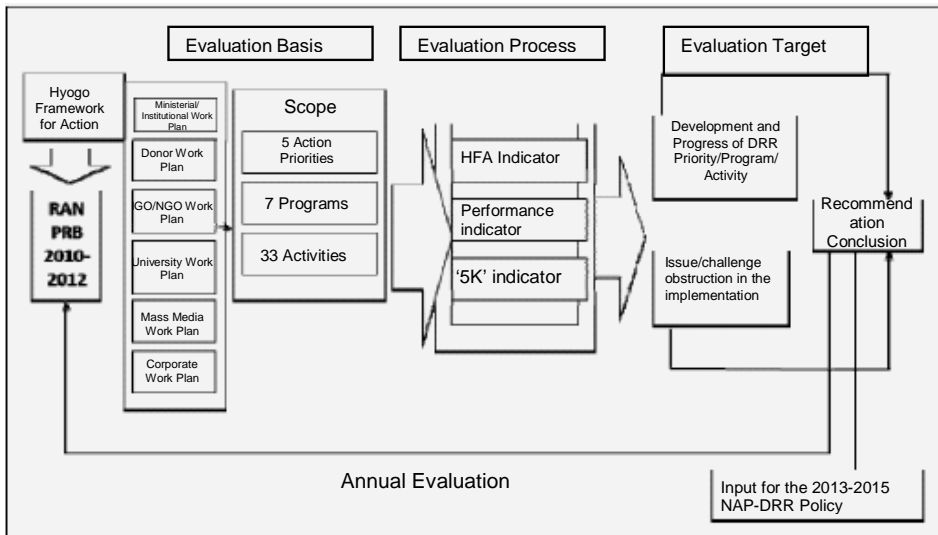


Figure 8.1 The Logical Framework for the Monitoring and Evaluation of NAP-DRR

8.2.2 The Scope of Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the monitoring and evaluation of NAP-DRR comprises a scope based on the action priorities set forth in the HFA, programs and activities based on laws and regulation related to Disaster Management.

- (1) **Priority Group**
 Referred to as priority group is the five action priorities set forth in the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 on the Development of State and Community Resilience to Disaster.
- (2) **Programs**
 The programs included in the matrix of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 are the programs set out in Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management and Government Regulation Number 21/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management.

- (3) **Activities**
The activities included in the matrix of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 are also the activities set out in Law Number 24/ 2007 on Disaster Management and Government Regulation Number 21/ 2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management.

8.2.3 Data and Information Collection Techniques

Several techniques for collecting data and information, either primary or secondary data, in the implementation of monitoring and evaluation on the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 are described as follows:

- (1) **Review of the planning documents**, among other things the plans of ministries/agencies, the international community, Non-governmental Organization/International Non-Governmental Organization (NGO/INGO), universities, the mass media and private sector;
- (2) **Review of regulations** related to disaster risk reduction policies, programs, and activities in Indonesia issued by the relevant parties;
- (3) **Review of reports** of the stakeholders related to the implementation of disaster risk reduction programs and activities in Indonesia. Various forms of reports or publications used as sources of review include annual reports of institutions, books, magazines, newsletters, comics, etc.
- (4) **Consultation** with the relevant stakeholders through comprehensive and in-depth structured dialogues and interviews by using instruments formulated and designed in accordance with the objectives and purposes of the consultation;
- (5) **Coordination meetings/forums** through various meetings with the stakeholders implementing disaster risk reduction programs and activities with the aim at obtaining information on the progress made, problems, obstacles, impediments and follow-up efforts which must be conducted with regard to the implementation of disaster risk reduction programs and activities;
- (6) **Focus Group Discussion/Workshop** in the context of comprehensively discussing and reviewing the implementation of

disaster risk reduction in Indonesia in a forum. This FGD or Workshop activity is carried out for obtaining feedback on the implementation of policies contained in the NAP-DRR documents;

- (7) **Observation** meaning direct on-site visit and observation of the implementation of activities related to disaster risk reduction. Through this process, real on-site information will be obtained. As the outcome, a description of the implementation with regard to the progress of activity implementation and various problems in implementation is obtained;
- (8) **Survey** meaning a quantitative approach in collecting data and information related to the implementation of disaster risk reduction activities. The sampling technique as well as various procedures in the implementation will be adjusted to the characteristics of the survey to be conducted.

8.2.4 Timeframe

The implementation of monitoring and evaluation on NAP-DRR refers to the procedures and authorities of each related agency. The applicable general procedures are as follows:

- (1) The leadership of each government and non-governmental institution submits the report on the results of evaluation of the implementation of NAP-DRR to the head of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and the Minister of National Development Planning by no later than two months after the end of the current year ;
- (2) The Head of BNPB and the Minister of National Development Planning conduct evaluation of the implementation of NAP-DRR in the previous period based on the reports on the outcome of evaluation of the NAP-DRR implementation;
- (3) The Head of BNPB and the Minister of National Development Planning use the outcome of the evaluation on NAP-DRR for the preparation of the subsequent draft NAP-DRR;
- (4) The implementation of NAP-DRR is evaluated at least once in a year;

- (5) The evaluation is conducted based on the resources used and output performance indicators and targets for main activities; and/or outcome performance indicators and program targets;
- (6) The evaluation is conducted in a systematical, objective and transparent manner.

8.3 EVALUATION INDICATORS

In the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation, various indicators in this NAP-DRR will be combined. There are three indicator groups which can be used in monitoring and evaluation activities, namely indicators based on HFA priority actions, performance indicators of the implementation of disaster risk reduction and indicators based on the consistency, coordination, consultation, capacity and sustainability (5K).

The three indicator groups are complementary and they are supporting each other. HFA Indicators emphasize the assessment of outcome, 5K Indicators put more emphasis on the process, while performance indicators put more emphasis on the outputs. They are implemented gradually in accordance with the phase. Therefore, the outcome of the monitoring and evaluation of NAP-DRR can be obtained from a more comprehensive and integrated analysis. The monitoring and evaluation analysis unit is conducted up to the activity level in accordance with the elucidation of Law Number 24/2007 which includes 33 activities classified into seven programs and five HFA priority actions.

8.3.1 Indicators of Priority Programs based on HFA

The outcome of the indicators based on HFA Priority Actions can be used as a tool of analysis for a closer observation of five priorities in NAP-DRR documents. The detail is provided in Table 8.1

Table 8.1. Indicators for HFA Priority Actions

No	PRIORITY ACTION	INDICATORS
1	Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels 2. Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels 3. Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels 4. A national multisectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.
2	Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors 2. Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities. 3. Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities 4. National and local risk assessments take account of regional/transboundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.
3	Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc) 2. School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices 3. Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened 4. Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities

No	PRIORITY ACTION	INDICATORS
4.	Reduce the underlying risk factors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change 2. Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk 3. Economic and productive sectoral policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities 4. Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes 5. Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes 6. Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure
5	Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place 2. Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes 3. Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required 4. Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

8.3.2 The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 Implementation Performance Indicator

In understanding and assess the success level and progress of the implementation of the disaster risk reduction policies set forth in this action plan document, a performance indicator is formulated and designed. This performance indicator is prepared for obtaining the description of the implementation up to the level of activity conducted by the relevant agency. The grouping of performance indicators is adjusted to the scope of the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012. The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 performance indicators for the implementation of each activity are based on the NAP-DRR matrix for each of the relevant implementing agencies.

8.3.3 NAP-DRR Implementation Indicators Based on 5K

In evaluating the implementation of disaster risk reduction from a broader perspective, indicators which are based on '5K' aspects, namely consistency, coordination, consultation, capacity and sustainability, are used. 5K indicators may improve the implementation of disaster risk reduction policies as set forth in this NAP-DRR document. More concrete condition and situation with regard to the implementation of the NAP-DRR document will be obtained through this evaluation.

The descriptions of the indicators of the implementation of NAP-DRR based on 5K aspects are as follows:

- (1) **Consistency** of the implementation of disaster risk reduction policies from the aspects of priority actions, programs, and activities by referring to the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 document;
- (2) **Coordination** among governmental and non-governmental organization which can lead to synchronization and harmonization in the planning, implementation and budgeting;
- (3) **Consultancy** conducted in the context of collecting various inputs, suggestions, and criticisms from the beneficiary communities as a participatory effort in the implementation of disaster risk reduction policies;

- (4) **Capacity** of the institutions implementing the disaster risk reduction policy, governmental and non-governmental organization from planning, implementation, funding, personnel, and disaster risk reduction control aspects;
- (5) **Sustainability** in the context of development policies related to disaster risk reduction, either in medium or long terms.

Based on the description of the five evaluation aspects, several evaluation indicators used as guidelines in conducting assessment on the implementation of NAP-DRR policy are formulated, the details are presented in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2. Evaluation of NAP-DRR based on the 5K Aspects

EVALUATION ASPECTS	INDICATORS
CONSISTENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existence of consistency between the planning in the NAP-DRR and the implementation conducted by government and non-government organizations. 2. The quantity of activities set forth in the planning of government and non-government organizations. 3. Conformity between planning in the NAP-DRR and implementation by each disaster risk reduction implementing institution.
COORDINATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The realization of a better and more focused planning coordination among various disaster risk reduction implementing institutions involved in NAP-DRR policy. 2. The realization of a better and more concrete budgeting coordination among disaster risk reduction implementing institutions. 3. The realization of a more synchronized and more harmonious implementation coordination level among various disaster risk reduction implementing institutions.

EVALUATION ASPECTS	INDICATORS
CONSULTANCY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existence of community participation through submission of inputs, suggestions, criticisms and complaints on the implementation of policies set forth in NAP-DRR by various implementing institution. 2. The existence of communication and information media for the community for submitting their aspirations in the context of supervising and improving the implementation of NAP-DRR policies. 3. The availability and facility of access to public information through electronic and printed media, website and the internet, and post office box for community complaints in the context of improving the dissemination of policy implementation in NAP-DRR.
CAPACITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The realization of adequate capacity of implementing institution in implementing NAP-DRR policy. 2. The realization of human resources capacity related to the personnel involved in the implementation process of the disaster risk reduction activity. 3. The availability of adequate funding capacity to fund the disaster risk reduction activity. 4. The existence of various funding resources and supporting each other among the institution implementing NAP-DRR activity. 5. The availability of disaster risk reduction implementers' capacity in the matters of controlling and supervision.
Sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The arrangement of various disaster risk reduction policies, both in the medium and long term. 2. The creation of program and activity exit strategy for the implementers of disaster risk reduction policies. 3. The formulation of various policy inputs in the context of the preparation of NAP-DRR for the subsequent period.

8.4 IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES AND DIVISION OF ROLES

The implementer of the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of NAP-DRR is to be carried out by agencies responsible for Disaster Management and the national development plan. The following is a general description of the NAP-DRR monitoring and evaluation implementer:

- (1). Monitoring and evaluation of the organization of DRR are conducted by the steering and technical committee of BNPB by involving the national development planning agency;
- (2). The leadership of each related government and non-government institution conducts evaluation of the implementation of NAP-DRR in order to obtain information on the achievement of the targeted resources deployed, indicators and targets of output performance for each action priority, program, and activity. Such evaluation result is used to assess the achievement of indicators and target outcome.

Monitoring and evaluation involve the parties conducting NAP-DRR activities. Whereas the parties involved in this action plan are ministries/institutions, regional governments, international community, national and international NGOs, universities, the mass media and private sectors. Those various institutions are then categorized into government and non-government institutions. In principle, the role of government agencies is to provide policy directions and strategies in the implementation of disaster risk reduction. In addition, government institutions can also provide the legal umbrella with regard to the implementation of this activity. Meanwhile, non-government organizations can contribute to the implementation of disaster risk reduction policies by providing inputs for the improvement of the directions and strategies in the formulation of the subsequent policies.



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М. КОЛОДА Д. М. С. 4

В. И. Р. К. Н. * * * * * (К. КОЛОДА Д. М. С. 4)



Chapter 9

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the NAP-DRR 2006-2009 has now been completed. There are a great number of benefits obtained from this NAP-DRR, though improvements still need to be made. This is reflected in the disaster management activities implemented in the last five years which oriented to emergency response and rehabilitation-reconstruction with minimum effort on disaster risk reduction. In fact, the shift of paradigm towards disaster risk reduction from emergency response and rehabilitation-reconstruction activities in disaster management has been running quite well. However, the momentum must be maintained in order to ensure the more conducive implementation.

The stipulation of Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management and Law Number 26/ 2007 on Spatial Planning provides robust support for DRR activities, considering that there is a strong relationship between spatial planning and the magnitude of disaster risk.

In line with the above, with the aims at optimizing a better disaster management implementation with orientation on disaster risk reduction and simultaneously reducing disaster risks, it is deemed necessary to formulate a new NAP-DRR which covers a period of three years from 2010 to 2012 as the elaboration of the implementation of the 2010-2014 National Disaster Management Plan (Renas PB). The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 is formulated as a continuation of the NAP-DRR 2006-2009 which has been implemented and as the mandate of Government Regulation Number 21/2008 concerning the implementation of Disaster Management. At the regional level, provinces and regencies/municipalities vulnerable to disaster need to formulate RAP-DRR in order to ensure the effective implementation of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012.

In the course of implementation, this NAP-DRR needs to be elaborated in the form of annual plans detailing the NAP-DRR 2010 2012 matrix. These annual plans will be part of the Governments Work Plan (RKP) as reference for the implementation of the State Revenues and Expenditures Budget (APBN).

The participation of all parties related to DRR is of great significance, starting from planning, fund provision, and most importantly implementation. In so doing, the idea of considering DRR as an investment, and emergency response and rehabilitation-reconstruction as cost will become really realizable. In turn, the risk of disaster incidence can be reduced significantly.

BRIEF FACTS

There are 2 (two) aspects serving as the basis for the formulation of the NAP-DRR 2010-2012. Firstly, it is intended to maintain the government's consistency and commitments as mandated by Law Number 24/2007. Secondly, it is formulated in line with the shift of paradigm in disaster response in Indonesia. The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 serves as a basis for the implementation of DRR activities as the elaboration of the National Disaster management Plan. This document is an action plan for disaster risk reduction which has been integrated and synergized with other development planning documents, such as spatial planning, climate change management program, poverty reduction, and other national programs.

The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 Book was prepared during the period August to December 2009 with various activities, including FGD, data collection, as well as regional and national public consultations.

At the initial phase, the team held Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with Ministries/Agencies for collecting inputs regarding DRR-related programs and activities at each Ministries/Agencies. Subsequently, the team established coordination and disseminated information to three groups of disaster risk reduction stakeholders, namely: (1) The National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) and the National Disaster Agency for management (BNPB) for the group of ministries/agencies; (2) UNDP for the group of international community, joining together in the convergence group and UNTWG; and (3) Planas for the group of non-governmental organizations and the Red Cross.

Further, the team organized public consultations in 7 cities, namely Surakarta, Surabaya, Makassar, Palembang, Banjarmasin, Kupang, and Medan. Such regional public consultations were conducted by considering their vulnerability and hazard levels. These public consultations were concluded with a national public consultation, in which all stakeholders, including ministries/agencies, regional governments, donors and other non-governmental organizations, were brought together.

The NAP-DRR 2010-2012 has been prepared with facilitation from the UNDP under the coordination of Ir. Kristanto Sinandang and the World Bank under coordination of Dr. Iwan Gunawan. The National Development

Planning Agency, under the coordination of Dr. Suprayoga Hadi-Director for Special Areas and Disadvantaged Regions, and the National Disaster Agency for Management, under the coordination of Ir. Sugeng Triutomo, DESS, Deputy for Disaster Risk Preparedness and Reduction, played the role as the parties-in-charge at the government level. At the implementation level, the NAP-DRR 2010-2012 formulation team comprised of Prof. Dr. Ikhwanuddin Mawardi (coordinator), Ir. Kuswiyanto, M.Si., Ir. Siti Agustini, Dra. Hening Parlan, Ir. Dian Verdiana, Ir. Doddy Virgo Sinaga, Sugiantoro, S.T., and Ir. Khairullah. In addition, the PSB-IPB under the coordination of Dr. Euis Sunarti and the PMB-ITB under the coordination of Dr. Wayan Sengara provided assistance for the completion of Chapter 2 and disaster risk maps.

Attachment 1

**LIST OF REGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES WITH
EXTREMELY HIGH RISK AND HIGH RISK OF
DISASTER HAZARDS**

Table L1.1. List of Regencies/Municipalities with Extremely High Risk of Earthquake.

No	Province	Regency
1	Lampung	Tanggamus
2	North Sumatra	Mandailing Natal
3	West Sumatra	Agam
4	West Sumatra	Padang Pariaman
5	West Sumatra	Pesisir Selatan
6	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Municipality
7	West Sumatra	Padang Municipality
8	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Besar
9	Lampung	Bandar Lampung Municipality
10	North Sumatra	Nias Selatan
11	North Sumatra	Nias
12	West Sumatra	Pasaman Barat
13	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Utara
14	Papua	Jayapura Municipality
15	Lampung	Lampung Barat
16	West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Barat
17	Lampung	Lampung Selatan
18	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Pidie
19	Banten	Pandeglang
20	West Java	Bogor
21	North Sumatra	Tapanuli Utara
22	North Sulawesi	Manado Municipality
23	North Sulawesi	Minahasa
24	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Banda Aceh Municipality
25	East Java	Blitar
26	West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Tengah
27	Bali	Badung
28	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Selatan
29	West Java	Sukabumi
30	South Sumatra	Oku Selatan
31	North Sulawesi	Minahasa Selatan
32	East Java	Banyuwangi
33	Central Sulawesi	Banggai
34	Central Sulawesi	Donggala

35	Maluku	Ambon Municipality
36	Gorontalo	Gorontalo
37	East Nusa Tenggara	Kupang
38	West Java	Bandung Municipality
39	East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Barat Daya
40	Central Sulawesi	Parigi Moutong
41	West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Timur
42	East Nusa Tenggara	Timor Tengah Selatan

Table L1.2. List of Regencies/Municipalities with High Risk of Earthquake.

No	Province	Regency
1	West Sumatra	Tanah Datar
2	Bengkulu	Seluma
3	East Java	Jember
4	Banten	Serang
5	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Barat
6	West Java	Garut
7	West Sumatra	Solok
8	West Java	Cianjur
9	West Java	Bandung
10	West Papua	Manokwari
11	East Java	Malang
12	Bali	Denpasar Municipality
13	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Nagan Raya
14	North Sulawesi	Bolaang Mongondow
15	North Sumatra	Dairi
16	Banten	Tangerang
17	West Java	Bandung Barat
18	West Nusa Tenggara	Mataram Municipality
19	East Nusa Tenggara	Kupang Municipality
20	North Sumatra	Tapanuli Tengah
21	North Sumatra	Padang Sidempuan
22	West Sumatra	Bukit Tinggi Municipality
23	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Selatan
24	East Java	Trenggalek
25	West Nusa Tenggara	Bima

No	Province	Regency
26	West Sumatra	Pasaman
27	North Sumatra	Tapanuli Selatan
28	North Sulawesi	Bitung Municipality
29	Central Sulawesi	Toli Toli
30	East Java	Tulungagung
31	North Sulawesi	Minahasa Tenggara
32	North Sumatra	Karo
33	North Sumatra	Sibolga Municipality
34	Jambi	Kerinci
35	West Java	Tasikmalaya
36	East Nusa Tenggara	Belu
37	Bali	Buleleng
38	Central Java	Wonogiri
39	Bali	Gianyar
40	Central Java	Cilacap
41	East Nusa Tenggara	Sikka
42	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Pidie Jaya
43	Bengkulu	Muko-muko
44	Papua	Jayapura
45	East Java	Lumajang
46	East Java	Situbondo
47	East Nusa Tenggara	Ende
48	West Java	Ciamis
49	Banten	Lebak
50	West Nusa Tenggara	Sumbawa
51	Central Sulawesi	Palu Municipality
52	East Java	Probolinggo
53	West Sumatra	Pariaman Municipality
54	Papua	Biak Numfor
55	Bali	Karang Asem
56	Bengkulu	Rejang Lebong
57	Bali	Jembrana
58	Bali	Tabanan
59	North Sulawesi	Minahasa Utara
60	Central Sulawesi	Banggai Kepulauan
61	South Sumatra	Lahat

Attachment 1.
LIST OF REGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES WITH EXTREMELY
HIGH RISK AND HIGH RISK OF DISASTER HAZARDS

No	Province	Regency
62	Lampung	Lampung Utara
63	Central Sulawesi	Morowali
64	East Nusa Tenggara	Manggarai
65	West Sumatra	Lima Puluh Koto
66	South Sumatra	Empat Lawang
67	West Nusa Tenggara	Sumbawa Barat
68	North Sumatra	Humbang H
69	Bengkulu	Kaur
70	East Nusa Tenggara	Flores Timur
71	Maluku	Maluku Tengah
72	West Sumatra	Padang Panjang Municipality
73	West Java	Cimahi Municipality
74	DIY (Yogyakarta Special Province)	Kulon Progo
75	North Sulawesi	Kepulauan Talaud
76	East Java	Pacitan
77	East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Timur
78	West Nusa Tenggara	Dompu
79	East Java	Ponorogo
80	DKI Jakarta	West Jakarta Municipality
81	West Java	Sukabumi Municipality
82	Papua	Sarmi
83	Bengkulu	Kepahiang
84	DIY (Yogyakarta Special Province)	Gunung Kidul
85	Banten	Cilegon Municipality
86	West Java	Karawang
87	East Java	Pasuruan
88	East Nusa Tenggara	Timor Tengah Utara
89	East Java	Kediri
90	Central Sulawesi	Poso
91	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Sabang Municipality
92	North Sumatra	Langkat
93	Bali	Klungkung
94	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Tengah
95	DKI Jakarta	North Jakarta Municipality
96	DIY (Yogyakarta Special Province)	Bantul
97	East Nusa Tenggara	Ngada

No	Province	Regency
98	Central Java	Kebumen
99	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Barat Daya
100	East Java	Surabaya Municipality
101	West Sumatra	Kep. Mentawai
102	East Java	Malang Municipality
103	Papua	Waropen
104	East Java	Sidoarjo
105	West Sumatra	Solok Municipality
106	South Sulawesi	Luwu Timur
107	Gorontalo	Boalemo
108	Lampung	Lampung Tengah
109	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Bireun
110	East Nusa Tenggara	Manggarai Barat
111	West Java	Bekasi
112	Banten	Tangerang Municipality
113	East Nusa Tenggara	Rote Ndao
114	West Java	Bogor Municipality
115	Central Java	Purworejo
116	Papua	Yapen Waropen
117	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Simeuleu
118	East Java	Sumenep
119	East Nusa Tenggara	Negekeo
120	North Maluku	Tidore
121	Lampung	Lampung Timur
122	DKI Jakarta	East Jakarta Municipality
123	West Java	Purwakarta
124	East Java	Nganjuk
125	Papua	Keerom
126	West Nusa Tenggara	Bima Municipality
127	East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Tengah
128	North Sumatra	Samosir
129	East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Barat
130	West Java	Depok Municipality
131	East Java	Mojokerto
132	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Jaya
133	Central Sulawesi	Buol

Attachment 1.
 LIST OF REGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES WITH EXTREMELY
 HIGH RISK AND HIGH RISK OF DISASTER HAZARDS

No	Province	Regency
134	Central Sulawesi	Tojo Una-Una
135	Papua	Supiori
136	North Sumatra	Deli Serdang
137	DKI Jakarta	South Jakarta Municipality
138	North Sulawesi	Kepulauan Sangihe
139	Bengkulu	Lebong
140	Central Java	Banyumas
141	North Sulawesi	Kepulauan Sitaro
142	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Singkil
143	West Java	Bekasi Municipality
144	South Sumatra	Pagar Alam Municipality
145	East Java	Bondowoso
146	West Papua	Sorong Municipality
147	North Sumatra	Simalungun
148	West Java	Tasikmalaya Municipality
149	Gorontalo	Gorontalo Municipality
150	North Maluku	Kepulauan Sula
151	West Papua	Raja Ampat

Table L1.3. List of Regencies/Municipalities with High Risk of Earthquake

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Banda Aceh Municipality
2	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Municipality
3	West Nusa Tenggara	Mataram Municipality
4	North Maluku	Tidore
5	West Sumatra	Padang Municipality
6	DIY (Yogyakarta Special Province)	Bantul
7	Bali	Badung
8	Bali	Gianyar
9	Bali	Denpasar Municipality
10	East Nusa Tenggara	Kupang Municipality
11	North Sulawesi	Manado Municipality
12	Maluku	Ambon Municipality
13	North Maluku	Tidore Municipality

Table L1.4. List of Regencies/Municipalities with High Risk of Tsunami

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Lhoksumawe Municipality
2	West Sumatra	Pariaman Municipality
3	Lampung	Bandar Lampung Municipality
4	West Java	Sukabumi
5	West Java	Cianjur
6	West Java	Garut
7	West Java	Tasikmalaya
8	West Java	Ciamis
9	Central Java	Cilacap
10	Central Java	Kebumen
11	Central Java	Purworejo
12	Central Java	Wonogiri
13	DIY (Yogyakarta Special Province)	Kulon Progo
14	East Java	Trenggalek
15	East Java	Tulungagung
16	East Java	Blitar
17	East Java	Malang

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
18	East Java	Lumajang
19	East Java	Jember
20	Banten	Cilegon Municipality
21	Bali	Klungkung
22	West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Barat
23	West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Tengah
24	West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Timur
25	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Besar
26	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Pidie
27	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Sabang Municipality
28	North Sumatra	Nias
29	North Sumatra	Nias Selatan
30	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Selatan
31	Lampung	Tanggamus
32	West Nusa Tenggara	Bima
33	West Nusa Tenggara	Bima Municipality
34	East Nusa Tenggara	Ende
35	North Sulawesi	Minahasa
36	North Sulawesi	Kepulauan Sangihe
37	North Sulawesi	Minahasa Utara
38	North Sulawesi	Kepulauan Sitaro
39	North Sulawesi	Minahasa Tenggara
40	North Sulawesi	Bitung Municipality
41	South Sulawesi	Selayar
42	South Sulawesi	Bulukumba
43	South Sulawesi	Jenepono
44	Banten	Serang
45	Central Sulawesi	Palu Municipality

Table L1.5. List of Regencies/Municipalities with Extremely High Risk of Volcanic Eruption

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
1	West Java	Garut
2	East Java	Jember
3	East Java	Malang
4	West Java	Bandung

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
5	West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Timur
6	East Java	Banyuwangi
7	West Java	Sukabumi
8	West Java	Tasikmalaya
9	East Java	Lumajang
10	West Java	Bogor
11	East Java	Pasuruan
12	West Nusa Tenggara	Bima
13	West Java	Cianjur
14	East Java	Probolinggo
15	West Java	Majalengka
16	East Java	Kediri
17	Central Java	Brebes
18	West Java	Kuningan
19	Central Java	Kendal
20	Central Java	Magelang
21	Central Java	Wonosobo
22	Central Java	Tegal
23	Central Java	Banyumas
24	Central Java	Semarang
25	West Java	Bandung Barat
26	Central Java	Pemalang
27	Central Java	Temanggung
28	East Java	Blitar
29	Central Java	Boyolali
30	Central Java	Klaten
31	East Java	Nganjuk
32	East Java	Bondowoso
33	Central Java	Batang
34	East Java	Mojokerto
35	Banten	Pandeglang
36	Central Java	Purbalingga
37	Lampung	Tanggamus
38	East Nusa Tenggara	Manggarai
39	Bali	Karang Asem
40	Central Java	Banjarnegara
41	North Sumatra	Mandailing Natal

Table L1.6. List of Regencies/Municipalities with High Risk of Volcanic Eruption

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
1	Banten	Serang
2	North Sumatra	Karo
3	East Nusa Tenggara	Ende
4	West Sumatra	Pasaman Barat
5	Lampung	Lampung Selatan
6	East Nusa Tenggara	Sikka
7	West Sumatra	Agam
8	West Sumatra	Solok
9	DIY (Yogyakarta Special Province)	Sleman
10	East Java	Ponorogo
11	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Utara
12	North Sumatra	Tapanuli Utara
13	East Java	Magetan
14	South Sumatra	Musi Rawas
15	East Nusa Tenggara	Manggarai Barat
16	West Sumatra	Tanah Datar
17	Central Java	Karanganyar
18	North Sulawesi	Minahasa Selatan
19	East Java	Madiun
20	Bengkulu	Rejang Lebong
21	South Sumatra	Muara Enim
22	North Sulawesi	Minahasa
23	East Nusa Tenggara	Ngada
24	Lampung	Lampung Barat
25	East Nusa Tenggara	Negekeo
26	North Sulawesi	Bolaang Mongondow
27	East Nusa Tenggara	Flores Timur
28	North Sulawesi	Bitung Municipality
29	South Sumatra	Lahat
30	North Sumatra	Tapanuli Selatan
31	Aceh Darussalam	Bener Meriah
32	Maluku	Maluku Tengah
33	Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Besar
34	Jambi	Merangin

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
35	Jambi	Kerinci
36	North Sumatra	Padang Sidempuan
37	Bali	Bangli
38	North Sulawesi	Minahasa Utara
39	Bengkulu	Kepahiang
40	North Sulawesi	Tomohon Municipality

Table L1.7. List of Regencies/Municipalities with Extremely High Risk of Drought

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
1	Bangka Belitung	Pangkal Pinang Municipality
2	Bangka Belitung	Bangka Tengah
3	Banten	Pandeglang
4	Banten	Cilegon Municipality
5	Banten	Serang
6	Banten	Tangerang Municipality
7	Banten	Tangerang
8	DKI Jakarta	North Jakarta Municipality
9	DKI Jakarta	East Jakarta Municipality
10	DKI Jakarta	Central Jakarta Municipality
11	DKI Jakarta	West Jakarta Municipality
12	Jambi	Jambi Municipality
13	West Java	Karawang
14	West Java	Bandung Municipality
15	West Java	Bekasi
16	West Java	Bandung Barat
17	West Java	Bandung
18	West Java	Subang
19	West Java	Cimahi Municipality
20	West Java	Cirebon
21	West Java	Depok Municipality
22	West Java	Bekasi Municipality
23	West Java	Purwakarta
24	West Java	Sukabumi Municipality
25	West Java	Sukabumi
26	West Java	Tasikmalaya Municipality

Attachment 1.
 LIST OF REGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES WITH EXTREMELY
 HIGH RISK AND HIGH RISK OF DISASTER HAZARDS

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
27	West Java	Bogor Municipality
28	Central Java	Tegal
29	Central Java	Pekalongan Municipality
30	Central Java	Sragen
31	Central Java	Temanggung
32	Central Java	Surakarta Municipality
33	Central Java	Grobogan
34	Central Java	Pati
35	Central Java	Pemalang
36	Central Java	Boyolali
37	Central Java	Karanganyar
38	Central Java	Blora
39	Central Java	Kudus
40	Central Java	Rembang
41	Central Java	Tegal Municipality
42	Central Java	Semarang
43	Central Java	Semarang Municipality
44	Central Java	Brebes
45	Central Java	Magelang
46	Central Java	Pekalongan
47	Central Java	Salatiga Municipality
48	Central Java	Kendal
49	Central Java	Sukoharjo
50	Central Java	Jepara
51	Central Java	Demak
52	Central Java	Klaten
53	East Java	Madiun Municipality
54	East Java	Magetan
55	East Java	Ponorogo
56	East Java	Ngawi
57	East Java	Madiun
58	East Java	Tuban
59	East Java	Tulungagung
60	East Java	Trenggalek
61	East Java	Kediri Municipality
62	East Java	Bojonegoro

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
63	East Java	Malang Municipality
64	East Java	Pacitan
65	East Java	Nganjuk
66	East Java	Kediri
67	Central Kalimantan	Waringin Timur Municipality
68	East Kalimantan	Samarinda Municipality
69	East Kalimantan	Bontang Municipality
70	East Kalimantan	Kutai Kartanegara
71	Riau Islands	Tanjung Pinang Municipality
72	Riau Islands	Batam Municipality
73	Riau Islands	Karimun
74	Riau Islands	Bintan
75	Lampung	Lampung Tengah
76	Lampung	Tulangbawang
77	Lampung	Bandar Lampung Municipality
78	Lampung	Lampung Utara
79	Lampung	Way Kanan
80	Lampung	Metro Municipality
81	Riau	Pekan Baru
82	Riau	Indragiri Hilir
83	South Sulawesi	Makassar Municipality
84	West Sumatra	Padang Pariaman
85	South Sumatra	Palembang Municipality
86	South Sumatra	Musi Rawas
87	South Sumatra	Banyuasin
88	South Sumatra	Oku Timur
89	South Sumatra	Musi Banyuasin
90	South Sumatra	Oku Selatan
91	North Sumatra	Sibolga Municipality

Table L1.8. List of Regencies/Municipalities with High Risk of Drought

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
1	West Java	Majalengka
2	Central Java	Banyumas
3	East Kalimantan	Balikpapan Municipality

Attachment 1.
LIST OF REGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES WITH EXTREMELY
HIGH RISK AND HIGH RISK OF DISASTER HAZARDS

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
4	Central Java	Cilacap
5	Central Java	Purworejo
6	Central Java	Batang
7	West Sumatra	Padang Municipality
8	West Java	Bogor
9	South Kalimantan	Tabalong
10	Bangka Belitung	Belitung Timur
11	West Sulawesi	Polewali Mandar
12	Central Java	Kebumen
13	Central Java	Wonogiri
14	Central Java	Wonosobo
15	Central Kalimantan	Waringin Barat Municipality
16	Bangka Belitung	Bangka
17	West Kalimantan	Pontianak Municipality
18	Riau	Siak
19	West Java	Cirebon Municipality
20	East Java	Sumenep
21	Lampung	Lampung Selatan
22	South Kalimantan	Hulu Sei Tengah
23	Lampung	Lampung Timur
24	Riau	Pelalawan
25	West Java	Sumedang
26	West Java	Tasikmalaya
27	West Java	Banjar Municipality
28	Central Java	Purbalingga
29	West Java	Cianjur
30	East Kalimantan	Tarakan Municipality
31	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Utara
32	West Sumatra	Payakumbuh Municipality
33	West Papua	Sorong Municipality
34	Central Java	Banjarnegara
35	Jambi	Tanjung Jabung Barat
36	East Kalimantan	Kutai Timur
37	DKI Jakarta	South Jakarta Municipality
38	Bangka Belitung	Bangka Barat
39	East Java	Pasuruan

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
40	East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Barat Daya
41	South Sumatra	Muara Enim
42	North Sulawesi	Manado Municipality
43	South Kalimantan	Tanah Laut
44	Lampung	Tanggamus
45	North Maluku	Tidore
46	West Sumatra	Agam
47	West Kalimantan	Ketapang
48	Central Java	Magelang Municipality
49	East Java	Pamekasan
50	East Java	Probolinggo
51	South Kalimantan	Baru Municipality
52	West Sumatra	Bukit Tinggi Municipality
53	South Sulawesi	Pangkajene Kepulauan
54	West Java	Garut
55	Jambi	Bungo
56	Bangka Belitung	Belitung
57	South Sumatra	Lubuk Linggau Municipality
58	DIY (Yogyakarta Special Province)	Sleman
59	South Sumatra	Ogan Komering Ulu
60	West Sumatra	Pariaman Municipality
61	East Java	Jombang
62	Jambi	Muaro Jambi
63	Riau	Bengkalis
64	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Municipality
65	East Java	Blitar Municipality
66	North Sumatra	Nias Selatan
67	West Java	Kuningan
68	West Sulawesi	Mamuju
69	West Sumatra	Lima Puluh Koto
70	Jambi	Tanjung Jabung Timur
71	West Sumatra	Solok Municipality
72	Bali	Denpasar Municipality
73	South Sulawesi	Takalar
74	South Sumatra	Lahat
75	North Sumatra	Tapanuli Tengah

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
76	South Sulawesi	Pinrang
77	Jambi	Sarolangun
78	East Java	Lumajang
79	DIY (Yogyakarta Special Province)	Kulon Progo
80	Riau Islands	Lingga
81	East Kalimantan	Penajem Paser Utara
82	West Sumatra	Tanah Datar
83	Bali	Gianyar
84	East Java	Mojokerto
85	North Maluku	Halmahera Barat
86	East Java	Probolinggo Municipality
87	East Nusa Tenggara	Manggarai Barat
88	West Sulawesi	Majene
89	East Java	Malang
90	West Kalimantan	Singkawang Municipality
91	South Sulawesi	Luwu

Table L1.9. List of Regencies/Municipalities with Extremely High Risk of Flood

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
1	Banten	Tangerang Municipality
2	DKI Jakarta	North Jakarta Municipality
3	DKI Jakarta	West Jakarta Municipality
4	Jambi	Jambi Municipality
5	West Java	Indramayu
6	West Java	Bekasi
7	West Java	Majalengka
8	West Java	Karawang
9	Central Java	Semarang Municipality
10	Central Java	Demak
11	Central Java	Tegal Municipality
12	Central Java	Surakarta Municipality
13	East Java	Kediri Municipality
14	East Java	Malang Municipality
15	East Java	Surabaya Municipality
16	East Java	Gresik

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
17	East Java	Mojokerto Municipality
18	East Java	Sidoarjo
19	East Java	Mojokerto
20	East Java	Jombang
21	East Java	Nganjuk
22	East Java	Tulungagung
23	East Java	Tuban
24	East Java	Blitar
25	East Java	Lamongan
26	East Java	Bojonegoro
27	East Java	Kediri
28	East Java	Pasuruan Municipality
29	East Java	Madiun Municipality
30	East Java	Bangkalan
31	West Kalimantan	Sambas
32	West Kalimantan	Singkawang Municipality
33	West Kalimantan	Pontianak
34	West Kalimantan	Ketapang
35	West Kalimantan	Pontianak Municipality
36	West Kalimantan	Bengkayang
37	West Kalimantan	Sanggau
38	South Kalimantan	Banjar Municipalitymasin
39	South Kalimantan	Tanah Laut
40	South Kalimantan	Barito Kuala
41	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Banda Aceh Municipality
42	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Utara
43	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Timur
44	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Lhoksumawe Municipality
45	East Nusa Tenggara	Belu
46	East Nusa Tenggara	Timor Tengah Utara
47	Papua	Boven Digoel
48	Papua	Merauke
49	Papua	Mimika
50	Riau	Pekan Baru
51	Riau	Siak
52	Riau	Kampar

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
53	Bali	Badung
54	South Sulawesi	Makassar Municipality
55	South Sulawesi	Takalar
56	South Sulawesi	Pangkajene Kepulauan
57	South Sulawesi	Wajo
58	South Sulawesi	Luwu Timur
59	South Sulawesi	Palopo Municipality
60	South Sulawesi	Soppeng
61	South Sulawesi	Pinrang
62	South Sulawesi	Sidenreng Rappang
63	North Sumatra	Tebing Tinggi Municipality
64	North Sumatra	Deli Serdang
65	North Sumatra	Medan Municipality
66	North Sumatra	Serdang Bedagai
67	North Sumatra	Batubara
68	North Sumatra	Langkat
69	North Sumatra	Asahan
70	North Sumatra	Labuhan Batu

Table L1.10. List of Regencies/Municipalities with High Risk of Flood

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
1	Papua	Nabire
2	Jambi	Muaro Jambi
3	South Sulawesi	Maros
4	East Java	Lumajang
5	Lampung	Tulangbawang
6	East Java	Malang
7	Central Java	Cilacap
8	Central Java	Purworejo
9	South Kalimantan	Banjar Municipality Baru
10	North Sumatra	Tapanuli Selatan
11	West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Barat
12	Central Java	Kendal
13	West Kalimantan	Sekadau
14	South Sulawesi	Gowa
15	South Sulawesi	Luwu

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
16	North Sumatra	Tanjung Balai Municipality
17	Riau	Pelalawan
18	Lampung	Lampung Tengah
19	North Sumatra	Tapanuli Utara
20	South Sumatra	Palembang Municipality
21	West Sumatra	Pasaman Barat
22	West Java	Banjar Municipality
23	East Nusa Tenggara	Kupang
24	Banten	Tangerang
25	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Municipality
26	West Java	Sumedang
27	North Sumatra	Toba Samosir
28	Central Kalimantan	Waringin Timur Municipality
29	West Papua	Sorong
30	Papua	Waropen
31	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Tamiang
32	West Java	Bekasi Municipality
33	Southeast Sulawesi	Baubau Municipality
34	Jambi	Batanghari
35	South Sulawesi	Bone
36	West Kalimantan	Sintang
37	East Nusa Tenggara	Negekeo
38	Jambi	Tanjung Jabung Barat
39	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Bireun
40	West Papua	Sorong Municipality
41	South Kalimantan	Hulu Sei Selatan
42	East Kalimantan	Tarakan Municipality
43	Riau	Rokan Hulu
44	South Sumatra	Prabumulih Municipality
45	South Kalimantan	Tapin
46	West Java	Ciamis
47	DIY (Yogyakarta Special Province)	Kulon Progo
48	West Sumatra	Payakumbuh Municipality
49	Jambi	Tanjung Jabung Timur
50	Central Java	Kebumen
51	Maluku	Maluku Tenggara Barat

Attachment 1.
LIST OF REGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES WITH EXTREMELY
HIGH RISK AND HIGH RISK OF DISASTER HAZARDS

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
52	Papua	Biak Numfor
53	Riau Islands	Karimun
54	East Java	Situbondo
55	West Kalimantan	Landak
56	Central Java	Sukoharjo
57	East Nusa Tenggara	Ngada
58	Central Java	Purbalingga
59	South Sumatra	Ogan Ilir
60	East Java	Banyuwangi
61	East Java	Pasuruan
62	Papua	Mappi
63	South Kalimantan	Tanah Bumbu
64	West Java	Subang
65	West Nusa Tenggara	Dompu
66	Banten	Serang
67	South Sumatra	Musi Banyuasin
68	West Kalimantan	Kapuas Hulu
69	Papua	Asmat
70	East Kalimantan	Bulungan
71	Central Java	Sragen
72	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Langsa Municipality
73	Bangka Belitung	Belitung Timur
74	North Sumatra	Mandailing Natal
75	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Besar
76	Riau	Rokan Hilir
77	West Java	Cirebon
78	South Sulawesi	Luwu Utara
79	Central Java	Grobogan
80	South Sumatra	Musi Rawas
81	West Nusa Tenggara	Bima
82	East Kalimantan	Samarinda Municipality
83	Central Kalimantan	Sukamara
84	Southeast Sulawesi	Buton Utara
85	Central Kalimantan	Waringin Barat Municipality
86	South Sulawesi	Enrekang
87	West Nusa Tenggara	Mataram Municipality

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
88	West Sumatra	Sawahlunto Municipality
89	South Kalimantan	Banjar
90	East Nusa Tenggara	Timor Tengah Selatan
91	West Kalimantan	Melawi
92	Southeast Sulawesi	Konawe Selatan
93	Bangka Belitung	Belitung
94	West Java	Purwakarta
95	Central Java	Banyumas
96	Bali	Denpasar Municipality
97	South Kalimantan	Hulu Sei Tengah
98	Central Kalimantan	Kapuas
99	Central Kalimantan	Murung Raya
100	Papua	Jayapura Municipality
101	East Java	Ngawi
102	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Nagan Raya
103	West Kalimantan	Kayong Utara
104	East Java	Madiun

Table L1.11. List of Regencies/Municipalities with Extremely High Risk of Soil Movement

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
1	Central Sulawesi	Donggala
2	Central Sulawesi	Parigi Moutong
3	East Nusa Tenggara	Timor Tengah Selatan
4	Central Sulawesi	Palu Municipality
5	Papua	Jayapura Municipality
6	North Sumatra	Nias Selatan
7	East Nusa Tenggara	Ende
8	West Java	Garut
9	West Papua	Manokwari
10	West Papua	Sorong Municipality
11	East Nusa Tenggara	Sikka
12	Central Sulawesi	Poso
13	West Sumatra	Pasaman
14	North Sulawesi	Kotamobagu
15	North Sulawesi	Minahasa

Attachment 1.
 LIST OF REGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES WITH EXTREMELY
 HIGH RISK AND HIGH RISK OF DISASTER HAZARDS

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
16	West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Barat
17	South Sulawesi	Luwu Utara
18	Central Java	Purbalingga
19	West Java	Cianjur
20	West Nusa Tenggara	Bima
21	South Sumatra	Oku Selatan
22	East Nusa Tenggara	Timor Tengah Utara
23	East Nusa Tenggara	Kupang
24	Papua	Yahukimo
25	North Sumatra	Sibolga Municipality
26	East Nusa Tenggara	Manggarai
27	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Tengah
28	West Java	Tasikmalaya
29	South Sulawesi	Tana Toraja
30	Lampung	Tanggamus
31	Bali	Karang Asem
32	Papua	Nabire
33	West Java	Bandung Barat
34	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Pidie Jaya
35	North Sumatra	Humbang Hasundutan
36	West Papua	Teluk Wondama
37	Papua	Paniai
38	North Sumatra	Dairi
39	Bengkulu	Kepahiang
40	Papua	Yapen Waropen
41	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Besar
42	Papua	Pegunungan Bintang
43	Papua	Keerom
44	West Sumatra	Solok
45	Papua	Jaya Wijaya
46	West Sumatra	Bukit Tinggi Municipality
47	East Nusa Tenggara	Belu
48	South Sulawesi	Sinjai
49	West Sumatra	Lima Puluh Koto
50	West Sulawesi	Polewali Mandar
51	North Sulawesi	Kepulauan Sitaro

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
52	East Nusa Tenggara	Negekeo
53	North Sulawesi	Tomohon Municipality
54	North Sumatra	Toba Samosir
55	Gorontalo	Bone Bolango
56	West Java	Sukabumi
57	East Nusa Tenggara	Ngada
58	Papua	Puncak Jaya
59	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Bener Meriah
60	North Sumatra	Tapanuli Utara
61	North Sumatra	Karo
62	North Maluku	Tidore
63	South Sulawesi	Soppeng
64	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Tenggara
65	East Java	Trenggalek
66	North Sulawesi	Bitung Municipality
67	Southeast Sulawesi	Kolaka Utara
68	West Papua	Sorong
69	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Bireun
70	Gorontalo	Gorontalo
71	North Sulawesi	Bolaang Mongondow
72	Jambi	Kerinci
73	Central Java	Banyumas
74	Central Sulawesi	Tojo Una-Una
75	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Gayo Lues
76	West Nusa Tenggara	Bima Municipality
77	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Utara
78	Lampung	Bandar Lampung Municipality
79	Papua	Jayapura
80	Bali	Buleleng
81	West Sulawesi	Mamasa
82	Southeast Sulawesi	Kendari Municipality
83	West Papua	Kaimana
84	North Sumatra	Pakpak Bharat
85	East Java	Pacitan
86	Central Sulawesi	Banggai
87	North Sulawesi	Bolaang Mongondow Utara

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
88	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Barat Daya
89	West Sulawesi	Majene
90	North Sulawesi	Minahasa Selatan

Table L1.12. List of Regencies/Municipalities with High Risk of Soil Movement

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
1	Central Kalimantan	Murung Raya
2	West Java	Sumedang
3	West Nusa Tenggara	Sumbawa
4	South Sulawesi	Enrekang
5	West Sulawesi	Mamuju
6	Bali	Bangli
7	West Java	Sukabumi Municipality
8	Central Sulawesi	Morowali
9	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Sabang Municipality
10	West Sumatra	Padang Municipality
11	Bengkulu	Kaur
12	West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Timur
13	North Sumatra	Mandailing Natal
14	West Java	Bandung
15	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Timur
16	West Nusa Tenggara	Dompu
17	Central Sulawesi	Banggai Kepulauan
18	Maluku	Buru
19	North Sulawesi	Minahasa Utara
20	East Nusa Tenggara	Flores Timur
21	West Java	Bogor
22	East Nusa Tenggara	Manggarai Barat
23	South Sulawesi	Pinrang
24	Lampung	Lampung Barat
25	East Kalimantan	Malinau
26	Bengkulu	Lebong
27	West Papua	Raja Ampat
28	Central Java	Banjarnegara
29	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Pidie

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
30	North Sumatra	Nias
31	South Sulawesi	Luwu
32	Banten	Lebak
33	West Java	Ciamis
34	West Java	Kuningan
35	North Sumatra	Padang Sidempuan
36	Central Sulawesi	Toli Toli
37	South Sumatra	Empat Lawang
38	Papua	Sarmi
39	Maluku	Maluku Tengah
40	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Nagan Raya
41	Central Java	Pekalongan
42	Southeast Sulawesi	Konawe Utara
43	South Sulawesi	Palopo Municipality
44	East Java	Probolinggo
45	South Sulawesi	Bone
46	Lampung	Lampung Utara
47	North Sumatra	Tapanuli Selatan
48	East Java	Pasuruan
49	Bali	Jembrana
50	Central Sulawesi	Buol
51	Central Java	Wonosobo
52	South Sulawesi	Luwu Timur
53	North Sumatra	Simalungun
54	Papua	Tolikara
55	East Java	Batu Municipality
56	South Sumatra	Lahat
57	East Java	Sumenep
58	Bali	Tabanan
59	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Jaya
60	North Sumatra	Langkat
61	West Sumatra	Kep.Mentawai
62	East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Timur
63	Bengkulu	Rejang Lebong
64	South Sulawesi	Gowa
65	East Kalimantan	Kutai Barat

Attachment 1.
 LIST OF REGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES WITH EXTREMELY
 HIGH RISK AND HIGH RISK OF DISASTER HAZARDS

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY / MUNICIPALITY
66	South Sulawesi	Barru
67	West Sumatra	Agam
68	South Kalimantan	Baru Municipality
69	East Nusa Tenggara	Lembata
70	South Sulawesi	Sidenreng Rappang
71	West Sumatra	Pesisir Selatan
72	South Kalimantan	Tabalong
73	North Maluku	Halmahera Timur
74	Gorontalo	Gorontalo Municipality
75	Lampung	Lampung Selatan
76	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Selatan
77	North Sulawesi	Manado Municipality
78	Gorontalo	Pohuwato
79	East Kalimantan	Kutai Timur
80	West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Tengah
81	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Aceh Selatan
82	North Sumatra	Tapanuli Tengah
83	South Sumatra	Pagar Alam Municipality
84	West Kalimantan	Melawi
85	North Sulawesi	Minahasa Tenggara
86	Central Java	Batang
87	South Sulawesi	Pare-pare Municipality
88	East Nusa Tenggara	Alor
89	West Sumatra	Padang Pariaman
90	West Nusa Tenggara	Sumbawa Barat
91	East Java	Pamekasan
92	Southeast Sulawesi	Kolaka

Attachment 2

**MASTER MATRIX FOR THE 2010-2012
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION (NAP-DRR)**

MATRIX OF THE 2010-2012 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING										
PROGRAM A : THE STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
1	To coordinate the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources	To establish cooperation with universities	All disaster-prone areas		The increase of harmony between research and operations	200	200	200	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE METEOROLOGY, CLIMATOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS AGENCY BNPB
	Establishment of coordination, distribution of duties and authorities as well as resources at every level				All actors of development at the national, provincial, regency/ municipality, district levels (program managers, stakeholders) implement the activity in accordance with the regulation, guidance, standard and implementing/technical guidelines and their authorities	30,000	36,000	42,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	
	Establishment and Development of River basin Forum		33 Provinces		Establishment and Development of River basin Forum	1,200	1,200	1,200	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
	Buffer Zone Areas which are vulnerable to forest and land fire		Riau, Jambi, West Sumatra, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan		Development of institutional relationship between the community and the government in the control of forest fire	6,800	7,300	7,800	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Forest Protection & Natural Conservation

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	33 Provinces	33 Provinces	33 provinces		The implementation of de-concentration activity aimed at improving the role of the Regional Governments in the mitigation of natural disasters in the field of social aid as an effort of disaster risk reduction and focusing on non-physical activities, such as training for Disaster Management Human Resources (TAGANA), Training in the Evacuation of Disaster Victims, Training in Logistic Management Skill for Disaster Victims. Meanwhile, the Assistance Duty is focused on physical assistance, such as aids in the form of side dish and stimulant assistance in the form of house construction materials for disaster victims.	98,137.39	117,764.87	141,317.84	APBN	The Ministry of Social Affairs, The Social Affairs/Social Welfare Service Office/The Social Institution of the Related Province
	The Capacity Building of multidisciplinary expertise capacity in universities, Regional Disaster Management Agency		Sulawesi East Nusa Tenggara Papua West Sumatera Bengkulu		The preparation and dissemination of strategies for the strengthening of expertise capacity and human resources related to the national and regional DRR which supports the strategy of the national disaster management	500	1,000	-	APBN	The Indonesian Institute of Science, the Oceanography Research Center
	The realization of coordination in the mitigation of social tension in the context of increasing social resilience and public welfare		All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		The increase of the quick response to disturbance to public welfare which is measured by: the number of ministries/institutions (K/L) NGOs, regional governments which actively participate in the quick response to disturbance to public welfare.	1,000	1,200	1,200	APBN	The Coordinating Ministry for Public Welfare (KEMENKOKESRA)
	The improvement of Coordination related to Natural Dynamism in the context of improving Social Resilience		All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		increased active role of K/L, NGOs, Regional Governments in natural disaster response for increasing Social Resilience	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	The improvement of Coordination in relation to Social Conflict in the context of improving Social Resilience	Improvement of Coordination in relation to Environmental Recovery in the context of improving Social Resilience	All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		The increase of the active role of the K/L, NGOa, Regional Government in responding to social conflict for increasing Social Resilience	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
	Improvement of Coordination in relation to Environmental Recovery in the context of improving Social Resilience	Improvement of Coordination in relation to Technological Impact in the context of Improving Social Resilience	All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of active roles of K/L, NGOs, Regional Governments in responding to Environmental Recovery measures for Improving Social Resilience	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
	Improvement of Coordination in relation to Technological Impact in the context of Improving Social Resilience	Improvement of Public Preparedness against the problems related to Natural Disaster	All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of active roles of K/L, NGOs, Regional Governments in responding to Technological Impact for Improving Social Resilience	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
	Improvement of Public Preparedness against the problems related to Social Conflict	Improvement of Public Preparedness against the Problems related to Environmental Change	All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of active roles of K/L, NGOs, Regional Governments in public preparedness measures towards the problems related to Natural Disaster	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
	Improvement of Public Preparedness against the Problems related to Environmental Change	Improvement of Public Preparedness against the Problems related to Environmental Change	All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of active roles of K/L, NGOs, Regional Governments in the public preparedness measures towards the problems related to Environmental Change	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Improvement of Public Preparedness against the problems related to Technological Impact	All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of active roles of K/L, NGOs, Regional Governments in the public preparedness measures towards the problems related to the Negative Impact of Technology	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
		Improvement of Efforts for Growing Public Awareness of the problems related to Social Tension	All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Organization of events for the dissemination of information on the development of awareness of the problems related to Social Tension within the relevant K/L.	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
		Synchronization of physical and non-physical recovery efforts in the context of the mitigation of social tension	All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Management of physical and non-physical recovery in the context of the management of social tension	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
		Improvement of Efforts for controlling the impacts of Natural Resources management and exploitation on the problems related to public welfare	All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Organization of control of the impacts of natural resources management and exploitation on the problems related to public welfare	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
		Formulation of Policies on the Strengthening of Public Social Resilience	All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Organization of coordination of policies on the strengthening of public social resilience	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Improvement of comprehension of the regional government officials at the levels of province and regency/municipality governments on disaster mitigation efforts and fire hazard	20 provinces		Realization of support for the implementation of the Disaster Mitigation Organization Facilitation in regions	1,000	1,000	1,000	APBN	The Ministry of Home Affairs (<i>KEMDAGR</i>)
		To Improve the role of regional governments in comprehending problems in the response of disasters that may occur at any times. Therefore, critical periods in every disaster emergency response can be managed well	4 regencies/ municipalities		Realization of supports for regional government apparatus capacity building in the context of disaster risk reduction in regions	250			APBN	KEMDAGRI
		To increase the motivation of fire fighters by granting rewards	500 regencies/ municipalities		Realization of government officials' capacity building	2,500	1,000	1,500	APBN	KEMDAGRI
		To actualize an integration in the mitigation of fire	20 provinces		Formulation of permanent procedures	1,500			APBN	KEMDAGRI
		Improvement of the skills and comprehension of the community on disaster mitigation efforts.	20 provinces		Realization of disaster-aware community	3,000			APBN	KEMDAGRI

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Improvement of the roles of the supervisory and monitoring institutions in the context of disaster risk reduction	Jakarta		Availability of a special directorate responsible for safety with an authority that can assure compliance (of the operator of facility and infrastructure) with the applicable railway regulations	800	--	--	APBN	The Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Technicalities of Facilities, Directorate General of Railways
		Improvement of roles of supervisory and monitoring institutions in the context of disaster risk reduction	Java and Sumatra		Realization of supervisory unit/inspectorate of disaster prevention in each Work Unit within the Directorate General of Railways	1,000	1,000	1,000	APBN	The Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Technicalities of Facilities, Directorate General of Railways.
		Improvement of roles of a supervisory and monitoring institutions in the context of disaster risk reduction	Banten, West Java, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java, North Sumatra, Nagroce Aceh Darussalam, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung		The availability of a technical implementing unit in the technical development and supervision as well as law enforcement in regions	-	500	-	APBN	The Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Technicalities of Facilities, Directorate General of Railways.
		Improvement of roles of supervisory and monitoring institutions in the context of disaster risk reduction	Java and Sumatra		The availability of a technical implementing unit for testing train infrastructure in regions	-	500	-	APBN	The Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Technicalities of Facilities, Directorate General of Railways.
		Improvement of roles of supervisory and monitoring institutions in the context of disaster risk reduction	Java and Sumatra		The availability of a technical implementing unit for testing train infrastructure in regions	-	500	-	APBN	The Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Technicalities of Facilities, Directorate General of Railways.

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Improvement of roles of supervisory and monitoring institutions in the context of disaster risk reduction	Java and Sumatra		The availability of a technical implementing unit in the maintenance and operation of equipments and warehouse administration in regions	-	500	-	APBN	The Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Technicalities of Facilities, Directorate General of Railways.
		Policy makers at the national and regional levels	The national and regional governments		Establishment of integrated disaster management cooperation				APBN	The Crisis Mitigation Center (PPK) of the Ministry of Health
		To formulate regulations			Availability of regulations related to disaster management efforts				APBN	The PPK of the Ministry of Health
		To establish institutions			Availability of work units related to disaster management efforts				APBN	The PPK of the Ministry of Health
		Coordination mechanism system between the national and regional (provincial and regency/municipality) governments in post disaster mitigation and response.	33 provinces		Implementation of coordination system and cooperation mechanism between the national and regional (provincial and regency/municipality) governments in post disaster mitigation and response between the national and regional governments.		5,000	5,000	APBN	The Ministry of National Education (KEMDIKNAS), the Directorate General of the Management of Elementary and Secondary Education
		Coordination with the National and Regional Disaster Management Agencies (BNPB and BPDP) and related agencies for preparing work mechanism and planning infrastructure and facilities support	The Headquarter of the Indonesian National Military (Mabas TNI) and Regional Commands		Fulfillment of infrastructure/facility equipment support as well as high quality Quick Disaster Response Force at national and regional levels gradually	12,650	18,245	21,378	APBN	Logistic Staff of the Indonesian National Military (Slog TNI)

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Realization of coordination in the planning and monitoring of DRR Programs in seven provinces	East Nusa Tenggara, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Ambon, Maluku, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Central Sulawesi	Palu City	The Program Implementation Document and the implementation of the Monitoring of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Program	275	275		PHLN	The National Development Planning Board (<i>Bappenas</i>)
		Improvement of comprehension of the Local Government on the Guidance for the Preparation of Disaster Management Plan (DMP)	East Nusa Tenggara, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Ambon, Maluku, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Central Sulawesi	Palu City	Implementation of dissemination of the guidelines on the preparation of DMP	350	400		PHLN	BNPB
		Improvement of Comprehension of the Provincial Government on the Mechanism for the Preparation of Disaster Mitigation-based Regional Spatial Layout Plan	Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Sulawesi	Palu City	Implementation of dissemination of a Regional Regulation on the Disaster Mitigation-based Spatial Plan	275	275		PHLN	KEMDAGRI in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works, BNPB and the Regional Governments of Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku and Palu City

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Establishment and improvement of capacities of 5 thematic forums and 7 Regional DRR Forums in the context of their duties, authorities and resources in connection with DRR	West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Special Region of Yogyakarta-Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, East Java and Central Java	Talang Mountain, Merapi Mountain, Bennenain River basin, Bengawan Solo River basin, Palu City	1) Establishment and operation of 5 DRR forums and 7 thematic forums; 2) arrangement of coherent work programs which facilitate the needs of stakeholders and resources which complement each other; 3) Establishment of clear work mechanism among the stakeholders	636	546		PHLN	BNPB (in cooperation with the National Platform of Disaster Risk Reduction [PLANAS] and BPBD and the other DRR forums
		6 Provincial BPBDs and 1 Municipal BPBD have the capacity to implement the mandates assigned to them (main duties and functions) in accordance with the applicable regional and national regulations	West Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Central Java, Central Sulawesi, Bengkulu.	Palu City	Improvement of functional (technical) and managerial capacities in the institutional as well as human resources aspects	555	565		PHLN	KEMDAGR, BNPB (in cooperation with BPBD or agencies responsible for disaster mitigation in that region)
		Improvement of the capacity of BNPB (either institutionally or personally) in implementing the mandate assigned in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations	National Level (BNPB)		1) Implementation of training for the structural officers and staff of BNPB in their functional and managerial aspects in accordance with their main duties and functions; 2) Establishment of thematic work groups with various related sectors.	1,390	1,100		PHLN	BNPB

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Actualization of synchronization, cooperation and partnership among stakeholders in encouraging the application of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (PRBBK) in 6 provinces hosting the Safer Communities Through Disaster Risk Reduction through the organization of the 6 th PRBBK Conference, regular coordination meeting and on-site monitoring		West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Sulawesi, Makassar	Palu City	1) The coordination and synchronization mechanisms of PRBBK programs among stakeholders; 2) Facilitation of cooperation; 3) organization of workshop, seminar, and conference activities; 4) Regular on-site observation.	405	825	PHLN	BNPB, Bappenas, KEMDAGRI	
	CBO's and Government		Jakarta		# of IEC materials produced/ guideline for advocacy developed	76.5		PHLN	ECB Indonesia (Care-CRS-Oxfam-World Vision-Save the Children-Mercy-Corps-MPBI-IMC)	
	District government officers, agencies and other stakeholders		East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Papua, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi	Belu, North Central Timor, South Central Timor, Ende Manggarai, Lembata and 1 more to be determined. Jayawijaya, Nabire, Sangihe, Donggala	A coordination mechanism is in operation in each targeted district	11,000	10,000	PHLN	1. Oxfam 2. PMPB (Belu, North Central Timor, South Central Timor) 3. FIRD (Ende Manggarai, Lembata) 4. Perkumpulan Kelola (Sangihe) 5. Jambata Foundation (Donggala) 6. IDEA 7. IDEP 8. plus about 7 others local NGOs which will be identified.	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Local Government (district level)	West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Papua, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam		# CP developed and implemented	284.1	284.1	284.1	PHLN, Donors (US \$1=9,470)	World Vision Partners (Local Government)
		Regional Development Planning Agency, Regency BPBD, Agency for National Unity and Public Protection, related SKPD and local NGOs	Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara	Rembang and Grobogan, Lembata and Sikka, Dompu	The existence of Disaster Management Plan, Regional Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction and Contingency Plan in Regency level with sufficient budget	x	x	x	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
		Regional Development Planning Agency, Regency BPBD, Agency for National Unity and Public Protection, related SKPD and local NGOs	Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara	Rembang and Grobogan, Lembata and Sikka, Dompu	The existence of Development Plan which applies DRR Perspective at regency level as well as allocation of regency budget for DRR	x	x	x	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
		Mainstreaming of DRR in regular development and through post-disaster recovery			Support for the mainstreaming of DRR in (i) sectoral development programs; (ii) regional and local development programs; (iii) World Bank and donor financed development programs and projects	10,101.33	10,101.33	10,101.33	PHLN	National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Public Works, Local Governments, Civil Society, World Bank
					Support to national and local strategy for DRR and CCA linkages	789.17	789.17	789.17	PHLN	National Council for Climate Change (DNPI), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)
		Bina Swadaya Foundation level, business and program/ activity units	Jakarta		DRR institution in Bina Swadaya is functioning					Bina Swadaya

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Regency/Municipality BDPD, DRR Forums in villages	Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, East Kalimantan		Coordination and cooperation between BDRP and DRR Forums at village level, the DRR institution is functioning					BINA SWADAYA
		The communities of villages located in Ring I of Kelud Mountain	East Java	villages located in Ring I of Kelud Mountain	Establishment of local forums of Kelud Community				Private Sector/Community	Sampoerna, the Disaster Management Study Center of UPN Yogyakarta, Skala Group.
		Board Members, Staff, Volunteers, DM Village Committee	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Jambi, West Sumatra, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Bengkulu, North Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Riau, East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta Municipality, Bantul, Kulonprogo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, East Lombok, West Sumbawa Islands, Muko, Bengkulu Municipality, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Sangihe, South Minahasa, Majene, South Konawe, Bau-Bau, Kutai Kartanegara	DRR institutionalized into the Indonesian Red Cross structure and function at all levels	2,356	159,730		Private Sector/Community	The Indonesian Red Cross National Quarter, Chapters, and Branches, Community

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Staff		Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Jambi, West Sumatra, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Bengkulu, North Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Riau, East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klanten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta Municipality, Bantul, Kulonprogo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, East Lombok, West Sumbawa Islands, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu Municipality, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Sangihe, South Minahasa, Majene, South Konawe, Bau-Bau, Kutai Kartanegara	Number of focal point at national, province and district level with authority and resources to coordinate all related stakeholders on DRR and CCA	2,359	1,554	1,389	Private sector/ community	The Indonesian Red Cross National Headquarter, Chapters, and Branches, Community
		The Indonesian Red Cross	The Indonesian Red Cross National Headquarter		Ongoing dialogue, coordination and information exchange between DRR Disaster Managers and development sectors at all levels	200	200	200	Private sector/ community	The Indonesian Red Cross National Headquarter

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		KSR (Volunteer Corps), TSR (Skilled Volunteers), CBAT (Community Based Action Team)	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Jambi, West Sumatra, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Bengkulu, North Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Riau, East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta Municipality, Bantul, Kulonprogo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, East Lombok, West Sumbawa Islands, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu Municipality, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Sangihe, South Minahasa, Majene, South Konawe, Bau-Bau, Kutai Kartanegara	Number of KSR, TSR, and CBAT recruited to be mobilized for DRR activities	274.40	2.55		Private Sector/ community	The Indonesian Red Cross National Headquarter, Chapters, and Branches, Community, LGU

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Board Members, Staff, Volunteers	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Jambi, West Sumatra, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Bengkulu, North Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Riau, East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta Municipality, Bantul, Kulonprogo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, East Lombok, West Sumbawa Islands, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu Municipality, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Sangihe, South Minahasa, Majene, South Konawe, Bau-Bau, Kutai Kartanegara	Capacity of Board Members, Staff and Volunteers increased	4,166	3,702	3,702	Private Sector/ Community	The Indonesian Red Cross National Headquarter, Chapters, and Branches
		The Indonesian Red Cross Staff and Volunteers	33 Provinces and 408 Regencies/ Municipalities		Staff and Volunteers developed DRR/CCA Planning based on comprehensive vulnerability and capacity assessment	34			Private sector/ community	The Indonesian Red Cross National Headquarter

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	The Indonesian Red Cross Staff	The Indonesian Red Cross National Headquarter	The Indonesian Red Cross National Headquarter		Logistic Management performed well to support Disaster Response Services	200	200		Private sector/ community	The Indonesian Red Cross National Headquarter
	The Indonesian Red Cross National Headquarter, Chapters and Branches	The Indonesian Red Cross National Headquarter			Central Warehouse and Regional Warehouse in place, managed and functioned properly	1,000	1,000	1,000	Private sector/ community	The Indonesian Red Cross National Headquarter
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 1 (in Millions Rp)						204,463	393,458	255,261		
TOTAL FUNDING FOR PROGRAM A (in Millions Rp)						204,463	393,458	255,261		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
1	Identification and study of disaster hazards	All provinces and regencies/ municipalities implement the identification and study of disaster hazards	disaster-prone areas		Number of disaster hazards study conducted	30,000	36,000	42,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
		1. Geological characteristics and technical supportability of soil as well as zoning of liquefaction potentials	Banten, Bali		The use of the liquefaction zoning map by stakeholders	290	320	350	APBN	PTLWB-BPPT The Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), the Center for Geotechnology Research
		To facilitate regions in Disaster and fire hazard Mitigation efforts	10 provinces		The collection of information on locations vulnerable to disasters from various related institutions and Regional Government	300			APBN	KEMDAGRI
		To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of disaster management in regions so that they will be implemented in a more planned, directed, integrated and sustainable manner	7 provinces and 1 municipality		The collection of information on locations vulnerable to disasters from various related institutions and Regional Government	4,000			PHLN	KEMDAGRI
		The implementation of SCDRR activities either at the national or regional level in accordance with the determined target	7 provinces and 1 municipality		The criteria and framework of the implementation of SCDRR project disseminated	1,000			APBN	KEMDAGRI

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	To make the command post of the Ministry of Home Affairs as the center of disaster management communication and coordination	Provincial and Regency/Municipality health service office	Jakarta		Availability of data and information on disasters in regions in the Disaster Command Post of the Ministry of Home Affairs	500			APBN	KEMDAGRI
	Provincial and Regency/Municipality health service office		Each province & Regency/municipality		Availability of anticipation to each occurring disaster				APBN	PPK DEPKES
	1) Completion of a Disaster Risk Map which meets the principle of mapping, legitimate in the perspective of the stakeholders and can be accessed easily by the public; 2) improvement of disaster database at the national (and regional) levels; 3) Completion of a data book on disasters in the last 30 years and book on disaster profiles in 5 provinces		Special Region of Yogyakarta, Central Java, Bengkulu, West Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Sulawesi	Palu City	1) Availability of a Disaster Risk Map which will be the reference of the stakeholders and has been synchronized at national and regional levels; 2) Availability of a Disaster Database (DIBI) which will be the reference of the stakeholders and has been synchronized at national and regional levels; 3) Number of book on disasters in the last 30 years and book of disaster profile of each province printed (and disseminated)	1,468	170		PHLN	BNPB (in cooperation with related K/L, Universities/ PSB, BPBD and NGOs)
	ECB members-CBO's government		Jakarta		CP of ECB members compiled	22,5	45		PHLN	ECB Indonesia (care-CRS-Oxfam-World Vision-Save the Children-Mercy Corps-MPBL-IMC)
	BNPB and international NGOs		National level Jakarta		Routine implementation of training of contingency plan and K2B with supports from various parties	On-going with available staffs	-		PHLN	OCHA

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	Staff of government institutions and local NGOs		Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara	Rembang and Grobogan, Lembata and Sikka, Dompu	Number of participants attending the comparative study	x	x	x	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
	School Teachers		Jakarta, West Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara	Bogor, Bantul, Rembang and Grobogan, Lembata and Sikka, Dompu	Availability of guidance modules for teachers	x	x	x	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
	Communities vulnerable to disasters, fire and flood, residences susceptible to frequent incidences		Densely residences in big cities, Jakarta		Successful provision of disaster file in the aforementioned region					PKPU
	Staff of Bina Swadaya and each work and program/activity unit		Jakarta		Identification of various types of disasters and their natures					BINA SWADAYA
	Staff of BDPD and Village Government, members of DRR forum and the community		Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, East Kalimantan		Identification of various types of threats and their natures					BINA SWADAYA
	Regional Governments and stakeholders at provincial and regency/ municipality levels vulnerable to volcanic eruption, landslide and flood		East Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta		Capabilities of the stakeholders to study the natures of the threats in their regions to be used in preparing disaster management plan and disaster risk reduction plan	100	100	100	Private Sector/ Community	PSMB UPN Veteran and local partners
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITIES 1 (in Million Rp)						37,681	36,635	42,450		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
2	To conduct analysis on disaster risks	All provinces and regencies/municipalities conduct disaster risk analysis	Disaster-prone areas		Number of documents on disaster risk analysis implemented	36,000	43,200	50,400	APBN, APBN, PHLN	BNPB
		1. Preparation of a disaster mitigation-based regional spatial planning	Central Java		Application of the model/concept of the preparation of a disaster mitigation-based spatial planning	280	310	340	APBN	LIPI, Center for Geotechnology Research (Puslit Geoteknologi)
		2. Identification of models for predicting subduction and subsidence	Central Java, East Java		Application of a concept for the mitigation of subduction and subsidence	285	315	345	APBN	LIPI, Puslit Geoteknologi
		3. Identification of rainfall parameter as the cause of landslide and decreasing number of victims suffering due to the landslide	West Java, Central Java		Decreasing number of victims suffering due to the landslide disaster	270	300	330	APBN	LIPI, Puslit Geoteknologi
		Facilitation of coordination for the settlement of institutional and regulatory problems related to disaster in regions	7 provinces		Implementation of a disaster management institution in accordance with the applicable regulations	400			APBN	KEMDAGRI
		Provincial and Regency/Municipality Health Service Offices	Every province and regency/municipality		Assessment of disaster vulnerability in every regency/municipality				APBN	KEMDAGRI
						1,022	1,175	1,351	APBN	Agency for Geological Affairs, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (KESDM)

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
			National Level							UN TWG DRR (Convergence Group)
	Community vulnerable to fire and flood disasters and residences frequently hit by disasters		Densely residences in big cities, Jakarta	Successful provision of files regarding disasters in the regions						PKPU
	Staff of Bina Swadaya in each work and program/ activity unit		Jakarta	Identification of the degree of risk of hazards based on the capacity level and the vulnerability of institutions responding to DRR at various level						BINA SWADAYA
	Staff of BDPD and Village Government, members of DRR forums and the community		Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, East Kalimantan	Identification of the degree of risk of a threat based on the capacity level and the vulnerability of the institution responding DRR at various level						BINA SWADAYA
	Government of the Republic of Indonesia		Indonesia	Draft of Risk Index Map					PHLN	PMB-ITB
	Provincial Government of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam		Indonesia	Draft of risk assessment result						PMB-ITB
	Regional Governments and stakeholders of provinces/ and regencies/ municipalities vulnerable to volcanic eruption, landslide and flood		East Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta	The stakeholders are capable of conducting disaster risk analysis in their work areas to be used in preparing disaster management plan and disaster risk reduction plan	100	100	100	Private sector/ Community		PSMP UJPN Veteran and local partners of Veteran.

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Community		Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Jambi, West Sumatra, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Bengkulu, North Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Riau, East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta Municipality, Bantul, Kulonprogo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, East Lombok, West Sumbawa Islands, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu Municipality, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Sangihe, South Minahasa, Majene, South Konaawe, Bau-Bau, Kutai Karanegara	PMI Research capacity in hazard, risk and disaster studies	300		Private sector/ Community	Indonesian Red Cross Headquarter	
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 2 (Millions Rp)						38,657	45,400	52,866		
3	Identification of disaster risk reduction actions	Identification DRR actions in all provinces and regencies/ municipalities	Disaster-prone areas		The amount of information on DRR action implemented in accordance with the planning	40,000	48,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB	
		To minimize DFI disturbance	33 provinces		Area of planting area affected by DFI disturbance (ha)			APBN	The Ministry of Agriculture	
		Strengthening of disaster early warning capacities of DRR apparatus and actors	National level, Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Sumatra, Bengkulu		Implementation of training and strengthening of the capacities of DRR apparatus and actors with the support of universities and related regional educational institution	1,500	3,000	APBN	LIPI, Puslit Oseanografi	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Improvement in the comprehension of the officials of regional government in disaster and fire hazard mitigation efforts at the provincial and regency/municipality government levels	10 provinces		Actualization of enhanced capacity of the regional government apparatus in disaster and fire hazard mitigation measures	3,000			APBD	KEMDAGRI
		Provincial and regency/municipality health service offices	Each province and regency/municipality		Availability of the evaluation of the disaster risk reduction conducted				APBN	The Crisis management Center of the Ministry of Health (PPK Kementerian Kesehatan)
		Enhanced commitment of Regional Governments in DRR through Dissemination and Advocacy activities	West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Central Sulawesi	Palu City	Existence of some Regional Regulations, Regulations of the Governor/ Regency/ Municipality on DRR		500		PHLN	BNPB in cooperation with Regional Governments
		Community vulnerable to fire and flood disasters and residences frequently hit by disasters	Densely residences in big cities, Jakarta		Successful agreement on the evacuation and logistic routes at the time of disasters					Center for Public Concern and Justice
		Staff of Bina Swadaya in every work and program/ activity unit	Jakarta		Identification of DRR action as well as its implementing bureaucracies					BINA SWADAYA
		Staffs of BDPD and Village Government, members of DRR forum and the community	Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, East Kalimantan		Procurement of DRR action as well as its implementing bureaucracies					BINA SWADAYA

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Board Members, Staff, Volunteer	The Indonesian Red Cross Headquarter		Number of Relief to Recovery Activities which elect the attainment of DRR and CCA	446.34	143.50	164.11	Private sector/ community	The Indonesian Red Cross Headquarter
		The Indonesian Red Cross National Quarter, Chapters, and Branches, Community	The Indonesian Red Cross Headquarter		PMI-managed contingency funds (part of or separate from other savings initiatives)	2,000	2,200	2,000	Private sector/ community	The Indonesian Red Cross Headquarter
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 3 (in Million Rp)										
4	Preparation of planning documents and laws and regulations	Formulation of Regulation of the Head of the Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency concerning the design of emergency power supply system at Nuclear Power Plants	Jakarta		Regulation of the Head of the Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency concerning the design of emergency power supply system at Nuclear Power Plants	300	330	363	APBN	The Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency
		Formulation of Regulation of the Head of the Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency concerning the design of protection against internal fire and blast at Nuclear Power Plants			Regulation of the Head of the Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency concerning the design of protection against internal fire and blast at Nuclear Power Plants					
		Formulation of planning documents and laws and regulations	Provinces and Regency/ Municipality		All decision makers and stakeholders have the commitment to formulate the planning documents and laws and regulations	12,000	14,400	16,800	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
		Implementation of PDAS dissemination	33 Provinces		Implementation of PDAS dissemination	1,100	1,100	1,100	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Dirjen RLPS
		Functioning of SSOP in 36 BPDAS	33 Provinces		Functioning SSOP in 36 BPDAS	2,000	2,000	3,200	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Dirjen RLPS

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		2 activities (Preparation of Program Guidelines and Planning)	Jakarta		Organization of activities for preparing program guidelines and planning which focus on the Main Program of the Ministry of Social Affairs in the National Disaster Management System namely "CCBDM" or community-based integrated disaster management aimed at increasing the capacity of the community in an integrated manner to be more prepared for anticipating future disaster through early warning system process, rapid response and social recovery	3,744.28	4,493.14	5,391.77	APBN	The Ministry of Social Affairs
		Availability of Contingency Plan Document for facilitating the Regional Government at the time of a disaster	East Java, North Sulawesi, West Sumatra, West Java, Central Java		Formulation of Contingency Plan Document which may be activated for quick response to geological disaster for Regional Governments	703	808	929	APBN	The Agency for Geological Affairs, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
		Enhanced resilience and knowledge of the community/ institution with regard to Geological Disaster	West Java, Central Java, East Java, West Sumatra						APBN	The Agency for Geological Affairs, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	Facilitation for disaster mitigation plans in 30 areas	West Sumatra, Bengkulu, East Java, East Nusa Tenggara, Southeast Sulawesi, Lampung, Bengkulu, Central Java, West Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, West Nusa Tenggara, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, North Sulawesi, Papua, East Java, North Maluku, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, West Papua			Percentage of coastal areas which adopt earthquake and tsunami disaster management in their regional planning	2,000	4,000	6,000	APBN	The ministry of fishery and maritime affairs
	Formulation of disaster management norms, standards, procedures (NSPK) and criteria in coastal areas and small islands				Number of disaster mitigation NSPKs compiled with the most recent disaster data	200	100	100	APBN	The ministry of fishery and maritime affairs
	Formulation of 3 disaster mitigation-based Coastal Areas and Small Islands Management Strategic Plan Documents	West Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara	2010: Pesisir Selatan Regency (West Sumatra) and Alor Regency (NTT); 2011: Other Regencies/ small islands		Number of coastal areas and small islands management planning documents	800	450		PHLN	BNPB in cooperation with the ministry of fishery and maritime affairs

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Formulation of policy on the mechanism of the preparedness and mitigation of the risk of Disturbance to Public Welfare	All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Organization of coordination of the policy on the mechanism of preparedness and mitigation of Disturbance to Public Welfare risk	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
		Formulation of policy on the emergency nature of the disturbance to public welfare	All provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Organization of coordination of the policy on the emergency nature of the disturbance to Public Welfare risk	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
		To enhance shared objectives of the Regional Governments in establishing BPBD	5 Provinces		Formulation of disaster mitigation guidance for regions in the establishment of BPBD	300			APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
		To improve the preparedness of Regional Government apparatus in responding to plagues	5 provinces		Formulation of preparedness guideline for the apparatus in responding to plagues in regions	300			APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
		Strengthening of regulation for responding to railway accident, including accident caused by disaster			Availability of Ministerial Regulation concerning the national railway safety standard	400			APBN	The Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Technicalities of Facilities, Directorate General of Railways
		Strengthening of regulation for responding to railway accident, including accident caused by disasters	Jakarta		Availability of Ministerial Regulation concerning guideline on the audit of the safety of railway facilities and infrastructure	400			APBN	The Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Technicalities of Facilities, Directorate General of Railways

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Strengthening of regulation for responding to railway accident, including accident caused by disasters	Jakarta		Availability of regulation concerning guidelines on investigation, examination and response to railway accidents, including those caused by disasters	400			APBN	The Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Technicalities of Facilities, Directorate General of Railways
		Crisis Mitigation Center	National Level		Implementation of disaster management efforts in accordance with the applicable procedures				APBN	The Crisis management Center of the Ministry of Health (PPK Kementerian Kesehatan)
		Formulation of policies and strategies on Disaster Mitigation at the National Level which are disseminated to Provincial Governments	National Government, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Bengkulu, West Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Central Sulawesi	Palu City	Documents on Disaster Management Policies and Strategies as well as implementation of activities for the dissemination of Disaster mitigation Policies and Strategies	450	400		PHLN	BNPb in cooperation with the Governments of Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku Provinces and Palu City.
		Formulation of Technical Direction of the Center for Operational Control at National Level which is disseminated to Provincial Government	National Government, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Bengkulu, West Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Central Sulawesi	Palu City	Technical Direction on the Center for Operational Control and its dissemination	250	250		PHLN	BNPb in cooperation with the Governments of Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku Provinces and Palu City.

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Formulation of Provincial and Regency/Municipality Disaster Mitigation-based Regional Spatial Planning Plan	Central Java, Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Central Sulawesi	Palu City	Number of Disaster Mitigation-based Regional Spatial Planning plan at provincial and municipal level	600	550	PHLN	KEMDAGRI in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works, BNPB, The Governments of Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku Provinces and Palu City	
		Formulation of Provincial and Regency/Municipality Disaster Management Plan	Central Java, Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Central Sulawesi	Palu City	Number of Disaster Management plan at the provincial and municipal levels	600	550	PHLN	KEMDAGRI in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works, BNPB, The Governments of Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku Provinces and Palu City	
		Formulation of Strategic Plan (Renstra) of Provincial and Municipal BPBD	Central Java, Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Central Sulawesi	Palu City	Number of Strategic Plans of Provincial and Municipal BPBD	600	550	PHLN	KEMDAGRI in cooperation with BNPB, the Governments of Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara Provinces and Palu City	
		Formulation of 5 DRR documents, 5 DRR Regional Action Plans and 5 documents recommending the integration of DRR into the long/medium term planning document, Regional Spatial planning Plan and regional development work plan through the improvement of the capacities of regions	Central Sulawesi, Central Java, Bengkulu, West Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara		1) Number of disaster risk maps at regency/ municipality level which are prepared in a participative manner 2) Number of Disaster Management Plan Documents at Regency/Municipality Levels, 3) Number of DRR Regional Action Plans, 4) Number of Contingency Plans prepared at regency/municipality levels, 5) Number of draft of the integration of DRR into planning documents (Regional Long/Medium Term Development Plans, Regional Spatial planning Plan, Regional Government Work Plan) prepared	2,500	1,975	PHLN	BNPB	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Multi-stakeholders	National Level, Jakarta		Good distribution of information and uninterrupted coordination	On-going with available staff	-		PHLN	OCHA
			National Level			6,017.4			PHLN, AusAID (AUD 2,050,00 between 2008 and 2010)	IFRC/the Indonesian Red Cross
		Social Workers mainly those working in the field of reproduction health, including government, NGO, the Indonesian Red Cross etc				Not yet indicated	Not yet indicated	Not yet indicated	PHLN	The Ministry of Health, NGOs, the Indonesian Red Cross, professional organization, etc
			National Level							UNICEF/BNPB/ the Indonesian Red Cross
					Support to the capacity development of Government of Indonesia's effort to mainstream DRR into rehabilitation and reconstruction framework	2,367.5	2,367.5	2,367.5	PHLN	National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), UNDP, World Bank
		Regency/Municipality BDPB, Village Government	Jakarta, Bengkulu, NTT, East Kalimantan		Availability of DRR concept and activity in the activities of the government and Bina Swadaya partner, availability of Regional and Village Regulations prepared together with the community (DRR Forum)					BINA SWADAYA
		Staff of Bina Swadaya in each work and program/ activity unit	Jakarta		Availability of the action plans of BDPB, village government and DRR forum/the community					BINA SWADAYA

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	Staffs of BDPD and Village Government, members of DRR forum and the community	Communities in areas vulnerable to volcanic eruption	Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, East Kalimantan		Availability of the action plans of BDPB, village government and DRR forum/the community					BINA SWADAYA
	Communities in areas vulnerable to volcanic eruption		Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java, East Nusa Tenggara		Availability of Participative study at community level	100	100	100	Private sector/ the community	PSMB UPN Veteran
	Board Members, Staff, Volunteers		The Indonesian Red Cross Headquarter		The Indonesian Red Cross include strategy and implementation plan, based on clear and clearly stated vision and priorities with targets	25	25	25	Private sector/ the community	The Indonesian Red Cross Headquarter
	The Indonesian Red Cross Chapters and Branches		Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Jambi, West Sumatra, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Bengkulu, North Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Riau, East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta Municipality, Bantul, Kulonprogo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, East Lombok, West Sumbawa Islands, Muho-Muko, Bengkulu Municipality, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Sangihe, South Minahasa, Majene, South Konaawe, Bau-Bau, Kutai Kartanegara	Number of DRR action plan of the Indonesian Red Cross integrated into the <i>Musrenbang</i>	605.80	445.82	435.78	Private sector/ the community	The Indonesian Red Cross Headquarter, Chapters, Branches, Community, LGU
	Board Members, Staff, Volunteers		The Indonesian Red Cross Headquarter		PMI Disaster Risk Reduction Framework for 2010-2014 is in place	100			Private sector/ the community	The Indonesian Red Cross National Headquarter

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Board Members, Staff, Volunteers, CBAT (Community-Based Action Team), Community, LGU (Local Government Unit)	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Jambi, West Sumatra, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Bengkulu, North Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Riau, East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta Municipality, Bantul, Kulonprogo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, East Lombok, West Sumbawa Islands, Muko- Muko, Bengkulu Municipality, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Sangihe, South Minahasa, Majene, South Konawe, Bau-Bau, Kutai Kartanegara	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation systems to assess resilience and progress in DRR	1,624,9	683,4	480,2	Private sector/ the community	The Indonesian Red Cross Headquarter, Chapters, Branches, Community
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 4 (in Million Rp)						41,687	37,078	38,792		
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY B (in Million Rp)						164,991	172,956	193,272		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
PROGRAM C : Research, Education, and Training										
1	Development of disaster awareness culture	All communities are aware of and familiar with disasters	All disaster-prone areas		Number of partnerships giving commitment and supports at the central, provincial, and regency/ municipality levels in building disaster awareness culture in DRR	56,000	67,200	78,400	APBN, APBD, Foreign Loan and Grant (PHLN)	National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPb)
										Center for Land and Regional Resources and Disaster Mitigation Technologies (PTLWB) of Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT)
		Improved community preparedness against disasters in 30 regions	Lampung West Java Special Province of Yogyakarta (DIY) NAD West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Bengkulu Central Java South Sulawesi Papua East Java North Maluku South Sulawesi Gorontalo Central Sulawesi Maluku West Sumatra West Papua Banten		The percentage of coastal community having knowledge, understanding, on and preparedness against disasters	500	1,000	1,500	APBN	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Diffusion of lessons learned on disaster in disaster-affected areas	NAD Central Java		A study on the effective method for the diffusion of lessons learned on disasters	200	200		APBN	Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), Center for Oceanography Research
		Understanding of local wisdom in communities exposed to disaster risks	Sulawesi East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)		A study on disaster experience and its relation to the establishment of local wisdoms	500	500	500	APBN	LIPI, Center for Oceanography Research
		Disaster education through the Internet in universities and Research Institutions	All Provinces		Availability of an E-learning model	500	200	200	APBN	LIPI, Higher Education (DIKTI) and Ministry of National Education, BNPB
		Transliteration of science into creative educational materials for the general public	National NAD Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu		Development of visual aids and media campaign for DRR education	800	1,500	500	APBN	LIPI, Center for Oceanography Research
		Participation of DRR actors from academic institutions in DRR advocacy			Strengthening of networking, coordination, and communication amongst research and academic institutions at the national, regional/international levels	500	500	500	APBN	LIPI, Center for Oceanography Research
		National and regional exhibitions by DRR actors for the general public	National NAD Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu		National and regional exhibitions on Disaster Preparedness	1,000	1,300	500	APBN	LIPI, Center for Oceanography Research

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Enhanced efforts for the development of safety and resilience culture		Java and Sumatra		Sustainable Implementation of a Safety Management System	-	-	1,500	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railways
	Communities and officers in every province and regency/municipality		Every province and regency/municipality		Improved concern and sensitivity of medical officers and communities on disaster risks				APBN	Crisis Mitigation Center (PPK) of the Ministry of Health
	Improved understanding and capacity of communities on DRR through the strengthening of the role of media, the private sector, NGOs, and the Government as DRR agents		Bengkulu West Sumatra DIY NTT Central Sulawesi Jakarta Bali	Palu City	1.Number of cooperation programs for the improvement of public awareness held by the media, the private sector, NGOs, and the Government. 2.Number of communities with understanding on DRR.	1,500	1,000		PHLN	BNNP
	Journalists		Indonesia		- Number of journalists trained	X	X	X	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
	Village and Regency Communities		Jakarta West Java Central Java NTT NTB	Bogor Rembang, Solo, and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka Dompu	Number of Contingency Plans prepared at the Village level, Number of Contingency Plans prepared at the Regency level.	X	X	X	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
	Policy makers and main actors responding to emergency conditions		9 regional Centers for Crisis Response – Ministry of Health			Not yet indicated	Not yet indicated	Not yet indicated	PHLN	Ministry of Health

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Local community in villages around the DRR location	West Java							Center for Justice and Care of Society (PKPU)
		Bina Swadaya Staff, Village Government staff, members of DRR Forums and communities	Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Stories about disasters exist in various forms of community arts					BINA SWADAYA
		Disaster Response Regional Agency (BDPB), Village Government, Bina Swadaya, private sector	Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Availability of solutions and lessons learned among stakeholders					BINA SWADAYA
		Disaster awareness culture at schools and of school children	North Sumatra Riau Island Jakarta Central Java East Java Bali North Sulawesi Papua		800 schools reached and educated 240,000 students educated	1,482.24	1,482.24		Private sector / Community	HOPE Worldwide Indonesia (<i>Yayasan Hope Indonesia</i>), local Education Service Office
		Communities in regions prone to volcanic eruption, flood, and landslide disasters	Central Java East Java DIY		Implementation of thematic employment practices and Students Community Service (KKN) to improve community awareness in regions affected by volcanic eruption, flood, and landslide	50	50	50	Private sector / Community	Center for Disaster Management Study (PSMB) of UPN Veteran
		Changes in local community behaviors	West Java		One program in a year	100			Private sector / Community	MAIPARK

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Board Members, Staff, Volunteers, CBAT (Community Based Action Team), Community, LGU (Local Government Unit)	NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DIY NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta City, Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, East Lombok, West Sumbawa Island, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu City, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Sangihe, South Minahasa, Majene, South Konawe, Bau-Bau, Kutai Kartanegara	Enhanced knowledge about Safety and Resilience Community at different groups and levels	450	250	160	Private sector / Community	Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) Headquarters, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, Community	
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 1 (MILLION Rp.)						63,482	75,182	83,810		
2	Monitoring of the use of technologies which may potentially become sources of disasters	Procurement of seismic equipment for earthquake precursor study	West Sumatra		Availability of facility for earthquake precursor research using a seismic method	6,300	6,300	6,600	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
	A research on local velocity model in 15 locations				Increased accuracy in the determination of earthquake location	400	400	400	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		A research on seismicity in various existing subduction and fault zones			Enhanced understanding on the relationship between fault system and earthquake	400	400	400	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Monitoring of the use of technologies which may potentially become a source of disasters	All disaster-prone areas		Amount of information on activities for the monitoring of the use of technologies which potentially cause a disaster	45,000	54,000	63,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
		1. Identification of earth crust movement and deformation pattern based on GPS measurement and identification of seismic characteristics	West Sumatra Bengkulu North Sumatra NAD		Implementation of the mitigation concept in the reduction of earthquake and tsunami disaster risks	325	355	385	APBN	LIPI, Center for Oceanography Research
		Improved supervision and monitoring on the conditions of railway infrastructure in disaster-prone locations	Java and Sumatra		Inspection of railways, bridges, tunnels for 2-3 times a year	1,000	1,000	1,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railways
			Jakarta						PHLN	Bandung Technology Institute (ITB) and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
			Jakarta						PHLN	Bandung Technology Institute (ITB) and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Village community around DRR locations	West Java	Bogor						PKPU
		Bina Swadaya staff, BDPB staff, members of DRR Forums	Bengkulu	NTT East Kalimantan	Availability of report on routine monitoring results discussed					BINA SWADAYA
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 2 (MILLION Rp.)										
3	Organization of education as well as counseling and training	Organization of Workshops and Dissemination of the Functions of Institutions related to safety culture	Indonesia		Report on Workshops and Dissemination on the Functions of Institutions related to safety culture	300	330	363	APBN	Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency (BAPEPTEN)
		Building operational capacity			A sustainable operation is established	900	900	900	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Conducting a study to identify earthquake precursor using integrated geophysics methods			Availability of study information for seismic predictions	500	500	550	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Availability of competent DRR staff in each disaster-prone village	All disaster-prone areas		Number of provinces and regency/ municipalities that are able to establish education, counseling, and training in accordance with the criteria	60,000	72,000	84,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
		40 batches originating from communities	Jakarta	West Java	The implementation of this activity which may strengthen the support of trained community in disaster management, particularly in the aspects of: Understanding, Awareness, Responsibility, Commitment, Sense of Belonging, and Participation	6,328.59	7,594.31	9,113.14	APBN	Ministry of Social Affairs

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Enhanced knowledge and capability of protection staff	33 Provinces		Protection Staff who are able to conduct analysis on the impacts of climate phenomenon (DFI)				APBN	Ministry of Agriculture
		Enhanced community preparedness for responding to disasters	West Java Central Java East Java West Sumatra		Increased percentage of community preparedness for responding to geological disasters				APBN	Geology Agency, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (KESDM)
		Airport manager and personnel are ready to respond to emergency conditions caused by natural disasters (flood, earthquake, tsunami, drought, landslide, etc.), both in the context of the evacuation of victims and the distribution of assistance	All airports which are categorized in disaster-prone areas		Coordination and preparedness of airport administrators at the time of disasters	300	300	300	APBN	Ministry of Transportation
		Enhanced role of supervisory and monitoring institutions as an effort to reduce disaster risks	Java and Sumatra		Availability of technical implementing unit for the assessment of railway human resources in regions	300	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railways
		Enhanced safety culture in community and railway operators	Java and Sumatra		Safety education for the community, operation crews and officers, as well as maintenance of infrastructure	1,000	1,000	1,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railways

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Enhanced community participation in preparedness for responding to disasters, particularly in safety and security of railway travel	Enhanced capability of the Indonesian Police Force (<i>Polri</i>) personnel in reading maps, particularly crime distribution maps	Java and Sumatra		Implementation of dissemination/ counseling in respective regions of Working Units in the purview of the Directorate General of Railways	5,000	5,000	5,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railways
	Enhanced capability of the Indonesian Police Force (<i>Polri</i>) personnel in reading maps, particularly crime distribution maps	Enhanced capability of the Indonesian Police Force (<i>Polri</i>) personnel in reading maps, particularly crime distribution maps	Headquarters of the Indonesian Police Force (<i>Polri</i>) and National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping (<i>Bakosurtanal</i>)	Availability of crime distribution maps in regions having high rate of crime in Bakosurtanal's disaster equipment, so that: 1. <i>Polri</i> has knowledge on map processing that can be further developed with assistance from Bakosurtanal. 2. Bakosurtanal has crime distribution maps that will be distributed to Resort Police (<i>Polres</i>)/Sectoral Police (<i>Polsek</i>) and the community. 3. Bakosurtanal's instruments can be further maintained due to the availability of maps to be distributed to <i>Polres</i> and <i>Polsek</i> as well as their surrounding communities because the communities have a sense of belonging with respect to the instruments and understand the importance of those instruments.				APBN	POLRI, Emergency Control Centre (<i>Pusdalops</i>) of POLRI, and Bakosurtanal	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Communities and officers in respective provinces and regencies/municipalities	Every province and regency/municipality		Enhanced capability of officers and communities to participate in disaster mitigation				APBN	Crisis Mitigation Center (PPK) of the Ministry of Health
		Developing a reliable and valid program of learning materials that can be integrated into various relevant courses (Religion, Natural Sciences, and Social Sciences) in Elementary Schools	Disaster-prone provinces, such as Papua, NTT, NTB, East Java, Central Java, DIY, West Java, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, NAD	Selected regency/municipalities for try-out	Learning materials concerning disaster risks at schools for elementary schools (SD) and high schools (SMP/SMA)	2,250			APBN, PHLN	Ministry of National Education, Management of Elementary School and High Schools
		Elementary schools and high schools, particularly in natural disaster-prone provinces	33 Provinces		Education on disaster risks at schools at the level of elementary school and high schools in disaster-prone provinces	65,500	80,500		APBN, PHLN	Ministry of National Education, Management of Elementary School and High Schools
		1).Enhanced capacity of Learning Resource Centers (PSB) in 6 Provinces and 1 municipality in Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction (SCDRR) regions. 2)Development of a networking among PT/PSB, so that there is a process of transfer of knowledge and exchange of information. 3)Improved capacity of universities to be able to conduct researches related to disasters based on the local wisdom of their respective regions.	DIY Central Java Bengkulu West Sumatra Maluku NTT Central Sulawesi	Palu City	1)Enhanced capacity of a number of disaster study centers in 6 provinces and 1 city. 2)Availability of a clear networking mechanism amongst universities/PSB in exchange of information and/or mutual research. 3)Availability of research results on disaster innovation based on local wisdom in the regions concerned.	462	457		PHLN	BNPB (in cooperation with universities/universities' forums, central study institution and PSB)

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator	
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	Integration of DRR into educational activities in 14 schools		Bengkulu West Sumatra DIY NTT Central Sulawesi Jakarta Bali	Palu City South Jakarta City	1.DRR is integrated into the subjects, local contents, and extracurricular activities. 2.Guidelines and teaching materials. 3.Training for school community.	990	1,045		PHLN	Ministry of National Education	
			West Sumatra						PHLN, USAID (Total: \$494,804)	Mercy Corps	
	Emergency Capacity Building (ECB) members – Community-based Organizations (CBO) – Government – Universities		Jakarta		Identified level of capacity /type of training		45	45	PHLN	ECB Indonesia (Care – CRS – Oxfam – World Vision – Save the Children – Mercy Corps – Society for Disaster Management (MPB) – International Medicine Corps (IMC))	
	Members of Disaster Education Consortiums and other relevant stakeholders		Nasional Jakarta		DRR is integrated into the national education system in Indonesia.	On-going with existing staff			PHLN	Office for Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA)	
	BNPB and international NGOs		Priority regions stipulated by BNPB		Training and learning on DRR	On-going with existing staff			PHLN	Office for Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA)	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Targeted community members and the village governments, schools' teachers and children	NTT NTB Papua West Papua North Sulawesi Central Sulawesi	Belu, North Timor Tengah (TTU), South Timor Tengah (TTS), Ende, Manggarai, Lembata, and 1 more regency to be determined. Jayawijaya, Nabire, Sangihe, Donggala	2 community organizers (1 male and 1 female) from each village in 15 districts are identified and trained in 3 topics related to DRR.		PHLN	1. Oxfam 2. Disaster Response Community Gathering (PMPB) (Belu, North Timor Tengah (TTU), South Timor Tengah (TTS) 3. Flores' Institute for Resources Development (FIRD) (Ende, Manggarai, Lembata) 4. Natural Resources Management Group (<i>Perkumpulan Kelola</i>) (Sangihe) 5. <i>Jambata</i> Foundation (Donggala) 6. Institute for Development and Economic Analysis (IDEA) 7. IDEP 8. about 7 other local NGOs to be identified.			
	Community Schools	North Sumatra Jakarta East Java West Kalimantan Central Sulawesi North Maluku NTT Papua	Nias Jakarta Surabaya	Number of communities trained about DRR Number of schools trained in DRR	189	189	189	PHLN	World Vision's Partners	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
			National (Indonesia) and Region			147,500.5	147,500.5	147,500.5	PHLN	BNPB, Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR), and other relevant partners, as required
			Jakarta Central Java East Java	West Jakarta Magelang Jember		2,641.8			PHLN	Nahdlatul Ulama (NU)
		18 village youth organizations/Islamic training centers (<i>rangbang</i>)	NAD	South Aceh	168 facilitated village youth figures attend training on youth organization management 18 facilitated village organizations play role actively in communities' activities related to DRR in their villages	9,295.90		4,647.95	PHLN, PRIVATE SECTOR/ COMMUNITY	Humanitarian Volunteers Network (IRS)
		18 villages (360 participants)	NAD	South Aceh	18 village youth organizations play an active role in community activities related to DRR in their villages.					Humanitarian Volunteers Network (IRS)
		18 villages (360 participants)	NAD	South Aceh	360 opinion leaders in facilitated villages attend the Emergency Planning Solutions (EPS) training and are involved actively in the planning of the subsequent activities					
		18 villages (180 participants of village youth)	NAD	South Aceh	180 youths attend the Emergency Planning Solutions (EPS) training and routine meetings for assistance as a follow-up to the training					Humanitarian Volunteers Network (IRS)

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	18 Elementary Schools and Education Service Office (114 participants of teachers and educational actors)	18 Elementary Schools (114 participants of teachers and educational actors)	NAD	South Aceh	114 facilitated elementary school teachers attend a training on peace education and follow up the results of the training in their teaching					
	18 Elementary Schools (114 participants of teachers and educational actors)	18 Elementary Schools (114 participants of teachers and educational actors)	NAD	South Aceh	114 elementary school teachers attend the Emergency Planning Solutions (EPS) training and prepare a follow-up to the results of the training to be applied in their respective schools					Humanitarian Volunteers Network (IRS)
	18 facilitated villages (1,440 village youth)	18 facilitated villages (1,440 village youth)	NAD	South Aceh	1,440 youths attend a training on conflict management through the media of sports and routine meetings					
	18 Elementary Schools (108 teachers of Elementary Schools)	18 Elementary Schools (108 teachers of Elementary Schools)	NAD	South Aceh	108 elementary school teachers attend the training and make a follow-up to the training with planning in their respective schools				PHLN, PRIVATE SECTOR/ COMMUNITY	
	Village figures, Village Head, Village Children Forum (<i>Forum Anak Desa</i>)	Village figures, Village Head, Village Children Forum (<i>Forum Anak Desa</i>)	Central Java NTT NTB	Rembang and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka Dompu	Availability of village planning with DRR perspective and Village Fund Budget Allocation for DRR activities	X	X	X	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
	Teachers, School Principals, and staff of Education Service Office	Teachers, School Principals, and staff of Education Service Office	Jakarta West Java DIY Central Java NTT	Bogor Bantul Rembang and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka	Number of educational institutions getting involved in Disaster Preparedness School Forum	X	X	X	PHLN	Plan Indonesia

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	Communities		Jakarta West Java DIY Central Java NTT NTB	Bogor Bantul Rembang and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka Dompu	Number of people (men and women) attending the campaign activity	X	X	X	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
	Communities of villages and regencies		Jakarta West Java DIY Central Java NTT NTB	Bogor Bantul Rembang and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka Dompu	Number of simulations conducted periodically	X	X	X	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
	Humanitarian workers, particularly working in the field of reproduction health, including Government, NGOs, Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), etc.		National 9 regional offices of Crisis Mitigation Center (PPK) of Ministry of Health			Not yet indicated	Not yet indicated	Not yet indicated	PHLN	Ministry of Health, NGOs, Indonesian Red Cross, professional organizations, etc.
	Regional Disaster Management Stakeholders (in Indonesia, stakeholders under the Ministry of Health)		National							UNICEF and Cluster Members (including Government Counterparts)
	Capacity building of national and local DRM agencies, including in risk management and risk response				Support for the establishment and capacity building of national, provincial, and local disaster management agencies, leveraging government, and other donor programs	12,626.67	12,626.67	12,626.67	PHLN	National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), Ministry of Home Affairs, Local Governments

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Participants of disaster volunteers from the enclaves of disaster/potential disasters in big cities	BDPB, Village Governments, Bina Swadaya, NGOs, and private sector	West Java	Jabodetabek	Enhanced capacity and resilience of individuals, families, communities, and the DRR Forum, as well as BDPB					PKPU
	Elementary Schools		Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Availability of materials/curriculum of School Preparedness Program against Earthquake Disaster				APBN	BINA SWADAYA
	Regional Governments		Indonesia		Teaching and learning activities as well as small-scale project in disaster mitigation				APBD	Disaster Mitigation Center of Bandung Technology Institute (PMB-ITB)
	DPRD, Bappeda, BPBD, Health Service Office, Environmental Management Agency (BPLH) of Province/Regency/municipality		West Java, Central Java, South Sumatra, South Sulawesi, Bengkulu, East Java		1.Organizati on of seminars and workshops 2.Availability of recommendation for the integration of disaster risk reduction due to climate change into regional development plan 3.Synergy of stakeholders	400	400	400		Bappenas, BPBN, National Board of Climate Change (DNPI), Climate Change Center (C3)
	Students and Teachers of High Schools (SMA)/Vocational Schools (SMK)		West Java		1.Administrati on of counseling for students and teachers of High Schools (SMA)/Vocational Schools (SMK) 2.Involvement of Provincial/Municipal/Regency Education Service Office	300	300	300		BPBD, Climate Change Center (C3), Education Service Office, Regional Environmental Management Agency (BPLHD) of West Java

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Students and Teachers of High Schools (SMA)/ Vocational Schools (SMK)	West Java		1.Organizati on of training (Training for Trainers) for Students and Teachers of High Schools (SMA)/Vocational Schools (SMK) throughout West Java 2.Involvement of Provincial/Municipal/Regency Education Service Office 3.Synergy of stakeholders	350	350	350		BPBD, Climate Change Center (C3), Students Organization
		BPBD, BPLH, University students, Lecturers/Academics, Health Service Office, Education Service Office, NGOs	West Java		1.Organizati on of seminars 2.Availability of scientific recommendations for vulnerability to disasters as a result of the climate change 3.Synergy of stakeholders	100		100		BPBD, Climate Change Center (C3), Students Organization, Regional Environmental Management Agency (BPLHD) of West Java
		Charity Organizations of Catholic Church Episcopacy	Central Java South Sumatra West Java East Java South Sulawesi Maluku NTT West Kalimantan Central Sulawesi	Purwokerto, Palembang, Bandung, Surabaya, Makassar, Ambon, Maumere, Pontianak, Ketapang, Tanjung Karang	a. Identification of institutional performance achievements in 6 key areas: (1) policies; (2) strategies; (3) planning based on regional characters; (4) project cycle management; (5) external relations; (6) institutional capacity. b. Prioritized actions selected to improve the achievements in certain key areas. c. The results of a participatory review on disaster risks and initiation of DRR-based groups. d. A networking meeting is held and the need for organization-based strengthening is identified in mainstreaming DRR in various forms of organization capacity development activities. e. Facilitation in the formulation of DRR action plans in pioneer basis communities. f. Learning plans, learning materials production plans and final products in the form of learning materials in printed and electronic media.	5,200	Not planned yet	Not planned yet	Private sector/ community	KARINA

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Training for school teachers in DRR	North Sumatra Riau Island Jakarta Central Java East Java Bali North Sulawesi Papua	Medan Baram North Jakarta West Jakarta South Jakarta Semarang Surabaya Denpasar Manado Jayapura	4,000 school teachers trained				Private sector/ community	HOPE Worldwide Indonesia (<i>Yayasan Hope Indonesia</i>), local Education Service Office
		Communities in regions prone to volcanic eruption, flood, and landslide disasters	Central Java East Java DIY		Implementation of thematic employment practices and Students Community Service (KKN) in the field of education, counseling, and training in the communities of regions affected by volcanic eruption, flood, and landslide	50	50	50	Private sector/ community	Center for Disaster Management Study (PSMB) of UPN Veteran
		Changes in local community behaviors	West Java	Sukabumi Regency (± 100 hamlets)	A program in a year				Private sector/ community	MAIPARK
			Jakarta, Java						Private sector/ community	Skala and Greenpres
		700 people of Ring I Kelud and organizations (Implementing Unit (<i>Satlab</i>), Volunteer Disaster Corps (<i>Tigana</i>), Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) of Kediri and Blitar)	East Java	Blitar Kediri City, Kediri Regency	Formation of Kelud Disaster Preparedness Team				Private sector/ community	Sampoerna, Center for Disaster Management Study (PSMB) of UPN Jogjakarta, <i>Perkumpulan Skala</i>

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
		300 people (70% disaster organizations, PMI, Tagana, 30% academics)	West Sumatra Central Java South Sulawesi Gorontalo Maluku	Padang Semarang Makassar Gorontalo Ambon	Strengthening of stakeholders' basic knowledge on disaster			Private sector/ community	MERC (Medical Emergency Rescue Committee), Sampoerna	
		300 people from 5 provinces	West Sumatra Central Java South Sulawesi Gorontalo Maluku	Padang Semarang Makassar Gorontalo Ambon	Formation of disaster preparedness volunteer teams			Private sector/ community	MERC (Medical Emergency Rescue Committee), Sampoerna	
			West Sumatra Central Java South Sulawesi Gorontalo Maluku	Padang Semarang Makassar Gorontalo Ambon	Improvement of stakeholders' understanding in disaster situations			Private sector/ community	MERC (Medical Emergency Rescue Committee), Sampoerna	
		1,100 Sampoerna internal volunteers	Regional Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi (total 11 provinces)		Formation of disaster preparedness volunteer teams			Private sector/ community	Sampoerna Rescue Team and Internal Department (EHS)	
		1,100 Sampoerna internal volunteers	Regional Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi (total 11 provinces)		Improvement of stakeholders' understanding in disaster situations in offices			Private sector/ community	Sampoerna Rescue Team and Internal Department (EHS)	
		Staff, Volunteers Corps (KSR), Sirtagana (Disaster Response Team), Red Cross Youth, CBAT (Community Based Action Team), Community	PMI National Headquarters		Integrated Community-Based Risk Reduction (ICBRR) and Disaster Management Training Curriculum and materials are updated as well as incorporating the DRR and the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	308.05		Private sector/ community	PMI National Headquarters	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		School Committee, Teachers, Red Cross Youth, School Children, Volunteers Corps	NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DIY NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan		Number of schools conduct Disaster Risk Reduction at schools	1,943.86	737.17	470	Private sector/ community	PMI National Headquarters
		Staff, Volunteers Corps (KSR), <i>Satgana</i> (Disaster Response Team), Red Cross Youth, CBAT (Community Based Action Team)	PMI National Headquarters		PMI Training Curriculum are updated based on lesson learned and needs	150	100		Private sector/ community	PMI National Headquarters
		CBAT (Community Based Action Team)	NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DIY NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, KlATEN, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta City: Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, East Lombok, West Sumbawa Island, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu City, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Sangihe, South Minahasa Majene, South Konawe, Bau-Bau, Kutai Kartanegara	CBAT (Community Based Action Team) is trained with relevant skills for DRR	757.08	1,243.32	741.88	Private sector/ community	PMI National Headquarters, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, Community, Local Government Unit (LGU)

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		CBAT (Community Based Action Team), Community, LGU (Local Government Unit)	NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DIY NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta City: Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, East Lombok, West Sumbawa Island, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu City, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Sangihe, South Minahasa Majene, South Konawe, Bau-Bau, Kutai Kartanegara	Regular disaster response drill or simulation is provided	772.91	363.96	502.89	Private sector/ community	PMI National Headquarters, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, Community, Local Government Unit (LGU)

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Volunteers Corps (KSR)	NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DIY NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Acch Besar, Acch Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klanten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta City: Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, East Lombok, West Sumbawa Island, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu City, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Sangihe, South Minahasa Majene, South Konawe, Bau-Bau, Kutai Kartanegara	Volunteers Corps (KSR) are trained in Disaster Management	3,032.58	600	600	Private sector/ community	PMI National Headquarters, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, Community, Local Government Unit (LGU)

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
	Volunteers Corps (KSR)	Volunteers Corps (KSR)	NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DIY NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta City: Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, East Lombok, West Sumbawa Island, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu City, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Sangihe, South Minahasa Majene, South Konawe, Bau-Bau, Kurai Kartanegara	Volunteers Corps (KSR) are trained in relevant skills for DRR	1,787.30	1,319.06	1,017	Private sector/ community	PMI National Headquarters, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, Community, Local Government Unit (LGU)

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
	Volunteers Corps (KSR)		NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DIY NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klaren, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta City: Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, East Lombok, West Sumbawa Island, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu City, North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Sangihe, South Minahasa Majene, South Konawe, Bau-Bau, Kutai Kartanegara	<i>Satgana</i> performs quick, accurate, and coordinated disaster response activities	3,770.72	965.82	600	Private sector/ community	PMI National Headquarters, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 2 (MILLION Rp.)						267,257	327,578	346,750		
TOTAL FUNDING FOR PROGRAM C (MILLION Rp.)						384,165	465,215	502,345		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF THE CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D : DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
1	identification and monitoring of disaster risks	Coastal dynamics study, for mitigation and adaptation of natural disasters	Banten DKI West Java Central Java East Java		The availability of spatial information for mitigation and adaptation of natural disasters (global warming) in the North Coast of Java	532	600	700	State Revenues and Expenditures Budget (APBN)	<i>Bakosurtanal</i>
	Monitoring and strong earthquake and calculation of magnitude Mbnng				Improvement of Data and information on strong earthquake	190	190	190	APBN	BMKG Deputy for Geophysics
	monitoring of Disaster risks in all Provinces and Regencies/Cities		All disaster prone areas		Number of documents and information on disaster risks	42,000	50,400	58,800	APBN, Regional Revenues and Expenditures Budget (APBD), Foreign Loan and Grant (PHLN)	BNPB
	Minimizing <i>DFI</i> problems		33 provinces		Number of field areas affected by <i>DFI</i> problems (ha)				APBN	Ministry of Agriculture
	Continuous monitoring of volcano activity level		All Regions in Indonesia		Number of volcano activity level monitored per year	1,266	1,456	1,675	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM
	Improvement of quality of volcano monitoring		All Regions in Indonesia		Number of volcano activity levels monitored per year				APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM
	Community understanding and religious institutions' participation in responding to disaster		East Nusa Tenggara West Sumatera Bengkulu	Manggarai, Manggarai Barat Solok Selatan, Pesisir Selatan Bengkulu Utara, Muko-Muko	The establishment of community group prepared for disaster and increase of religious institutions' participation	500	500	500	APBN	State Ministry for the Development of Disadvantaged Region (KDPDT)

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Improvement in the efforts for controlling negative impacts of technology utilization	All provinces except South Sumatera, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		The availability of Report and Evaluation on technology utilization potentially becoming the trigger of Social Tensions	600	750	750	APBN	The Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare (KEMENKOKESRA)
		Updates of Data and information concerning disaster prone areas in Provincial and Regency/City regions	2 provinces and 3 regencies/cities		Arrangement of new database implemented in the form of a map and narration of disaster prone areas	300			APBN	Ministry of Home Affairs (KEMDAGRI)
		inventory of Disaster data and information included in Disaster Facilities and Infrastructure Database in the framework of effective and efficient disaster mitigation organization in 6 (six) provinces	Riau Islands, DI Yogyakarta, North Sulawesi, South Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara, Papua		The availability of Disaster Facilities and Infrastructure database in 6 (six) provinces. Location based database which can be easily read and understood by users. The database can be updated when there is new data which must be incorporated.	980			APBN	KEMDAGRI
		Facilitating regional governments in the efforts of disaster risk reduction through the compilation of information and extension manual concerning disasters in regions	5 provinces and 2 cities		The compilation of information and extension manual concerning disasters in regions	250			APBN	KEMDAGRI

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Identifying causes of accident and drawing of conclusions for making recommendation concerning prevention matters	Officers in every province & regency/city	Java and Sumatera		The preparation of research report including database related to accidents caused by disasters	400	400	400	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate general of Railway
	Officers in every province & regency/city	Community Local NGO Local Government Private sector	Every province & regency/city		The availability of disaster risk data in every province & regency/city				APBN	Crisis Center (PPK), Ministry of Health Affairs
	Forum of Village Children and School Students	Community Local NGO Local Government Private sector	North Sulawesi North Maluku		# Of DRR forum established Coordination among stakeholders are built	473.5	473.5	473.5	PHLN	World Vision partners
	Forum of Village Children and School Students	Community Local NGO Local Government Private sector	Jakarta West Java Central Java East Nusa Tenggara West Nusa Tenggara	Bogor, Rembang, Solo, and Grobogan Lembara and Sikka Dompu	Number of children (boys and girls) who may participate in monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
	Jakarta Emergency Dredging Initiative (JEDI)	Community Local NGO Local Government Private sector	Big cities in Java and Sumatera			675,526.67	675,526.67	675,526.67	PHLN	Government of DKI, MoPW, MoF, National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS)
	Flood disaster prone community, communities living on river banks, dense settlements	Community Local NGO Local Government Private sector	Big cities in Java and Sumatera							Justice Post for Ummah (PKPU)

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Regional Disaster Management Agency (BDPB), Village Government, Community, <i>Bina Swadaya</i> , NGO, private sector	Bengkulu East Nusa Tenggara East Kalimantan		The availability of data and data update concerning disaster risks					BINA SWADAYA
		Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Indonesia		Online tested disaster monitoring system				APBN	PMB-ITB
		West Java Regional Government	West Java	Garut	Periodic and systematic monitoring of Mt. Guntur				APBN	PMB-ITB
		In 3 villages in ring I of Kelut	East Java	3 villages in ring I of Kelut					Private sector/ community	Sampoerna, Disaster Management Study Center of National Development University Yogyakarta (PSMB UPN Yogyakarta), <i>Perkumpulan Skala</i>

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Volunteer Corps (KSR), Community Based Action Team (CBAT), Community	NAD Jambi West Sumatera Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DI Yogyakarta East Nusa Tenggara West Nusa Tenggara Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Central Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta City, Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, Lombok Timur, West Sumbawa Archipelago, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu City, Bengkulu Utara, Rejang Lebong Sangihe, Minahasa Selatan Majene, Konawe Selatan, Bau-Bau Kutai Kartanegara	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) carried out to provide comprehensive pictures of the existing hazards, risks, vulnerability and capacity at the community level	674.23	266.75	380.40	Private sector/ community	Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) National Headquarter, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch
TOTAL OF ACTIVITY 1 FUNDING (MILLION Rp)						723,693	730,563	739,395		
2	Implementation of physical and non-physical as well as regulatory efforts for disaster management	The implementation of physical and non-physical as well as regulatory efforts on Disaster Management	All disaster prone areas		Number of locations for the implementation of the physical and non-physical efforts	45,000	54,000	63,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
	Minimizing casualties and losses caused by land slide disaster		Central Java East Nusa Tenggara	Banjarnegara, Manggarai	The functioning of Early Warning System equipment		300	400	APBN	KPDT

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Realization of shared understanding concerning information technology utilization in disaster management in regions	15 provinces		Realization of information technology utilization in disaster mitigation in the framework of disaster mitigation in regions	700			APBN	KEMDAGRI
		Minimizing the causes of landslide disaster risks	West Java Central Java	2010: Sta. Garahan 2012: Cianjur - Padalarang; Purwokerto - Kroya.	Railway infrastructure is ready and safe to operate	1,000	-	3,500	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate general of Railway
		Preventing the causing factors of damage to tunnel construction	West Java	Lampegan Tunnel crossing Sukabumi - Cianjur	Railway infrastructure is ready and safe to operate	1,000	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate general of Railway
		Minimizing causing factors of disaster risks due to contact with water/riverbed	West java Central/java East java	2010: Soka - Kebumen, Primbon - Butuh; Telawah - Karangsono; Gundih - Surabaya; Cikampek - Padalarang, 2012: Cirebon - Kroya	Prevention of disaster contact with water	34,500	-	3,500	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate general of Railway
		Increasing safety and security in the organization of sea transportation	Volume of dredging needs to the total volume of national dredging area plan			87,000	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate general of Sea Transportation

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Increasing effective and efficient reliability and sufficiency of sea transportation infrastructure and facilities	Number of navigational facilities rehabilitation needs nationally		26,300	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate general of Sea Transportation	
		Rehabilitating Port Facilities damaged by disasters	Number of ports built to the number of ports affected by earthquake	Saukorem in West Papua Province	10,000	0	0	APB	Ministry of Transportation, Oransbari Port Office	
		Protecting and strengthening road and bridge infrastructure, so as not to be prone to disasters	Spread all over Indonesia	The availability of gabion bracket to anticipate land slide	1,500	3,600	4,900	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate general of Highways	
		Officers in every province & regency/ city	Spread all over Indonesia	The availability of Bailey bridge to speed up transportation flow in emergency situation	8,000	16,000	36,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate general of Highways	
		The integration of disaster risk reduction in 3 development sectors (health, transportation, livelihood) and city and village development	Every province & regency/city	The availability of state of emergency plan in health affairs in regency/city	1,500	1,400		APBN	PPK, Ministry of Health Affairs	
			Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, West Sumatra, DI Yogyakarta, Central Java	1) number of disaster risk reduction programs integrated into the development sectors; 2) number of manuals/policies issued				PHLN	BNPB, Bappenas, Ministry of Health Affairs, Ministry of Transportation	
			East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara		Funding until 2010			PHLN	WFP	
			Jakarta		2,000.3	2,000.3		PHLN	AusAID, RMA Indonesia and HK Logistics	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
		18 villages (12,240 people)	NAD	Aceh Selatan	Medium and long term village planning integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and its action plan, by involving all elements in each village				PHLN, PRIVATE SECTOR/ COMMUNITY	JRS
		Western Indonesia Road Improvement Project (WINRIP)								
		BDPB, Village Government, Bina Swadaya, NGO, private sector	Bengkulu East Nusa Tenggara East Kalimantan		The availability of plan, SOP and implementation of disaster management	2,841,000			PHLN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Highways BINA SWADAYA
		CBAT (Community Based Action Team), Community	NAD Jambi West Sumatera Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DI Yogyakarta East Nusa Tenggara West Nusa Tenggara Tenggara Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Central Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang Klanten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo Yogyakarta City; Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman Alor, Sikka Lombok Timur, West Sumbawa Archipelago Muko-Muko, Bengkulu City, Bengkulu Utara, Rejang Lebong Sangihe, Minahasa Selatan Majene Konawe Selatan, Bau-Bau	Small Structural mitigation measures (gabion, water harvesting tanks, etc.) in place to protect against major hazard, built using local labor, skills, materials	8,860.44	2,726.59	3,118.05	Private sector/ community	PMI NHQ, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, Community, LGU
<p>NAP-DRR 2010-2012 Attachment 2. LIST OF REGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES WITH HIGH RISK AND HIGH RISK OF DISASTER HAZARDS</p>										
										A2 - 64

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		CBAT (Community Based Action Team), Local Government Unit (LGU)	NAD Jambi West Sumatera Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DI Yogyakarta East Nusa Tenggara West Nusa Tenggara Tenggara Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Central Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo Yogyakarta City; Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman Alor, Sikka Lombok Timur, West Sumbawa Archipelago Muko-Muko, Bengkulu City, Bengkulu Utara, Rejang Lebong Sangihe, Minahasa Selatan Majene Konawe Selatan, Bau-Bau Kutai Kartanegara	Small structural and non structural mitigation measures in place to reduce health risk using local labor, skills, materials	789.66	351.83	541.78	Private sector/ community	PMI NHQ, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, Community, LGU

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		CBAT (Community Based Action Team), Local Government Unit (LGU)	NAD Jambi West Sumatera Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DI Yogyakarta East Nusa Tenggara West Nusa Tenggara Tenggara Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Central Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang Klalen, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo Yogyakarta City; Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman Alor, Sikka Lombok Timur, West Sumbawa Archipelago Muko-Muko, Bengkulu City, Bengkulu Utara, Rejang Lebong Sangihe, Minahasa Selatan Majene Konaawe Selatan, Bau-Bau Kutai Kartanegara	Number of Small Structural mitigation measures applied good natural resource and environmental management scheme	1,036.31	363.34	464.68	Private sector/ community	PMI NHQ, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, Community, LGU
TOTAL OF ACTIVITY 2 FUNDING (MILLION Rp)										
3	Identifying and recognizing the sources of hazards or disaster hazards	Compiling and developing disaster prone area database	Central Java, East Java (2010), a part of Sumatera, a part of Sulawesi (2011), a part of Sumatera, a part of Kalimantan (2012)		The compilation of natural disaster multi-prone area database	1,300	1,500	1,900	APBN	Bakosurtanal*, Ministry of Public Works, BMKG
		Data management center, earthquake database and data sharing system	Jakarta		The realization of reliable national and international earthquake data service	1,000	500	500	APBN	BMKG DEPUTY FOR GEOPHYSICS

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Mapping the region having high risk strong earthquake vibration	Jakarta		The availability of information for the need of earthquake-resistant building and other needs	300	300	300	APBN	BMKG DEPUTY FOR GEOPHYSICS	
	Improvement of earth magnet data and information service	Jakarta		Users may obtain more up to date data	125			APBN	BMKG DEPUTY FOR GEOPHYSICS	
	Determining tsunami affected areas			The completeness of preparedness system	750	800	800	APBN	BMKG DEPUTY FOR GEOPHYSICS	
	The availability of sources of hazards or disaster hazards information	All disaster prone areas		Number of sources of hazards or disaster hazards information	36,000	43,200	50,400	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB	
	Mapped flood, landslide and drought prone areas	12 provinces		Mapped flood, landslide and drought prone areas	3,000	3,000	3,000	APBN	Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry	
	The availability of information on the vulnerability of areas prone to volcanic eruption , tsunami earthquake, tsunami and land movement	areas prone to Volcanic eruption disaster: East Nusa Tenggara Maluku Lampung West Java East Java North Sumatera		The availability of 27 maps of areas prone to volcanic eruption, earthquake, tsunami and land movement	1,907	2,193	2,522	APBN	Geology Agency, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (KESDM)	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
			Land movement: Bengkulu Jambi East Nusa Tenggara North Sulawesi Central Sulawesi South Sumatera Central Java North Sumatera NAD West Sumatera East Java							
			Earthquake: West Nusa Tenggara Bali West Java East Java Lampung Central Java South Sulawesi North Sulawesi Bengkulu West Java Banten							
			Tsunami: Banten Central Java East Java North Sulawesi South Sulawesi Bengkulu Lampung South East Sulawesi Bali West Java							

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	The availability of volcano, earthquake, tsunami and land movement risk analysis information for spatial planning arrangement	The availability of land movement incidence estimation information	Banten Central Java East Java Lampung West Sumatera East Nusa Tenggara		The availability of 27 maps of areas prone to volcanic eruption, earthquake, tsunami and land movement	1,907	2,193	2,522	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM
	The availability of land movement incidence estimation information	The availability of land movement incidence estimation information	All regions of Indonesia		The availability of a map estimating land movement incidences in the number of 396/year	24	24	24	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM
	Role of genders in Disaster Risk Reduction at various levels of actors	Role of genders in Disaster Risk Reduction at various levels of actors	Sulawesi East Nusa Tenggara East Kalimantan			500	500	500		Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Research Centre for Oceanography
	increase in the provision of data on efforts to control social tensions	increase in the provision of data on efforts to control social tensions	All provinces except South Sumatera, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Provision of data and information on social tensions within the relevant ministries/institutions	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
	National Police, precinct and sub-precinct Operation Control Centers	National Police, precinct and sub-precinct Operation Control Centers	Headquarters of the National Police and BNPB		Police Precincts/sub-precincts can read and explain the contents of a map of disaster prone areas to the public in disaster prone areas				APBN	National Police, Operation Control Center of the National Police & BNPB
	Identification of Disasters caused by of tectonic earthquake	Identification of Disasters caused by of tectonic earthquake	North Maluku East Nusa Tenggara	Tuai City, Ternate & Tidore City, Kalabahi City (Alor)	Dissemination of information on tsunami prone areas, as well as efforts for preventing secondary disasters	7,000	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Layout
	Identification of Disasters caused by tectonic earthquake	Identification of Disasters caused by tectonic earthquake	West Papua	Manokwari	Dissemination of information on tsunami prone areas, as well as efforts for preventing secondary disasters	2,000	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Layout

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		18 villages (12,240 people)	NAD	Aceh Selatan	Report on the results of community identification of disaster prone villages and their needs	-			PHLN, PRIVATE SECTOR/ COMMUNITY	JRS
		18 villages (252 participants)	NAD	Aceh Selatan	252 village informal leaders together participate in meetings and trainings in conflict management	-			PHLN, PRIVATE SECTOR/ COMMUNITY	JRS
		Regional Government	Indonesia		Draft of Indonesian Tsunami Zoning Map				APBN	PMB-ITB
		The Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Indonesia		Draft of Indonesian Earthquake Zoning Map				APBN	PMB-ITB
		18 villages	NAD	Aceh Selatan	Informal leaders and educational leaders in 18 villages participate in training and FGD, Report of community identification result of disaster prone villages and the needs, DVD and medias for Disaster Risk Reduction campaign and education	993.71	430.95	No plan for program	PHLN, PRIVATE SECTOR/ COMMUNITY	JRS

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	KRS (Volunteer Corps), CBAT (Community Based Action Team), Community		NAD Jambi West Sumatera Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DI Yogyakarta East Nusa Tenggara West Nusa Tenggara Tenggara Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi South East Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Acch Besar, Acch Jaya, Banda Acch, Sabang, Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta City, Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, Lombok Timur, West Sumbawa Archipelago, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu City, Bengkulu Utara, Rejang Lebong Sangihe, Minahasa Selatan Majene, Konawe Selatan, Bau-Bau Kutai Kartanegara	Baseline Survey carried out to provide baseline data from the community	472.06	330.22	328.60	Private sector/ Community	PMI National Headquarter, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		KSR (Volunteer Corps), CBAT (Community Based Action Team), Community	NAD Jambi West Sumatera Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DI Yogyakarta East Nusa Tenggara West Nusa Tenggara Tenggara Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi South East Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang, Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta City, Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Alor, Sikka, Lombok Timur, West Sumbawa Archipelago, Muko, Bengkulu City, Bengkulu Utara, Rejang Lebong Sangihe, Minahasa Selatan Majene, Konawe Selatan, Bau-Bau Kutai Kartanegara	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) carried out to provide comprehensive pictures of the existing hazards, risk, vulnerability and capacity at the community level	794.94	890.92	531.68	Private sector/Community	PMI National Headquarter, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch
		PMI	PMI NHQ	GIS Database and Map of Hazards & Risks properly updated and used as sources for preparing contingency plan	321	100		Private sector/Community	PMI National Headquarter	
TOTAL OF ACTIVITY 3 FUNDING (MILLION Rp)										
4	Monitoring the control and management of natural resources that potentially cause disasters	The organization of supervision system to control and management of natural resources that potentially cause disasters	All disaster prone areas		Number of provinces, regencies/cities organizing the control and management of natural resources system that potentially cause disasters	45,000	54,000	63,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	Early identification of disaster phenomenon before causing disaster	Spread all over Indonesia	Java and Bali regions		The availability of Disaster Relief Unit (DRU) Equipment to anticipate disaster occurrence	110,000	140,000	160,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Highways
	The realization of an information system (data and map) for disaster prone areas in every province and regency	Java and Bali regions			Information system for micro-zoning database and map	1,000	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Layout
	The compilation of 3 documents of disaster mitigation based Coastal Areas and Small Islands Management Strategy Plan	West Sumatera East Nusa Tenggara	2010: South Coast Regency (West Sumatera) and Alor Regency (East Nusa Tenggara); 2011: other regencies/isles			800	450		PHLN	BNPB cooperating with Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries
	BDPB, Village, Disaster Risk Reduction Forum	Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, East Kalimantan			The availability of up-to-date data, regional regulations, village regulations on natural resource control and management teams					B/INA SWADAYA
	Regional government and community in the management area of natural resources that potentially cause disasters	Central Java DI Yogyakarta East Java East Nusa Tenggara			The government and community know the level of risks caused by the resource management conducted	100	100	100	Private sector/ Community	PSMB UPN Veteran
TOTAL OF ACTIVITY 4 FUNDING (MILLION Rp)						156,900	194,550	223,100		
5	Spatial Planning control and management	Controlled spatial planning according to the standard	All disaster prone areas		Number of provinces and regencies/cities controlling spatial planning according to the standard	60,000	72,000	84,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		The availability of monitoring and audit system development of spatial utilization using remote sensing	Java and Bali regions		Monitoring and audit system for spatial utilization and related to disaster risk	1,000	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Layout
		Bina Swadaya, BDPP, village, Disaster Risk Reduction Forum	Bengkulu East Nusa Tenggara East Kalimantan		The existence of plan and team controlling spatial planning					BINA SWADAYA
TOTAL OF ACTIVITY 5 FUNDING (MILLION Rp)						61,000	72,000	84,000		
6	Environmental management	Natural Resources balance sheets	Central Java East Java (2011) A part of Sumatera A part of Sulawesi A part of Kalimantan (2012)		The availability of an integrated natural resources balance sheets	-	1,200	1,700	APBN	<i>Bakosurtanal</i>
		Organization of Environmental management according to the standard	All disaster prone area		Number of provinces and regencies/cities conducting environmental management according to the standards	150,000	180,000	210,000	APBN, ABPD, PHLN	BNPB
		Organization of Forest and land rehabilitation in 33 provinces	provinces		Forest and land rehabilitation organization in 33 provinces	10,000	10,000	10,000	APBN	Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Peat land in Central Kalimantan, Jambi, Riau	Provinces		The implementation of peat land rehabilitation and the realization of land and water conservation	475,000	275,000	200,000	APBN	Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Critical land in and out of the forest areas in Cianjur, Bogor, Depok, Bekasi and Jakarta	5 regencies		The implementation of forest and land rehabilitation as well as the realization of land and water conservation structures	365,350	150,450	110,850	APBN	Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Critical land in and out of Wonosobo, Purbalingga, Purwokerto, Banyumas, Temanggung forest areas	5 regencies		The implementation of forest and land rehabilitation as well as the realization of land and water conservation structures	168,000	60,670	59,650	APBN, APBD	Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry	
	Critical land in and out of Wonogiri, Karanganyar, Sukoharjo, Surakarta, Ngawi, Bojonegoro forest areas	6 regencies		The implementation of forest and land rehabilitation as well as the realization of land and water conservation structures on Solo River Basins	171,000	50,850	45,680	APBN, APBD	Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry	
	Critical land in and out of the forest area of Bandung Barat, Sumedang, Garut, Kutapanjang regency	4 regencies		The implementation of forest and land rehabilitation as well as the realization of land and water conservation structures. Catchment areas of Siguling, Jatigede, Kutapanjang and Masbastari reservoirs	95,000	30,850	24,250	APBN, APBD	Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry	
	200 regencies/cities having critical land of more than 20% of the regency area	200 regencies/cities		The implementation of forest and land rehabilitation as well as the realization of land and water conservation structures in 200 regencies/cities	500,000	500,000	500,000	APBD	Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry	
	Land of forest and land fire prone areas (Riau, Jambi, West Sumatera, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan)			Efforts implementation of prevention, extinguishing and response after forest and land fire	9,565	7,850	9,250	APBN	Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		The realization of water conservation effort for agriculture	33 provinces		The availability of 1,969 units of dike; 1,646 units of drain dam and 7,000 units of absorbing well	95,650	106,400	113,700	APBN	Ministry of agriculture, Directorate of Water Management, Directorate General of Land and Water Management
		Greenbelt installation for tsunami mitigation in 17 locations	West Sumatera West Nusa Tenggara East Java Central Java Bengkulu DI Yogyakarta West Java East Nusa Tenggara South East Sulawesi Lampung NAD North Sulawesi Papua		The percentage of coastal areas with coast protection vegetation for tsunami disaster mitigation	800	2,000	4,000	APBN	Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries
		Coast vegetation planting in 17 locations	Central Java East Java Banten West Java West Nusa Tenggara		The percentage of coastal areas having coast protection vegetation	800	2,000	4,000	APBN	Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries
		Land covering data development as the basic information for disaster reduction	All regencies in Indonesia		Land covering and conservation area data	1,600	1,600	1,600	APBN	KLH
		Restoration of mangrove, sea grass area and coral reef ecosystem	NAD North Coast of Java Central Sulawesi and Gorontalo	Simeulue North Coast of Java Tomini Bay	Number of demonstration plot for ecosystem restoration	500	500	500	APBN	KLH

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Mitigation of environmental damage impacts caused by oil spill in the coast or sea	Riau	Dumai	Manual	75	75	75	APBN	KLH
		Availability of policies, data and information for forest and land fire control	Riau, Jambi, North Sumatera, South Sumatera, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan		The availability of data of the spread of hotspots in forests and land prone to fire in 8 provinces as the success indicator of forest fire prevention mechanism implementation	3,000	3,000	3,000	APBN	KLH
		Food sufficiency, public health in drought prone areas	Central Java East Nusa Tenggara DI Yogyakarta	Banjarnegara, Belu, Gunung Kidul	The fulfillment of public untreated water need in drought prone areas	250	250	250	APBN	KPDT
		Reduction of coastal abrasion impact in coastal area and critical land	South Sulawesi Gorontalo Bengkulu West Sumatera	Pinrang, Gorontalo, Bulukumba, Bengkulu Utara, Mentawai Archipelago	Mangrove forests formation in abrasion prone areas	110	300	300	APBN	KPDT
		Availability of land function restoration strategy and program of Dieng Plateau Conservation Area	Central Java	Dataran Dieng Area	Disaster risk and restoration program Monitoring System	750	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Layout
		Environmental conservation through rehabilitation and reconstruction activity in disaster prone areas	4 territorial commands		The realization of reforestation activity in conservation area and water absorption support zone	240	288	346	APBN	Ster TNI

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		4 territorial commands		The realization of river conservation activity caused by river sedimentation	100	-	144	APBN	Stet TNI	
		4 territorial commands		The realization of greenbelt conservation activity in the form of river bank green zone and trees planting for erosion resistor	100	120	144	APBN	Stet TNI	
	18 Elementary Schools (2,988 teachers and students)	NAD	Aceh Selatan	2,988 elementary school teachers and students in the adjacent area manage school garden having environmental concept			-	PHLN, PRIVATE SECTOR/ COMMUNITY	JRS	
	Linking Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Adaptation			Support to pilot initiatives in climate adaptation and resilience in urban and rural communities to build alliance among the DRR and CCA constituents and programs	11,048.33	11,048.33	11,048.33	PHLN	National Council for Climate Change (DNPI), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), Local Governments, Civil Society, World Bank	
	BPDB, village, Disaster Risk Reduction Forum	Bengkulu West Nusa Tenggara East Kalimantan		The existence of control team and system set forth in Village Regulation of Environment or Disaster Risk Reduction					BINA SWADAYA	
	Senior High School/ Vocational High School students and teachers	West Java		1. The existence of Environmental Management Systematic Program 2. BPBD, Education Service Office, Environmental Management Agency (BPLH) synergy	200	200	200		BPBD, Climate Change Center (C3), Education Service Office	
	Community (Household)	Jakarta West Java DI Yogyakarta East Java North Sumatera South Sulawesi South Kalimantan	Jakarta Bandung Yogyakarta Surabaya Medan Makassar Banjarmasin	Waste reduction, number of RW participant, number of environmental cadre				APBD, Private sector/ Community	Unilever, City Government, Media: Dita, Republika, Rase FM, PR, Sonora DIY, KR, Jawa Pos	

NAP-DRR 2010-2012 Attachment 2. LIST OF REGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES WITH EXTREMELY HIGH RISK AND HIGH RISK OF DISASTER HAZARDS

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Bantul, Ngawi, Pacitan, Nganjuk, Madiun, Kulon Progo Regency Pnggaran Regency			Land area applying sustainable agriculture Number of coconut planted	Private sector/ Community	Unilever		City Government, PKK, Unilever, Media, Republika, delta, Sonora, KR, Jawa Pos	
TOTAL OF ACTIVITY 6 FUNDING (MILLION Rp)						2,059,138	1,394,651	1,310,687		
7	Arrangement for development and building code	Dissemination of rules, policies and guidelines on building code	All disaster prone areas		Number of decision and stakeholder documents in the central, province and regency/ city having the commitment to organize arrangement for development and building code	120,000	144,000	168,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
		Reduction of damage impact risk caused by tectonic earthquake	East Nusa Tenggara Maluku North Maluku Papua West Papua		Impact reduction of facilities and infrastructure damage caused by earthquake	15,500	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Layout
		Elementary schools	Jakarta West Java Central Java East Nusa Tenggara West Nusa Tenggara	Bogor Rembang, Solo and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka Dompu	Number of school with secure structure	x	x	x	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
		Developing disaster standard for elementary and secondary school buildings	33 provinces		Completion of document concerning earthquake-resistant school building standard which		2,000		APBN	Ministry of National Education, Directorate General of Elementary and Secondary Education Management

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Application of standards for earthquake-resistant elementary and secondary school buildings			Implementations of earthquake-resistant school building standards in all schools	65,500	80,000	Ministry of National Education, Directorate General of Elementary and Secondary Education Management	APBN		
				Support to implementation of disaster and climate proof building codes and standards and micro zoning	3,156.67	3,156.67	Ministry of Public Works, National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), Local Governments, Civil Society	PHLN		
	Building of earthquake-resistant sample houses for the magnitude of earthquake similar to the one that hit Padang city		West Sumatera	Construction of 5 earthquake-resistant basic houses in Padang City		3,000	Disaster Study Center of Andalas University	APBN, APBD		
	Bina Swadaya, BDPB, village, community		Bengkulu East Nusa Tenggara East Kalimantan	The existence of building codes control rules and team			BINA SWADAYA			
	CBAT (Community Based Action Team), Community, LGU (Local Government Unit)		33 provinces, 408 districts	Promotion of Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Adaptation undertaken using a number of communication channels	859,98	311.08	PMI NHQ, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, Community, LGU	Private sector/ community		
TOTAL OF ACTIVITY 7 FUNDING (MILLION Rp)						139,517	214,968	251,712		
8	Development of facilities and infrastructure	Development of Weather Radar System	Papua West Papua North Maluku South Kalimantan Riau	Weather Radar data and information in the region in the form of rain clouds, clouds and wind movement phenomenon		72,000	BMKG Deputy for Meteorology	APBN		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	Development of Ground Satellite Receiver		North Sumatra Papua	Medan Jayapura	Weather satellite data and information in the form of rain clouds, clouds movement, <i>sr</i> and rain estimation	5,000			APBN	BMKG Deputy for Meteorology
	Development of Automatic Weather Station (AWS) System		Disaster-prone Areas in Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua		Automatic weather element data	19,440			APBN	BMKG Deputy for Meteorology
	Development of Automatic Rain Gauges (ARG) System		Sumatera Kalimantan Sulawesi Maluku Papua		Automatic rainfall data	990			APBN	BMKG Deputy for Meteorology
	Development of National and Regional Climate Change Information Service Center		Central Office and 5 other provinces		Climate Change Information from the national up to regency levels	16,055			APBN	BMKG Deputy for Climatology
	BMKG Climate Change and Air Quality Management		Central Office		Building of one Inventory Center of Greenhouse Gasses. The availability of Climate Projection Information up to regency scale based on various IPCC scenarios. The availability of island/region (Sumatera, Java, Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua) based Climate Change Vulnerability Maps		44,900	47,350	APBN	BMKG Deputy for Climatology
	Building of facilities and infrastructure according to the standards		All disaster prone areas		Number of province and regency/city building facilities and infrastructures according to the planning	200,000	240,000	280,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Building of disaster friendly structure facility in 24 regions	East Java Bengkulu Central Java West Java West Nusa Tenggara NAD North Sulawesi Papua North Maluku South Sulawesi Gorontalo Maluku West Papua West Sumatera Lampung DI Yogyakarta East Nusa Tenggara		Percentage of coastal area with self-rescue facilities and disaster hazards-resistant settlement	40,000 4,000	18,000	Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries			
	33 provinces	33 provinces	33 provinces	Stimulant assistance activity. Organization of stimulant assistance activity of House Building Material (BBR) categorized into two major parts namely Rehabilitation and Relocation, specifically for the provided land relocation, it must be protected from disaster prone location. Compensation organization to ease psychological burden and minimize psychological trauma occurrence	31,600 37,920	45,504	Ministry of Social Affairs	APBN		
	Prevention of hazards caused by land slide	East Nusa Tenggara West Sulawesi	Manggarai, Flores Timur Polewali Mandar	Water channel formation as land slide hazard prevention	500	500	KPDT	APBN		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	9 provinces	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
	Identification of Cooperation pattern in facility and infrastructure utilization among regions in the framework of disaster management by compiling disaster management facilities and infrastructure database, aimed at identifying the needs and condition of disaster management facilities and infrastructure in the relevant regions				Completion of disaster management facilities and infrastructure database through coordination between regions in the framework of disaster facilities and infrastructure exploitation	300	500	700	APBN	KEMDAGRI
	Organization of government office building construction activity in the framework of post-disaster facility and infrastructure improvement in an efficient and effective manner		2 provinces 3 regencies 1 city		Building of government facilities and infrastructure in 6 (six) regions (Central Java Province, West Nusa Tenggara Province, Tanah Datar Regency, Toraja Utara Regency, Lombok Barat Regency, Pariaman City).	14			APBN	KEMDAGRI

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Organization of government office building construction activity in the framework of after disaster facilities and infrastructure increase in an efficient and effective manner	2 provinces 3 regencies 1 city		Coordination realization of response, management as well as accountability/reporting in after disaster government office building construction/ rehabilitation activity in Central Java and West Nusa Tenggara Province, Tanah Datar, Toraja Utara, Lombok Barat Regency and Pariaman City.	200			APBN	KEMDAGRI	
	Supervision and monitoring increase as the efforts of disaster risk causal factors reduction	Java and Sumatera		The availability of Driving License related to accurate and up to date Railway infrastructure	2,000	2,000	2,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway	
	Improvement of Railway trip operation smoothness	Central Java	2010: Brumbung – Tegowanu; Kaliwungu – Kalibodri; Semarang Tawang Station; Jerakah – Kaliwungu; Kaliwungu – Kalibodri; Sragen – Masaran 2011: Purwakarta – Padalarang; Cicalengka – Banjar; Gambirangan – Jambon; Kumpungbandan - Tanahabang	Operational ready and safe Railway infrastructure	35,000	41,000	37,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway	
		West Java Jakarta								

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
			Central Java East Java Jakarta	2012: Brumbung – Ngrombo; Masaran – Madiun; Sidoarjo – Tanggulangin – Porong; Kampungbandan - Tanahabang						
	Improved sea transportation safety and security		Number of patrol ship needed per security area extent		276,600	0	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation
	Improved sea transportation safety and security		Number of marine surveyor ship per security area extent		4,100	0	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation
	Improved sea transportation facilities and infrastructure reliability and sufficiency which are effective and efficient and increasing sea transportation safety and security		Number of Navigational Aids Facilities sufficiency and reliability per service area		99,000	0	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation
	Flood control development to free areas from flood in an area of 350,000 Ha		Spread all over Indonesia	Protected settlement area from flood in an area of 350,000 Ha	3,800,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Natural Resources
	Volcano lava control development to free settlement areas from volcano lava in an area of 9,620 Ha		DI Yogyakarta Central Java East Java	Protected settlement area from volcano lava in an area of 9,620 Ha	180,000	100,000	120,000	120,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Natural Resources

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Control of Slope slide	Spread all over Indonesia		Protected traffic from slope slide	30,000	36,000	44,250	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Highway
		Strengthening road surface from landslide	Spread all over Indonesia		Protected road surface from landslide	500	4,400	4,850	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Highway
		The availability of equipment (IPA mobile, Pipe, public hydrant, pump, tanker) for emergency response in drinking water and waste water	Central Office (Ministry of Public Works)		Provision of infrastructure and facilities for refugees	15,000	15,000	15,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Human Settlement
		The availability of equipment (toilet, Knock Down, MK Mobile, Heavy Machinery, Flood Control Pump, Mud Pump) for emergency response in settlement environmental restoration	Central Office (Ministry of Public Works)		Provision of infrastructure and facilities for refugees	12,000	12,000	12,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Human Settlement
		The availability of equipment (family tent, emergency settlement) for emergency response in housing and settlement	Central Office (Ministry of Public Works)		Provision of infrastructure and facilities for refugees	12,000	12,000	12,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Human Settlement

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Special unit (Sargas) establishment for emergency mitigation and Sargas personnel training in Human Settlement	Facilitation of infrastructure and facilities policy and stimulant assistance of special area development affected by disaster	Central Office (Ministry of Public Works)		Provision of infrastructure and facilities for refugees	1,500	1,500	1,500	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Human Settlement
			NAD, Riau, Riau Archipelago, West Java, West Sumatera, North Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua, East Nusa Tenggara, West Papua, North Sumatera		Number of facilitation of infrastructure and facilities policy and stimulant assistance of housing and settlement area development for 19 special areas affected by disaster in an area of 380 Ha	12,000	21,000	24,000	APBN	State Ministry for Public Housing, Deputy for Area Development
	Fulfillment of Special House policy and stimulant building in the context of disaster mitigation		West Java, West Sumatera, Jambi, Bengkulu		Number of house built after disaster	60,000	40,000	40,000	APBN	State Ministry for Public Housing, Deputy for Formal Housing
	Facilitation of new development policy and stimulant assistance of non-government housing in disaster area		NAD, West Sumatera, Bengkulu, DI Yogyakarta, Central Java, West Java, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, West Papua		Number of facilitation of and stimulation of new development of non-government housing in disaster area	50,000	50,000	50,000	APBN	State Ministry for Public Housing, Deputy for Non-government Housing

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Facilitation of quality improvement policy and stimulant assistance of non-government housing in disaster area	NAD, West Sumatera, Bengkulu, DI Yogyakarta, Central Java, West Java, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, West Papua		Number of facilitation of and stimulation of quality improvement of non-government housing in disaster area	25,000	25,000	25,000	APBN	State Ministry for Public Housing, Deputy for Non-government Housing
		Facilitation of non-government infrastructure, facilities, utility provision which may stimulate low income community in creating healthy housing and settlement environment in disaster area	NAD, West Sumatera, Bengkulu, DI Yogyakarta, Central Java, West Java, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, West Papua		Number of facilitation of and stimulation of infrastructure, facilities, utility of non-government housing in disaster area	40,000	40,000	40,000	APBN	State Ministry for Public Housing, Deputy for Non-government Housing
			Sulawesi West Nusa Tenggara East Nusa Tenggara Papua West Papua			8,806	8,806	8,806	PHLN	Oxfam

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Village community		Jakarta West Java Central Java East Nusa Tenggara West Nusa Tenggara	Bogor Rembang, Solo and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka Dompu	Number of mitigation efforts in village level	x x x	x x	PHLN	Plan Indonesia	
	National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) Rural							PHLN	Ministry of Home Affairs, World Bank	
	National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) Urban					2,130,750		PHLN	MINISTRY OF SETTLEMENT AND REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Built of earthquake and tsunami resistant vertical evacuation structure in hazards area in Padang City		West Sumatera	Padang City	Formed: 1. Document of vertical evacuation building planning, 2. Building of earthquake and tsunami resistant building for vertical evacuation		1,000	2,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN, Private sector/ Community	
	Bina Swadaya, BDPB, Village, Disaster Risk Reduction Forum		Bengkulu East Nusa Tenggara East Kalimantan		The existence of public implementation and participation plan and team				BINA SWADAYA	
TOTAL OF ACTIVITY 8 FUNDING (MILLION Rp)						7,179,855	4,737,526	5,330,460		
TOTAL OF PROGRAM D FUNDING (MILLION Rp)						13,449,283	7,481,712	8,118,856		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
PRIORITY 4 : IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT, AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM										
PROGRAM E : EARLY WARNING										
1	Observation of disaster indications	Integrated Study on Multi-disaster Risks	DIY		Availability and dissemination of the disaster information system model	800	800	800	APBN	Bakosurtanal
	Maintenance of MEWS Facilities and Infrastructure		All locations installed by MEWS Equipment		The system is operating normally	13,000	13,000	13,000	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
	Construction of MEWS Building		North Sumatra South Sulawesi Bali	Medan Makassar Denpasar	MEWS Building as the service center for weather early warning in the regions	990	990	990	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
	Preparation for the Numeric Weather Prediction (NWP) Operation		Jakarta		PC Cluster facility for the operations and the operation of human resources modifying the NWP model	3,000	3,000	3,000	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
	Lease of communication means of Weather Radar, AWS and ARG		Jakarta		The Communication Means of Weather Radar, AWS and ARG operate normally	3,000	3,000	3,000	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
	Procurement of automatic earthquake monitoring system, 4 remote stations, 1 center, and communication system				Improvement of local earthquake data services in 9 locations	4,000	4,000	4,000	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Procurement of facilities and infrastructure to monitor the earthquake and tsunami disasters		Jakarta	Availability of facilities to monitor the earthquake and tsunami disasters in 10 Regional Centers	1,500	1,500	1,500	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Procurement of facilities and infrastructure to calibrate the equipment		Jakarta	Availability of facilities to calibrate the earthquake equipment in each <i>Balai Besar</i> (Center)	1,200	1,200	1,200	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Improvement of Geomagnetic Data and Information Services		Banten	Improvement of geomagnetic services in Banten	4,000	2,750		APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Improvement of Geomagnetic Data and Information Services		Papua Maluku Yogyakarta West Sumatra	Improvement of geomagnetic services in 4 locations (Jayapura, Ambon, Yogyakarta and Padang Panjang)	2,300	2,300	2,300	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Completing the equipment for earthquake precursors study			Availability of facilities for the Earthquake precursors study	400	400	400	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Improvement of Lightning Information Services			Availability of information on lightning events in several locations in Indonesia	150	150	150	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Obtaining seismic sensor locations with good quality			Increase of the quality of seismic data from 25 locations	200	200	200	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	Every indication of disaster incidence is promptly reported to the Regional Government and subsequently forwarded to related agencies	Availability of various technologies for disaster risk reduction.	All disaster prone areas		Number of locations for the observation of disaster incidences being implemented	24,000	28,800	3,600	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
			Banten West Java DKI Jakarta Central Java East Java West Sumatra South Kalimantan South Sumatra Lampung West Sumatra Indian Ocean Banda Sea Maluku Sea Java Sea		Mastery on the ability to develop a reliable early warning system technology for flood, landslide, extreme weather, and damage to waters and environment disasters	8,000	10,000	12,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN, PRIVATE SECTOR	PTLWB BPPT
	- Operation and maintenance of tsunami buoy and buoy data receiving stations		Indian Ocean Banda Sea Maluku Sea Java Sea		Buoys and the data receiving stations are in operation					PTLWB BPPT

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	- Development of concept, system and prototype of a community-based forest and land fire early warning system		Banten West Java DKI Jakarta Central Java East Java West Sumatra South Kalimantan South Sumatra Lampung West Sumatra	The technology package is used by the stakeholders			PTLWB BPPT			
	- Development of concept, design and technology engineering for disaster response due to technology failures		Banten West Java DKI Jakarta Central Java East Java West Sumatra South Kalimantan South Sumatra Lampung West Sumatra	The information on disaster risks are presented in a prompt and accurate manner			PTLWB BPPT			
	Availability and installation of AWS		6 Provinces	Availability and installation of 6 Units of AWS	1,000	2,000	1,500	APBN	Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry	
	Monitored Level of Volcanic Activities at alert level II		10 Locations (based on statistical data)	Number of monitored level of Volcanic activities per year at alert level II	971	1,117	1,285	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	1). Availability of hotspot information (daily)	Sumatra and Kalimantan	Information from daily hotspot monitoring uploaded to the SIMBA website in a real time manner everyday	232,6	255	281	APBN	LAPAN		
	2). Availability of Forest Fire Hazard Early Warning System/SPBK (daily)	Sumatra and Kalimantan	Information from daily SPBK monitoring uploaded to the SIMBA website in a real time manner everyday							
	3). Availability of monitoring information on potential flood areas (daily)	Indonesia	Information from daily SPBK Monitoring uploaded to the SIMBA website in a real time manner everyday							
	Study on regional capacity in the tsunami early warning chain for the officials, community, interface agencies and media	Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu	Utilization of the understanding on natural process in the DRR	500	500	500	APBN	LIPU, Research Center for Oceanography		
	Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BDPB), Village Government, Community, Self Reliance Development Foundation (Bina Swadaya), NGO, Private Sector	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan	Data on disaster indications according to the community and BMKG					BINA SWADAYA		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 1 (MILLION Rp)										
2	Analysis on the observation results of disaster indication	A prepared Report on the Result of Study on the development of inspection technique over the compliance with the permit conditions in industrial radiography	Jakarta		Report on the Results of Study on the development of inspection technique over the compliance with the permit conditions in industrial radiography	500	550	605	APBN	BAPEPTEN
		A prepared Report on the Results of Study on the determination of radioactivity level standard in the environment			Report on the Results of Study on the determination of radioactivity level standard in the environment					
		Report on the Results of Study on guidelines for the assessment of acceptability criteria for landfill facility as a TENORM disposal site			Report on the Results of Study on guidelines for the assessment of acceptability criteria for landfill facility as a TENORM disposal site					
		Report on the Results of Study on the determination of discharge limit			Report on the Results of Study on the determination of discharge limit					
		Establishment of a Safety Culture in the INNRR	Jakarta		Safety Culture in the INNRR	342	376	413	APBN	BAPEPTEN

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Availability of Regulation of the Head of BAPETEN on the INNRR Senescence Management	Regulation of the Head of BAPETEN on the INNRR Senescence Management								
	Availability of Report on the results of technical study for the evaluation and observation of the INNRR	Report on the results of technical study for the evaluation and observation of the INNRR								
	Placement of seismograph with high sensitivity and reduction of the noise level caused by the local geological environment	Improvement of seismic wave detection quality			250	1,500	1,650	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Research on earthquake zoning and its estimated impacts	Reduction of loss due to earthquake events			400	400	400	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Development of seismograph and accelerometer equipment	Decrease in the dependency on equipment from foreign countries			600	600	600	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Research on the causes and impacts of earthquake and tsunami	Improvement of the earthquake and tsunami information services			300	300	300	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Finding a substitute location for Tangerang geomagnetic station	Availability of information to build a representative geomagnetic observation station in Banten			250			APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Each observation on disaster incidence indication is analyzed	All disaster prone areas		Number of documents of disaster risk analysis being implemented	24,000	28,800	33,600	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB	
	Availability of the results of multi-disaster risk analysis and information system for development planning			Developed ability in the study and application of technology for technology failure disaster mitigation					PTLWB BPPT	
	Development of multi-disaster rapid assessment system								PTLWB BPPT	
	1). Availability of information on hotspots (monthly)	Sumatra and Kalimantan		Recapitulation of hotspots sent in the form of monthly report to the related agencies				APBN	LAPAN	
	2). Availability of information on Forest Fire Hazard Early Warning System (monthly)	Sumatra and Kalimantan		Recapitulation of the SPBK sent in the form of monthly report to the related agencies						
	3). Availability of information on potential flood areas monitoring (monthly)	Indonesia		Recapitulation of flood/landslide events and flood area predictions sent in the form of monthly report to the related agencies						
	Study on the regional capacity in the tsunami early warning chain for the apparatus, community, interface agencies and media	Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu		A prepared index of tsunami early warning chain capacity	500	1,000	500	APBN	LIPI, Research Center for Oceanography	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
			Nationwide						PHLN	Ambulance 118 and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
	Primary Schools assisting Plan Indonesia		Jakarta West Java Central Java NTT NTB	Bogor Rembang, Solo, and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka Dompu	- Study on the availability of schools which are safe from Disaster Hazards	X	X	X	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
					Technical Assistance for the development of national and regional risk and impact assessment frameworks, tools and methodologies	2,367.5	2,367.5	2,367.5	PHLN	National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPb), World Bank
			Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Analysis Result Documents					BINA SWADAYA
			Cities in Indonesia		Tested study method on earthquake risks				APBN	PMB-ITB
			Indonesia		Preparation and installation technique of early warning system in tsunami prone regions				APBN	PMB-ITB
			Central Java DIY East Java NTT		The Government and community know the level of risk incurred by the development activities being conducted	100	100	100	Private Sector/ Community	PSMB UPN Veteran (Disaster management Study Center of Veteran National Development University Yogyakarta)
TOTAL FUNDING OF ACTIVITY 2 (MILLION Rp)						29,609	35,993	40,536		
3	Decision making on disaster hazard status	The disaster hazard status is determined for each analysis result	All disaster prone areas		Number of disaster hazard status decision documents	28,000	33,600	39,200	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Development of a reliable early warning system for flood, landslide, extreme weather (storm, tide intrusion (rob)) and damage to waters and environment disasters						PTLWB BPPPT			
	Study on regional capacity in the tsunami early warning chain for the apparatus, community, interface agencies and media		Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu		A prepared national guidelines on tsunami early warning chain	500	500	APBN	BNPB, LIPI, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Research and Technology, BMKG, Ministry of Home Affairs	
	BDDP, Village Government, DRR Forum		Jakarta, Bengkulu, NTT, East Kalimantan		Decision on the type of hazard status				BINA SWADAYA	
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 3 (MILLION Rp)						28,500	34,100	39,200		
4	Dissemination of disaster warning information	Provision of spatial information on disaster index/multi-disaster vulnerability map	East Java, Central Java Certain part of Sumatra Certain part of Sulawesi Certain part of Kalimantan		Availability and dissemination of spatial information based on disaster index	1,200	1,320	1,452	APBN	Bakosurtanal
	Preparation of Disaster Atlas		Indonesia			238	262	288	APBN	Bakosurtanal
	Development of the MEWS Decision Support System		North Sumatra South Sulawesi Bali	Medan Makassar Denpasar	Mosaic Radar Integrated System, estimated model, display and dissemination according to the expectation	10,000	10,000	10,000	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Development of Communication and Integration System	Sumatra Kalimantan Sulawesi Maluku Papua	North Sumatra South Sulawesi Bali	Medan Makassar Denpasar	Monitoring of all weather radar display in the head office	7,500	7,500	7,500	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
	Development of Teleconference	Sumatra South Sulawesi Bali	Medan Makassar Denpasar	Monitoring of weather information line	600	600	600	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for the development of NDC CTBTO	Jakarta		Availability of facilities for CTBTO information services	500	500	500	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for the development of AEIC	Jakarta		Improvement of earthquake information services for ASEAN	500	500	500	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Procurement of digital seismograph in 15 Geophysics stations			Improvement of local earthquake information services	600	600	600	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Enhanced Density of the Geomagnetic Temporary Observation Network			Enhancement of information on the annual geomagnetic changes in Indonesia	500	0		APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Improvement of database in Jakarta and the redundant database in Bali			Improved completeness of the Tsunami Early Warning System in Indonesia (InaTEWS) for Indonesia and international needs	400	460	550	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Information and warning can be sent and received promptly	Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for the development of earthquake precursors monitoring system		Provision of all RTWTP requirements	40	40	40	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	Functioning of evidence-based disaster warning information system in the entire Indonesia	Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for the development of earthquake precursors monitoring system		Availability of earthquake prediction information	800	800	800	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG	
	33 Provinces	33 Provinces	All disaster prone areas	Documents of decisions made in the implementation of disaster warning	50,000	60,000	70,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	PNPB	
	Minimization of DFI disturbance	33 Provinces	33 Provinces	Implementation of policy study activity so that the regions having a quite high vulnerability level can be mapped and detected as an anticipation measure and the implementation of <i>Kampung Siaga Bencana</i> (KSB/Villages Prepared to Respond to Disaster)	4,891.67	5,625.42	6,750.50	APBN	Ministry of Social Affairs and Academicians	
				The amount of cultivation areas affected by DFI disturbance (ha)					Ministry of Agriculture	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Regions prone to disaster risks	Province		Dissemination of information on disaster early warning	2,500	2,500	3,000		Ministry of Communication and Information, Directorate of Communication Technology Facilities, Directorate General for Communication Facilities and Information Dissemination (SKDI)
		1). Availability of systems (both hardware and software) that can support the processing of data from remote sensing to monitor earth for disaster mitigation			Daily monitoring information uploaded to the SIMBA website in real time everyday. Daily and monthly monitoring information system of natural resources and environment on a website basis	446.7	491	540	APBN	LAPAN
		2). Availability of information on weather and climate monitoring, rating system of fire, flood/ landslide, drought hazards, hotspots, and food availability in the SIMBA website								

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		3). Availability of information on other natural disasters such as: smog distribution, volcanic eruption impact, earthquake impact, tsunami impact, and so forth in the SIMBA website								
		Dissemination of remote sensing information for natural disaster mitigation through cross- and inter-institutions and agencies as well as through the SIMBA – LAPAN website and mass media								
		Study on regional capacity in the tsunami early warning chain for the apparatus, community, interface agencies and media	Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu		Dissemination of national guidelines on tsunami early warning chain	250	500	500	APBN	LIPi, Research Center for Oceanography
		Availability of technical guidance and guidelines on disaster risk reduction	Java and Bali Regions		Distribution of the Technical guidance and guidelines	1,000	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Layout

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Availability and implementation of a community-based early warning system in 3 Provinces	Bengkulu West Sumatra NTT DIY Central Sulawesi	Palu Municipality	1). Number of SOP for the community-based early warning system prepared in 3 Provinces	880	770		PHLN	BMKG and BNPB
		Documentation of the forms of local wisdom in disaster risk management into a book for about 1,000 exemplars distributed to 13 regencies/ municipalities in 6 provinces	Central Sulawesi Central Java DIY Bengkulu West Sumatra NTT	Palu Cilacap Bantul, Kulonprogo, Gunungkidul Mukomuko, Bengkulu Municipality Solok Sikka, Alor, Belu	1) Publication of a book concerning local wisdom in disaster risk reduction, 2) Number of institutions related to disaster management receiving the book on local wisdom in DRR and disaster management	150	150		PHLN	BNPB
		Multi-stakeholders	National Jakarta		Information is distributed and the coordination is running properly	Ongoing with the existing staff			PHLN	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
		Forum of Village Children and Primary School Students	Jakarta West Java Central Java NTT NTB	Bogor Rembang, Solo, and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka Dompu	- Number of early warning systems at village/sub-district level	X	X	X	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
		Community	Jakarta West Java Central Java NTT NTB	Bogor Rembang, Solo, and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka Dompu	- Number of media developed on DRR and Climate Change	X	X	X	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
		Children and Teenagers	Jakarta West Java Central Java NTT NTB	Bogor Rembang, Solo, and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka Dompu	Number of campaign media generated	X	X	X	PHLN	Plan Indonesia

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Humanitarian Workers particularly those engaging in the field of reproductive health, including the government, NGO, Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), etc.				Still cannot be indicated	Still cannot be indicated	Still cannot be indicated	PHLN	Ministry of Health, NGOs, Indonesian Red Cross, professional organizations, etc.
		Availability of facilities and signs for tsunami evacuation	West Sumatra	Padang Municipality	1) Availability of infrastructure in evacuation targets, 2) 100 university students are involved, 3) 10 evacuation routes are ready for use	5,000			APBN, APBD	Disaster Study Center of Andalas University
		BDPB, Village Government, Bina Swadaya, NGO, Private Sector	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Analysis Result Documents					BINA SWADAYA
		BDPB, Village Government, Bina Swadaya, NGO, Private Sector	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		The availability of various types of media and data on the number of parties receiving information from the implementer					BINA SWADAYA
		School-2 from Primary School (SD), Junior High School (SLTP), Vocational School (SMK) and Senior High School (SMU), Muspida (Regional Executive Conference) and Muspika (District-level Executive Conference) level	Bengkulu Yogyakarta		Distribution of disaster education tools in 1,332 village offices, 79 district offices and 9 regency/ municipality offices in Bengkulu, 90 education service offices and 1,833 schools in Bengkulu Province	4,120	4,120	4,120		ACT

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Indonesia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of the information system so the data remains up-to-date Improvement of the system 			APBN	PMB-ITB (Research and Technology, BMKG)	
		Changes in the behavior of the local community	Java NAD					PHLN	Skala and CSF	
		Village Community in ring I of Mt. Kelut	East Java	Villages in Ring I of Mt. Kelut	Establishment of amateur radio			Private Sector/Community	Sampoerna, PSMB UPN Yogyakarta, <i>Perkumpulan Skala</i>	
		Board Members, Staff, Volunteers, CBAT (Community Based Action Team), Community, Local Government Unit	NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DIY NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo Yogyakarta Municipality; Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman Alor, Sikka Lombok Timur, Sumbawa Barat Islands Muko-Muko, Bengkulu Municipality, Bengkulu Utara, Rejang Lebong Sangihe, South Minahasa Majene Konaawe Selatan, Bau-Bau Kurai Kerranegara	ICBRR/DRR is identified as the responsibility of all stakeholders (PMI, Community, LGU) with shared commitment and supports	2.28	481.43	187.84	Private Sector/Community	PMI National Headquarter, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, Community

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	PMI	PMI	PMI NHQ		Radio Communication Network is established at all levels	460	460	460	Private Sector/ Community	PMI National Headquarter
	PMI	PMI	PMI NHQ		Efficient national EWS include CBEWS in place involving all levels of government, civil society and community based on sound scientific information, risk knowledge, communicating and warning dissemination and community response capacity	33	33	33	Private Sector/ Community	PMI National Headquarter
	PMI	PMI	PMI NHQ		CEBWS SOP, Manual and IEC materials printed and disseminated to 33 PMI Chapters	100	100	100	Private Sector/ Community	PMI National Headquarter
	PMI Staff	PMI Staff	PMI NHQ		DMIS is functioned accurately	12	12	12	Private Sector/ Community	PMI National Headquarter
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 4 (MILLION Rp)						92,724	97,825	108,533		
5	Implementation of actions to address disaster hazards	Improving the Repeat Station Network Density			Availability of information for gravity survey	15	15	15	APBN	DEPUTY OF THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
	Each disaster hazard is managed well	Each disaster hazard is managed well	All disaster prone areas		Number of Data and Information on the activities to address the disasters	60,000	72,000	84,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
	Study on regional capacity in tsunami early warning chain for the apparatus, community, interface agencies and media	Study on regional capacity in tsunami early warning chain for the apparatus, community, interface agencies and media	Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu		Dissemination of national guidelines on tsunami early warning chain	250	500	500	APBN	LIPI, Research Center for Oceanography
	Multi-stakeholders	Multi-stakeholders	National Jakarta		The existing network is maintained well as well as growing bigger	Ongoing with the existing staff	-	-	PHLN	OCHA
	Affected population	Affected population	Countrywide							UNICEF

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		BDBP, Village Government, Bina Swadaya, NGO, Private Sector	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Simulated early warning system and SOP are available					BINA SWADAYA
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 5 (MILLION Rp)						60,265	72,515	84,515		
TOTAL FUNDING FOR PROGRAM E (MILLION Rp)						280,342	316,395	352,490		
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPAREDNESS TO RESPOND TO DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F : ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY FOR THE DRR										
1	Improvement of understanding on community vulnerability	Dissemination of information about the vulnerability of community susceptible to disasters at national scale - Organization of seminars and workshops on disaster risk reduction at national and international level	All disaster prone areas		Number of partnerships and documents in the promotion of the understanding on community vulnerability in the DRR	26,000	31,200	36,400	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
		Increase in the community awareness concerning forest conservation in 464 Regencies/Municipalities	Jakarta Banten Lampung Central Java West Sumatra		- Organization of training on the development of technology for disaster risk reduction					PTLWB BPPT
		Increase in the community awareness concerning forest conservation in 464 Regencies/Municipalities	464 Regencies/Municipalities		Increase in community awareness concerning forest and environmental conservation in Regencies/Municipalities	500	500	500	APBN	Ministry of Forestry, Director General of Forest and Land Rehabilitation

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Increase in the Community/Institutions understanding on geological disaster management	Increase in the Community/Disaster Response Institutions knowledge on Geological Disasters	14 Locations based on the activity level	Increase in the percentage of understanding of the Community/Institutions	1,050	1,050	1,050	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM	
	Increase in the Community/Disaster Response Institutions knowledge on Geological Disasters		-	Availability of materials for dissemination and increase of community knowledge on geological disasters	720	828	952	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM	
	Increase in the community/institutions understanding on geological disaster management		14 Locations based on the activity level	Increase in the percentage of understanding of the Community/Institutions				APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM	
	Increase in the community understanding on disaster risk reduction		All Provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo, and Lampung	Dissemination of community understanding on disaster risk reduction	600	750	750	APBN	The Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare (KEMENKOKESRA)	
	Community and officers at every province & regency/municipality		Every province & regency/municipality	The community has concerns for potential disaster hazards				APBN	The Crisis Management Center of the Ministry of Health	
			West Sumatra						Mercy Corps	
	Community at village level		Papua NTT	# EWS used in the community	284.1	284.1	284.1	PHLN, USAID (Total: \$494,804)	World Vision partners	
			National		8,806			PHLN	UNDP	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator	
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)	
		18 Primary Schools (2,988 Primary School teachers and students)	NAD	Aceh Selatan	1. Teachers of facilitated Primary Schools include the DRR perspective and peace education in the teaching practice in classrooms 2. There should be a minimum of 3 meetings in a year with the local government and related service offices to coordinate and communicate on the importance of the DRR and peace education in primary education 3. Reports are submitted regularly (every 4 months) to the local government and related service offices			-	PHLN, PRIVATE SECTOR, COMMUNITY	JRS	
		Forum of Village Children and School Students	Jakarta West Java Central Java NTT NTB	Bogor Rembang, Solo, and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka Dompu	- Number of Disaster Risk Maps and Analysis at the Village level	X	X	X	PHLN	PLAN INDONESIA	
		Humanitarian Workers particularly those engaging in the field of reproductive health: including the government, NGOs, Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), etc.							Still cannot be indicated	Still cannot be indicated	Still cannot be indicated

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Humanitarian Workers particularly those engaging in the field of reproductive health: including the government, NGOs, Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), etc.			Still cannot be indicated	Still cannot be indicated	Still cannot be indicated	PHLN	Ministry of Health, NGOs, Indonesian Red Cross, professional organizations, etc.	
		Humanitarian Workers particularly those engaging in the field of reproductive health: including the government, NGOs, Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), etc.			Still cannot be indicated	Still cannot be indicated	Still cannot be indicated	PHLN	Ministry of Health, NGOs, Indonesian Red Cross, professional organizations, etc.	
		Implementation of tsunami simulations for all school students in Padang Municipality	West Sumatra	Padang Municipality	Followed by all schools in Padang Municipality located in hazardous zones		5,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	Disaster Study Center of Andalas University	
		Village Government, Community, DRR Forum	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		The vulnerability data is updated				BINA SWADAYA	
		Community in areas prone to volcanic eruption, flood and landslide disasters	Central Java East Java DIY		Methodology of work practice and thematic Students Community Service (KKN) for the enhancement of community participation in increasing cultural awareness	50	50	Private Sector/ Community	PSMB UPN Veteran	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator				
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)				
		PMI NHQ, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch	NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DIY NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo Yogyakarta Municipality; Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman Alor, Sikka Lombok Timur, Sumbawa Barat Islands Muko-Muko, Bengkulu Municipality, Bengkulu Utara, Rejang Lebong Sangihe, South Minahasa Majene Konawe Selatan, Bau-Bau Kutai Kartanegara	Number of Sector-Based Programs reflecting the attainment of "Building Safer and More Resilient Communities"	4,311	3,629.8	3,721	Private Sector/ Community	PMI National Headquarter				
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 1 (MILLION Rp)														
2	Planning of participation in disaster management	Availability of the DRR participatory planning documents in villages	All disaster prone areas		Number of the DRR participatory planning documents	15,000	18,000	48,707	42,321	38,292	48,707	21,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	PNPB

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
					- Organization of seminars and workshops at national and international level					PTLWB BPPPT
	Actualization of institutional empowerment of water user farmers/ farmer groups	33 Provinces			Organization of climate field schools for 720 units of the Water User Farmer Association (P3A)	4,000	6,500	7,500	APBN	Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Water Management, Directorate General of Land and Water Management
	Availability of a model for community involvement in responding to disasters	Java and Bali Regions			Community involvement model and program	1,000			APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Layout
	Officers in every province & regency/ municipality	Every province & regency/municipality			Active participation of the community in disaster management efforts				APBN	The Crisis Management Center of the Ministry of Health
			National			Funding contract until 2010			PHLN	IFRC/PMI
	Village Government, Community, DRR Forum	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan			The existence of Community Action Plan					BINA SWADAYA
	Government and community in areas prone to volcanic eruption	Central Java DIY East Java NTT			Community in areas prone to eruption has participatory disaster risk reduction plan	100	100	100	Private Sector/ Community	PSMB UPN Veteran
	1100 volunteers from the internal staff of Sampoerna	Region of Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi (total of 11 provinces)			Enhancement of the stakeholders' basic knowledge on disaster issues				Private Sector/ Community	Sampoerna Rescue Team and internal department (EHS)

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Community, LGU (Local Government Unit)	NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DIY NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo Yogyakarta Municipality, Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman Alor, Sikka Lombok Timur, Sumbawa Barat Islands Muko-Muko, Bengkulu Municipality, Bengkulu Utara, Rejang Lebong Sangihe, South Minahasa Majene Konawe Selatan, Bau-Bau Kutai Kertanegara	Tools and equipment in place with systems and trained community members for maintenance and operation	100	240	240	Private Sector/ Community	PMI National Headquarter, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	Board Members, Staff, Volunteers, CBAT, Community, LGU		NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DIY NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo Yogyakarta Municipality, Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman Alor, Sikka Lombok Timur, Sumbawa Barat Islands Muko-Muko, Bengkulu Municipality, Bengkulu Utara, Rejang Lebong Sangihe, South Minahasa Majene Konawe Selatan, Bau-Bau Kutai Kertanegara	DRR/CCA planning prioritized problems and solution based on existing hazards, risk, vulnerability and capacity at local level	176.6	254.45	246.36	Private Sector/ Community	PMI National Headquarter, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 2 (MILLION Rp)						20,377	25,094	29,086		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
3	Enhancement of the commitment of disaster management actors	Actualization of the commitment of all elements/stakeholders on the importance of a community-based DRR	All disaster prone areas		Number of stakeholders' commitments as the DRR implementers	25,000	30,000	35,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
		Regional officers are trained on PDAS	33 Provinces		The regional officers are trained on PDAS in 33 Provinces	1,000	2,000	2,500	APBN	Ministry of Forestry, Director General of Forest and Land Rehabilitation
		Increase of the joint commitment of the government and stakeholders in addressing social vulnerability	All Provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo, and Lampung		Establishments of a joint commitment between the Government and Domestic Stakeholders for addressing Social Vulnerability	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
		Officers at every province & regency/municipality	Every province & regency/municipality		An agreed commitment for disaster management efforts in the field of health				APBN	The Crisis Management Center of the Ministry of Health
		Data collection and procurement of transportation means to support the handling of disaster victims	Indonesian Army (TNI) Headquarter and Territorial Command		Support of transportation means/mobile rescue, transportation and heavy machinery	800	-	-	APBN	Slog TNI
		Continue the data collection and procurement of transportation means to support the handling of disaster victims	4 Territorial Commands		Support of transportation means/mobile rescue, transportation and heavy machinery	-	960	-	APBN	Slog TNI

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Continue the data collection and procurement means to support the handling of disaster victims	4 Territorial Commands		Support of transportation means/mobile rescue, transportation and heavy machinery	-	-	1,152	APBN	Slog TNI
		Continue the data collection and procurement means to support the handling of disaster victims			Coordination of the utilization of private-owned transportation means to support disaster response			115		Ster TNI
		48 JRS assisting staff	Jakarta			4,403			PHLN	UNOCHA
		18 villages (360 participants)	NAD	Tapak Tuan, Aceh Selatan	48 JRS assisting staff follow various trainings related to the DRR (DRR, EPS, conflict management, PRA, peace education)				PHLN, PRIVATE SECTOR/ COMMUNITY	JRS
		18 villages (360 participants)	NAD	Aceh Selatan	360 community leaders of facilitated villages follow the DRR training and prepare follow-up activities for the training they have followed				PHLN, PRIVATE SECTOR/ COMMUNITY	JRS
		18 villages (720 youth participants)	NAD	Aceh Selatan	360 vulnerable people prepare a joint activity with DRR concept and participate actively in the village decision-making				PHLN, PRIVATE SECTOR/ COMMUNITY	JRS
		18 villages (720 youth participants)	NAD	Aceh Selatan	720 youths follow the DRR and conflict management training and activities through sports, efforts to increase the income and other appropriate activities				PHLN, PRIVATE SECTOR/ COMMUNITY	JRS

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Wide community	Indonesia		Schools Safe from Disasters constitute a part of the National Policy Strategies	X	X	X	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
		School Students	Jakarta West Java Central Java NTT NTB	Bogor Rembang, Solo and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka Dompau	- Number of <i>Tim Siaga Cilik</i> (Student Team Prepared to Respond to Disaster) established	X	X	X	PHLN	Plan Indonesia
		Establishment of trainer groups for the dissemination of tsunami evacuation	West Sumatra	Padang Municipality	1) 50 university students become trainers 2) Teaching materials are available for the dissemination of Padang tsunami evacuation		2.000		APBN, APBD	Disaster Study Center of Andalas University
		Village Government, BDPB, DRR Forum	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Regulations and SOP compiled with					BINA SWADAYA
		Board Members, Staff, Volunteers	PMI NHQ		Institutional mandates & responsibilities for DRR are clearly defined	118.4	3.9	14.82	Private Sector/ Community	PMI National Headquarter
		PMI	PMI NHQ		Number of presentations/contributions PMI makes at various regional and international forum of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	200	200	200	Private Sector/ Community	PMI National Headquarter
		CBAT (Community Based Action Team), Community	DKI Jakarta	West Jakarta, East Jakarta	Number of cooperatives established and managed properly at community levels	1,498.23			PHLN	PMI NHQ, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, Community, LGU

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	Board Members, Staff, Volunteers, Community		NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DIY NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo Yogyakarta Municipality; Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman Alor, Sikka Lombok Timur, Sumbawa Barat Islands Muko-Muko, Bengkulu Municipality, Bengkulu Utara, Rejang Lebong Sangihe, South Minahasa Majene Konawe Selatan, Bau-Bau Kutai Kartanegara	List of Board Members, Staff and Volunteers participated on exchange and internship programs	77,58			Private Sector/ Community	PMI NHQ, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, Community, LGU
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 3 (MILLION Rp)						33,697	35,914	39,732		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
4	Strengthening of the community's social resilience	Actualization of the commitment of all elements/stakeholders in the strengthening of social resilience of the community at all levels	All disaster prone areas		Number of commitments in the strengthening of the community's social resilience	20,000	24,000	28,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
		Development of small-scale alternative water sources for agriculture	18 Provinces		Availability of 7,208 units of water pump	91,600	96,080	100,640	APBN	Ministry of Forestry, Directorate of Water Management, Directorate General of Land and Water Management
		Increase in the community's economy in post-disaster areas	West Sumatra West Sumatra Maluku	Solok Polewali Mandar Maluku Tenggara Barat	Establishment of productive business fields to support the restoration of community economy	300	500	500	APBN	KPDT
		Enhancement of community participation in the efforts for handling Social Vulnerability	All Provinces except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo, and Lampung		Establishment of cooperation between the Government and Domestic Institutions for handling Social Vulnerability	600	750	750	APBN	KEMENKOKESRA
		Enhancement of personnel capacity	National Police Headquarter		Enhancement of personnel capacity in the context of Disaster Mitigation	298			APBN	National Police, DIT SAMAPTA POLRI
		Implementation of disaster response command post rehearsals	4 Territorial Commands		Trained mechanism of PRCPB command and staff relationship in disaster response	60	72	86	APBN	Ster TNI
		Implementation of disaster response field rehearsal in an integrated manner with related agencies	4 Territorial Commands		Trained PRCPB troops together with related agencies in disaster mitigation in an integrated manner	95	114	137	APBN	Ster TNI

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
			4-Territorial Commands		Establishment of community awareness in assisting the disaster mitigation process	60	72	86	APBN	Ster TNI
	Enhancement of community capacity in 36 villages in 13 regencies/ municipalities in 6 provinces in reducing the disaster risks encountered		Central Sulawesi Central Java DIY Bengkulu West Sumatra NTT	Year 2010 Palu Municipality Cilacap Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul Mukomuko, Bengkulu Municipality Solok Regency Year 2011 Sikka, Alor	1) Number of PRBBK (Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction) pilot projects implemented; 2) Number of community action plans prepared and implemented; 3) Number of people involved	5,250	2,225		PHLN	BNPB
	Village Government, BDPB, DRR Forum, Community		Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Existence of mutual aid (<i>gotong royong</i>) and disaster funds from the government and community					BINA SWADAYA
	Mosque youth, university students, students & community, youth organizations		300 municipalities/ regencies prone to disasters		Trained 15,000 stand-by volunteers and establishment of volunteer community groups in 300 regencies/municipalities in the entire area of Indonesia prone to disasters, @ 50 people	1,820	1,820	1,820		ACT
	Mosque youth, university students, students & community, youth organizations resulted from the selection of training of volunteers & Establishment of volunteer community groups in the entire Indonesia		300 municipalities/ regencies prone to disasters		Management and empowerment of 15,000 volunteers and 300 volunteer community groups in the entire Indonesia in humanitarian and disaster response activities	52,500	52,500	52,500		ACT

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	Government and community in areas prone to volcanic eruption	Community groups	Central Java DIY East Java NTT	Blitar, Kediri Municipality and Kediri Regency Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo Yogyakarta Municipality; Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman Alor, Sikka Lombok Timur, Sumbawa Barat Islands Muko-Muko, Bengkulu Municipality; Bengkulu Utara, Rejang Lebong Sangihe, South Minahasa Majene Konawe Selatan, Bau-Bau Kutai Kartanegara	Implementation of a series of training for the strengthening of community and government capacity Establishment of Early Warnings based on local wisdom EWS based on community knowledge of relevant hazards and risks, of warning signals and their meanings, and of actions to be taken when warnings are issued	100	100	100	Private Sector/ Community	PSMB UPN Veteran
	Community, LGU (Local Government Unit)		NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DIY NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan			33	33	33	Private Sector/ Community	Sampoerna, PSMB UPN Yogyakarta, <i>Perkampulan Skala</i> PMI National Headquarter, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 4 (MILLION Rp)										
TOTAL FUNDING FOR PROGRAM F (MILLION Rp)										
PROGRAM G: PREPAREDNESS										
1	Formulation of mechanisms for preparedness and DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction)	Available capacity of all relevant agencies in responding to emergencies in relation to emergency response duties	Indonesia		Report on nuclear emergency response trial trainings	665	732	805	APBN	BAPETEN
		Available documents on guidelines for emergency response as a reference for field officers in responding to nuclear/radiological emergencies in Indonesia			Guidelines for preparedness and responses in nuclear emergencies					
		Implementation of BAPETEN's response on nuclear and radiological emergencies, and an available system of nuclear and radiological preparedness			Report on the results of nuclear and radiological supervision and emergency response					
		BAPETEN's Emergency Response Unit which is capable of conducting emergency response duties effectively and efficiently			Report on emergency response capacity building					

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Enhanced national coordination among relevant agencies in preparedness in response of nuclear, illicit trafficking and radiation protection			Report on national and international coordination in the area of nuclear emergency, illicit trafficking and radiation protection					
		Available documents on regional commitment in DRR mechanism and readiness	All disaster-prone areas		The number of regional commitment documents in DRR readiness	20,000	24,000	28,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
		Issuance of guideline documents, journals and books on disaster risk reduction technology			- Availability of guidelines for the development of disaster risk reduction technology					PTLWB BPPT
		Availability of references for DFI analysis and mitigation	33 provinces		Total area of plantation affected by DFI disturbance (in Ha)				APBN	Ministry of Agriculture
		Disaster-ready Model School, school communities and relevant actors	Aceh Lampung Jakarta East Kalimantan Riau		Study, Development and Strengthening of Capacity of the Model School in becoming a Disaster-ready Model School	2,000	1,300	1,300	APBN	LIPI, National Education Ministry, BNPB
		Health agencies in each province and regency/ municipality	Every province and regency/municipality		Established pattern of systematic disaster response according to the type of disaster				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	1) Enhanced capacity of planning and preparedness of the Regional Government in coordinating with the relevant parties in their region; 2) Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in mobilization/ coordination of existing resources among stakeholders	Central Java East Java NTT	Solo River Basin Area Sidoarjo mud Cracked soil in Kupang	Available documents of contingency plan with a clear mechanism coordination as a reference in mobilization/ coordination of existing resources of the stakeholders	400 200			PHLN	BNPB (in cooperation with BPBD and various relevant agencies, NGOs)	
	Establishment of <i>Pusdalops</i> (EOC) at the national level and 2 provinces having the capacity as centers for response coordination and centers for information network equipped with adequate audio communication facilities	BNPB NTT West Sumatra		1. Establishment of fully operational <i>Pusdalops</i> (EOC) functioning according to its roles; 2. Availability of adequate audio communication facilities properly coordinated with the central BNPB	492 246			PHLN	BNPB (in cooperation with BPBD)	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	1) Implementation of mapping of cross-sectoral infrastructure Database (resource/capacity) in relation to disaster reduction in 5 Provinces and 1 City; 2) Establishment of an integrated information system between the central government and the regional governments in order to promote a more effective and efficient coordination and mobilization in relation to disaster reduction	DI Yogyakarta Central Java Bengkulu West Sumatra NTT Central Sulawesi	Palu City	1) Establishment of disaster reduction infrastructure Database map (resources/capacity) in the relevant region; 2) Established connection between information system network at the central and regional levels	404 444	PHLN	KEMDAGRI (in cooperation with the Regional Government and BNPB)			
			West Sumatra					PHLN, USAID (Total: \$494,804)	Mercy Corps	
	Local and international NGOs Community Groups	Depending on the occurrence of disaster Banten West Sumatra		Fulfillment of basic needs of the victim to save their lives The production of a disaster risk map and plan for the preparedness of community-based disaster risk reduction				PHLN	OCHA	
					Pending the approval from the central office and donors			PHLN	Islamic Relief	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
					Capacity of the Disaster Management Team at the village level is quite reliable in conducting mitigation, preparedness, and response against any possibility of disaster occurrence					
					Communities in high-risk disaster zones will be able to conduct preparedness and capable of responding to disaster risks					
					The level of community vulnerability against disaster risks may be significantly reduced					
		18 villages (180 young people)	NAD	South Aceh	180 young people attend vocational trainings which are then followed up with the preparation of activity plans to increase income.				PHLN, private/ community-based	JRS
		Support to comprehensive risk financing strategy linked to DRR actions			Technical assistance for the development and implementation of comprehensive risk financing framework for Indonesia	5,050.67	5,050.67	5,050.67	PHLN	Ministry of Finance, National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), World Bank
		Village Government, BDPB, DRR Forum, other stakeholders	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Documents of mechanism and DRR-SOP produced by DRR stakeholders at the village level					Self-reliant
		Students of elementary schools, junior high schools, senior & vocational high schools	Bengkulu		55,602 (25%) of the students in the entire Bengkulu Province are trained	2,030	2,030	2,030		ACT

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Communities in areas prone to volcanic eruptions	Central Java DI Yogyakarta East Java NTT		Communities in erosion-prone areas will have a disaster preparedness and response mechanism	100	100	100	Private/community-based	PSMB UPN Veteran
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 1 (in million Rupiah)										
2	Formulation and trials of emergency disaster management plans	Implementation of formulation and trials of emergency disaster mitigation plan	All disaster-prone areas		The number of documents on trials of disaster emergency response plans	30,000	36,000	42,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
		Technical and operational trainings on disaster risk reduction technology			- Issuance of a periodic journal which is accredited					PTLWB BPPT
		Personnel supervising the command post for 24 hours	Headquarters of the Indonesian Police Force and BNPB		Available SOP on Contingency Plan in the field of Disaster				APBN	POLRI, <i>Posdalops</i> POLRI & BNPB
		Health and community agencies in each regency/city	Every province & regency/city		Improved integrated between agencies and the community in the effort for disaster response				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
			Nationwide						PHLN	118 ambulances and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
		Community/government/schools/media/private sectors	West Sumatra		Simulation plan/SOPs for urban and rural areas developed	45	45	45	PHLN	ECB Indonesia (Care-CRS-Oxfam-World Vision-Save the Children-Mercy Corps-MPBI-IMC)
		Village Government, BDPB, DRR Forum, other stakeholders	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Scheduled simulation by DRR Team at the Village and Regency levels					Self-reliant

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Communities living in areas prone to volcanic eruptions	Central Java DI Yogyakarta East Java NTT		Communities living in areas prone to volcanic eruptions are engaged in activities of emergency response reinforcement	100	100	100	Private/community-based	PSMB UPN Veteran
		Board Members, Staff, Volunteers	PMI NHQ		DR Contingency Plan, SOP and DR Operational Guidelines updated based on review and lesson learned	100			Private/community-based	PMI National Headquarters
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 2 (in million Rp.)						30,245	36,145	42,145		
3	Organization, installation, and testing of early warning system	Implementation of organization, installation and testing of early warning system	All disaster-prone areas		The number of reports and documents on the installation and testing of emergency response	26,000	31,200	36,400	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPBB
		Health and community agencies in each regency/city	Every province & regency/city		- Issuance of books on disaster response technology Enhanced ability of officers and the community in responding to the disasters occurring					PTLWVB BPPT
		Forum of Village Children and Elementary School Students	Jakarta West Java Central Java NTT NTB	Bogor Rembang, Solo and Grobogan Lembata and Sikka Dompu	The number of Disaster Maps and Risk Analysis made by children	X	X	X	APBN PHLN	PPK of the Ministry of Health Plan Indonesia
		Village Government, BDPB, DRR Forum, other stakeholders	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Agreement and mechanism of early warning system implementation from regency level to community level					Self-reliant
		Communities living in areas prone to volcanic eruptions, floods and landslides	Central Java DI Yogyakarta East Java NTT			400	400	400	Private/community-based	PSMB UPN Veteran

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		PMI, Community	NAD Jambi West Sumatra Lampung DKI Jakarta Central Java DI Yogyakarta NTT NTB Bengkulu North Sulawesi West Sulawesi Southeast Sulawesi Riau East Kalimantan	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Banda Aceh, Sabang Klaten, Magelang, Boyolali, Temanggung, Karanganyar, Purworejo, Yogyakarta City; Bantul, Kulonprogo, Gunung Kidul, Sleman Alor, Sikka East Lombok, West Sumbawa Islands, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu City; North Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong Sangihe, South Minahasa Majene South Konawe, Bau-Bau Kutai Kartanegara	Community-based EWS established at local level	100	200		Public/ community- based	PMI National Headquarters, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, Community
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 3 (in million Rupiah)						26,500	31,800	36,800		
4	Procurement and preparation of supplies to fulfill basic needs	Available supply of basic needs	All disaster-prone areas		Number of reports and documents on the availability of basic needs supply	120,000	144,000	168,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	33 provinces and regencies/cities which are disaster-prone	33 provinces and regencies/cities which are disaster-prone	33 provinces and regencies/cities which are disaster-prone	Implementation of emergency activities of the fulfillment of basic needs of disaster victims and their supporting facilities, so that the aids can reach the disaster victims in the form of: emergency relief, evacuation kit, and disaster-ready vehicles which form the preparedness components made available in provincial warehouses through the Service Office of Social Affairs/ the Ministry of Social Affairs/ relevant Social Institutions. Particularly for assistance in the form of rice and instant noodles, the aid distribution mechanism will be implemented through DO (Delivery Order) system	126,395.99	151,675.19	182,010.23	APBN	Ministry of Social Affairs	
			South Sumatra Jakarta DI Yogyakarta East Java National		3,302.2	3,302.2		PHLN	Muhammadiyah	
	All stakeholders in Disaster management	Affected population	Palembang East Jakarta Bantul Lamongan						UNICEF and Cluster Members (including Government Counterparts)	
			National						UNICEF through DM stakeholders	
	Village Government, the DRR Forum, the communities		Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan	Available disaster fund mechanism, food storage house, health services, livelihood activities carried out by community members					Self-reliant	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		PMI NHQ	PMI NHQ		A national network of warehouses in place and managed	200	200	200	Private/community-based	PMI National Headquarters
		PMI NHQ, PMI Chapter, PMI Branch, the community	PMI NHQ Office, 33 Provinces		Relief stock in place, managed by PMI alone or in partnership with other organizations	300	300	300	Private/community-based	PMI National Headquarters
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 4 (in million Rupiah)										
5	Organization of, counseling, training, and simulation on emergency response mechanisms	Implementation of organization, elucidation, training, and trials on emergency response in all disaster-prone areas	All disaster-prone areas		The number of reports and documents on the implementation of organization, elucidation, trainings and trials on emergency response	250,198	299,477	350,510	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
	Improved preparedness in school communities, namely elementary schools, junior high schools, senior & vocational senior high schools located in disaster-prone areas	Enhanced understanding and enhanced preparedness of the community against disaster threats in the pilot project locations	Bengkulu DI Yogyakarta NTT Central Sulawesi Jakarta	Palu City South Jakarta City	1) Number of teachers actively implementing DRR activities in schools, 2) Number of schools having School Action Plan in place, 3) Number of schools routinely conducting drill simulations, 4) Number of Regional Regulations on DRR curriculum/local subject contents, 5) Number of trainer cadres and school facilitators for disaster preparedness	1,500	1,500		PHLN	Service Office of Social Affairs in Regencies/Cities and Schools
			Bengkulu DI Yogyakarta West Sumatra NTT Central Sulawesi	Palu City	1) Number of community groups capable of identifying and preparing disaster-prone maps in their areas, 2) Number of tool kits (communication tools) about DRR information distributed at the community level, 3) Number of Action Plans prepared in community groups (religious groups, professional groups, etc.)	1,500	1,500		PHLN	BNPB in cooperation with third parties

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		All stakeholders in Disaster Management	National							UNICEF/BNP/MPBI
		Village Government, BDPB, DRR Forum, other stakeholders	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Availability of SOP; data on needs, implementing teams, meeting points					Self-reliant
		District Leader Assembly (<i>Musipika</i>) and Village Apparatus	Bengkulu Province & Yogyakarta		Trained 2,822 <i>Musipika</i> and village apparatus personnel in the entire province of Bengkulu & Yogyakarta	3,200	3,200	3,200		ACT
		PMI Staff	Jambi DI Yogyakarta Bali		EOC established at all levels and performed at PMI's standard	396.43			Private/community-based	PMI National Headquarter
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 5 (in million Rupiah)										
6	Preparation of locations for evacuation	Availability of plans on the evacuation location in disaster-prone areas	All disaster-prone areas		The number of reports at the Provincial and Regency/City levels designating the evacuation locations in disaster-prone areas	60,000	72,000	84,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Can be used as a runway for types of airplanes of F70/Hercules C130	North Sumatra NTT NAD Bengkulu Maluku Papua Central Sulawesi North Maluku North Sulawesi	Lasondre-South Nias (rocky islands) Komodo-Labuhan Bajo Tardamu-Sabu Nias Selatan Baru Kuala Batec - NAD Teuku Cut Ali - NAD Hamzah Fanzuri - Singkil Muko-Muko - Bengkulu Gewayantana - Lantutuka Namrole - Buru Emalamo - Sula Dobo - Aru Islands Tual Baru - Malra S. Condronogoro - Serui Tojo Una-una - Ampana Wai Oti - Maumere Wonopito - Lembata Baru Bula - Eastern Seram Namlea - Buru	Airport capacity to be used for types of airplanes of F-70/Hercules C-130 in the context of evacuation and disaster response	615,500	1,366,171	1,366,171	APBN, APBD	Ministry of Transportation
		Village Government, DRR Forum, other stakeholders	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Availability of evacuation routes and safe meeting points					Self-reliant
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 6 (in million Rupiah)						675,500	1,438,171	1,450,171		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
7	Compilation of accurate data and information as well as updating of permanent procedures for disaster emergency response	Availability of data, standard operating procedure on disaster emergency response	All disaster-prone areas		The amount of information at the provincial and regency/city levels about the standard operating procedure for disaster emergency response	200,000	240,000	280,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
		Health agencies in each regency/city	Every province and regency/city		Improved quality of disaster response in the effort to mitigate disasters				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
		Affected population	National							UNICEF/BNPB
		Village Government, DRR Forum, other stakeholders	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan		Availability of data, data update, SOP and implementing teams for disaster emergency response					Self-reliant
		Regional Governments	Regional Governments of Regencies/Cities in Indonesia		Draft of policy paper regarding the formulation and revision of strategies for disaster emergency response				APBN, APBD	PMB-ITB
		Communities living in areas prone to volcanic eruptions, floods and landslides	Central Java DI Yogyakarta East Java NTT			100	100	100	Private/ community- base	PSMB UPN Veteran
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 7 (in million Rupiah)						200,100	240,100	280,100		
8	Provision and preparation of materials, goods, and equipment for the recovery of infrastructure and facilities	Availability of logistics and equipment to complete the recovery of facilities and infrastructure	All disaster-prone areas		Number of reports of Provinces and Regencies/Cities providing logistics and equipment	400,000	480,000	560,000	APBN, APBD, PHLN	BNPB
			NTT	Belu		3,950			PHLN	UNICEF

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding Indication (in million Rupiah)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		2010	2011	2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Village Government, DRR Forum, other stakeholders	Jakarta Bengkulu NTT East Kalimantan	Availability of implementing teams, storage houses, and recovery plans				Self-reliant			
	CBAT (Community-Based Action Team), <i>Satgana</i> (Disaster Response Team)	PMI NHQ Office, 33 provinces	Suitable equipment for mobilization of CBAT and <i>Satgana</i> in place	1,563.62	814.23	900	PMI National Headquarters	Private/community-based		
TOTAL FUNDING FOR ACTIVITY 8 (in million Rupiah)						405,514	480,814	560,900		
TOTAL FUNDING FOR PROGRAM G (in million Rupiah)						1,865,795	2,854,810	3,097,112		
TOTAL FUNDING (in million Rupiah)						16,618,149	11,962,113	12,821,514		

Attachment 3

**MATRIX OF ACTIVITIES OF MINISTRIES AND
AGENCIES IN THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (NAP-DRR)
2010-2012**

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
MATRIX OF THE 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, BAKOSURTANAL										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS A NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITY AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM B : DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
1	Identification and Monitoring of disaster risks	Study on coast dynamics for the mitigation of and adaptation to natural disasters	Banten DKI West Java Central Java East Java		Availability of spatial information for mitigation and adaptation against natural disaster (global warming) in the North Coast of Java	532	600	700	State Budget (APBN)	National Survey and Mapping Coordinating Agency (Bakosurtanal)
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF FACTORS CAUSING DISASTER RISK										
PROGRAM D : DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
3	Conclusive identification and recognition of the sources of hazard or disaster hazards	To prepare and develop disaster vulnerability database	Central Java, East Java (2010), Some parts of Sumatra, Some parts of Sulawesi (2011), Some parts of Sumatra, Some parts of Kalimantan (2012).		Preparation of a Multi-vulnerability to natural disaster database	1,300	1,500	1,900	APBN	Bakosurtanal *, Ministry of Public Works, BMKG

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
6	Environmental management	Natural Resources Balance Sheets	Central Java East Java (2011) Some parts of Sumatra some parts of Sulawesi some parts of Kalimantan (2012)	Availability of an integrated natural resources balance sheets	-	1,200	1,700	APBN	Bakosurtanal	

PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, STUDY AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

PROGRAM E : EARLY WARNING

1	Observation of disaster indication	Integrated Study on Multi-Vulnerability to Disaster Risks	DIY	Availability and dissemination of the disaster information system model	800	800	800	APBN	Bakosurtanal
4	Dissemination of disaster warning information	Provision of spatial information on disaster index/Multi-Vulnerability to Disaster map	East Java, Central Java Some parts of Sumatra some parts of Sulawesi some parts of Kalimantan	Availability and dissemination of spatial information based on disaster index	1,200	1,320	1,452	APBN	Bakosurtanal
		Preparation of Disaster Atlas	Indonesia		238	262	288	APBN	Bakosurtanal
TOTAL FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITY OF BAKOSURTANAL					4,070	5,682	6,840		

MATRIX OF THE 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, BAPETEN

PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS A NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITY AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

PROGRAM B : DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

4	Preparation of planning documents and laws and regulations	Formulation of Regulation of the Head of BAPETEN concerning the design of emergency power supply system at Nuclear Power Plants (PLTN)	Jakarta	Regulation of the Head of BAPETEN concerning the design of emergency power supply system of Nuclear Power Plants	300	330	363	APBN	BAPETEN
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No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Formulation of Regulation of the Head of BAPETEN concerning the design of protection against internal fire and explosion at PLTN	Regulation of the Head of BAPETEN concerning the design of protection against internal fire and explosion at PLTN								
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF SCIENCE, INNOVATION, AND EDUCATION FOR BUILDING SAFETY AND RESILIENCE CULTURE										
PROGRAM C : RESEARCH, EDUCATION, TRAINING										
3	Organization of education, counselling and training.	Organization of Workshop and Dissemination on the functions of institutions related to safety culture	Indonesia		Workshop report and dissemination on the functions of institutions related to safety culture	300	330	363	APBN	BAPETEN
PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, STUDY, AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM										
PROGRAM E : EARLY WARNING										
2	To conduct analysis on the observation results of disaster indication	Preparation of Report on the results of study on the development of technique of permission condition compliance inspection at industrial radiography Preparation of Report on the results of study on the Determination of radioactivity level standard in the environment	Jakarta		Report on the results of study on the development of technique of permission condition compliance inspection at industrial radiography Report on the results of study on the Determination of radioactivity level standard in the environment	500	550	605	APBN	BAPETEN
	Report on the Results of Study on the guideline on the assessment of acceptability criteria of landfill facility as a place for disposing TENORM.	Report on the Results of Study on the guideline on the assessment of acceptability criteria of landfill facility as a place for disposing TENORM.			Report on the Study Results on the guideline on the assessment of acceptability criteria of landfill facility as a place for disposing TENORM.					

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Report on the Study Results of the guideline on the determination of discharge limit			Report on the Study Results of the guideline on the determination of discharge limit					
		The establishment of Safety Culture in the INNRR	Jakarta		Safety Culture in the INNRR	342	376	413	APBN	BAPETEN
		Availability of Regulation of the Head of BAPETEN concerning INNRR Senescence Management			Regulation of the Head of BAPETEN concerning INNRR Senescence Management					
		Availability of Report on the Technical Study Results of the evaluation of INNRR Supervision			Report on the Technical Study Results of the evaluation of INNRR Supervision					
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPAREDNESS TO FACE DISASTERS AT ALL LEVELS OF SOCIETY										
PROGRAM G : PREPAREDNESS										
1	Formulation of mechanisms for disaster preparedness and disaster risk management	Available capacity of all relevant agencies in responding to emergencies in relation to emergency response duties	Indonesia		Report on the Results of nuclear emergency response trial trainings	665	732	805	APBN	BAPETEN
		Availability of emergency response documents as reference for the on-site officers in the mitigation of nuclear/radiology emergencies in Indonesia			Guidelines on the preparedness and mitigation of nuclear emergencies					

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Implementation of BAPETEN response with regard to nuclear and radiology emergencies as well as the availability of nuclear and radiology preparedness system			Report on the results of nuclear and radiology supervision and emergency response					
		BAPETEN Emergency Response Units which are capable of implementing the emergency response duties in an effective and efficient manner			Report on emergency response capacity building					
		Increasing national coordination among related agencies in the response of Nuclear Preparedness, Illicit Trafficking, and Protection against Radiation			Reports on national and international coordination concerning nuclear emergency, illicit trafficking and protection against radiation					
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NAP-DRR ACTIVITY OF BAPETEN						2,107	2,318	2,549		
MATRIX OF THE 2010-2012 NAP-DRR OF BMKG										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS A NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITY AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM A : STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
1	To coordinate the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources	To establish cooperation with universities			Increased harmony between research and operations	200	200	200	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF SCIENCE, INNOVATION, AND EDUCATION FOR BUILDING SAFETY AND RESILIENCE CULTURES										
PROGRAM C : RESEARCH, EDUCATION, TRAINING										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
2	Monitoring of the use of technology which may potentially become a source of disaster	Procurement of seismic equipment for earthquake precursor study	West Sumatra		Availability of facility for earthquake precursor research by means of a seismic method	6,300	6,300	6,600	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Local Velocity Model Research in 15 locations			To increase the accuracy for the determination of earthquake location	400	400	400	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Seismic research at various existing subduction zones and faults			Increased comprehension on the relationship between fault system and earthquake	400	400	400	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
3	Organization of education, counselling, and training	To build operational capacity			Actualization of operational continuity	900	900	900	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		To conduct study for identifying the earthquake precursor by using geophysics method in an integrated manner			Availability of study information for earthquake predictions	500	500	550	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D : DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
1	Identification and monitoring of disaster risks	Monitoring of strong earthquake and calculation of magnitude Mbmng			Improvement of data and information on strong earthquake	190	190	190	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
3	Exact identification and recognition of the sources of dangers or disaster hazards	Data management Center, Database on earthquake data sharing system	Jakarta		Actualization of a reliable data on earthquake in the national and international scope	1,000	500	500	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		To map regions with strong earthquake risks	Jakarta		Availability of information for the interest of earthquake resistant buildings and other interests	300	300	300	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Improvement of geomagnetic data and information service	Jakarta		The users obtain more a up-to-date data	125			APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		To determine the tsunami run-off areas			Completeness of the preparedness system	750	800	800	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
8	Construction of facilities and infrastructure	Construction of Weather Radar System	Papua West Papua North Maluku South Kalimantan Riau	Merauke Manokwari Ternate Banjarmasin Pekanbaru	Data and information obtained from weather radar in regions in the form of rain clouds, movement of clouds and wind phenomena	72,000			APBN	DEPUTY OF METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Construction of Ground Satellite Receiver	North Sumatra Papua	Medan Jayapura	Data and information obtained from the weather satellite in the form of rain clouds, cloud movement and rain estimation phenomena	5,000			APBN	DEPUTY OF METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Construction of Automatic Weather Station System (AWS)	Disaster prone areas in Sumatra Kalimantan Sulawesi Maluku Papua	Automatic weather elements data	19,440	APBN	DEPUTY OF METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG			
		Construction of Automatic Rain Gauges System (ARG)	Sumatra Kalimantan Sulawesi Maluku Papua	Automatic rainfall data	990	APBN	DEPUTY OF METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG			
		Construction of Information Center for National and Regional Climate Change Service	The Head office and 5 other provinces	Climate change information from national up to regency scales	16,055	APBN	DEPUTY OF METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG			
		Climate Change and Air Quality Management of BMKG	The Head Office	Construction of a Greenhouse Gas Inventory Center. Availability of Climate Projection Information based on various IPCC scenarios. Availability of Island/region-based Climate Change Vulnerability Maps (Sumatra, Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua).	44,900	47,350	DEPUTY OF CLIMATOLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG			

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, STUDY, AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM										
PROGRAM E : EARLY WARNING										
1	Observation of Disaster Indications	MEWS Facilities and Infrastructure Maintenance	All locations where MEWS have been installed		System operates normally	13,000	13,000	13,000	APBN	DEPUTY OF METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Construction of MEWS Building	North Sumatra South Sulawesi Bali	Medan Makasar Denpasar	The MEWS Building as the center for weather EARLY WARNING service in regions	990	990	990	APBN	DEPUTY OF METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Preparation for the Operation of Numeric Weather Prediction (NWP)	Jakarta		PC Cluster facility for the operations and the operation of Human Resources modifying the NWP model	3,000	3,000	3,000	APBN	DEPUTY OF METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Lease of Weather Radar Communication, AWS and ARG	Jakarta		Weather Radar Communication, AWS and ARG facilities operate normally	3,000	3,000	3,000	APBN	DEPUTY OF METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Procurement of automatic earthquake monitoring system, 4 remote stations, 1 central station and communication system			Improvement of local earthquake data services in 9 locations	4,000	4,000	4,000	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for monitoring earthquake and tsunami disasters	Jakarta		Availability of facilities for monitoring earthquake and tsunami disasters in 10 Regional Centers	1 500	1 500	1 500	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for calibrating equipments	Jakarta		Availability of facility for calibrating earthquake equipments in each Center (<i>Balai Besar</i>)	1,200	1,200	1,200	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Improvement of Geomagnetic data and information services	Banten		Improvement of geomagnetic services in Banten	4,000	2,750		APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Improvement of Geomagnetic data and information services	Papua Maluku Yogyakarta West Sumatra	Jayapura Ambon Yogyakarta Padang	Improvement of geomagnetic services in 4 locations (Jayapura, Ambon, Yogyakarta and Padang Panjang)	2,300	2,300	2,300	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		To complete equipments for earthquake precursor study			Availability of facility for earthquake precursor study	400	400	400	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Improvement of lightning information service			Availability of lightning occurrence information in several locations in Indonesia	150	150	150	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		To obtain good quality seismic sensor location			Improvement of seismic data quality from 25 locations	200	200	200	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
2	To conduct analysis on the results of disaster indication observation	To place high-sensitivity seismograph and to reduce the level of noise caused by the local geological environment			To improve the quality of seismic wave detection	250	1,500	1,650	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Research on earthquake zoning and prediction of the impact			Decrease of loss due to earthquake occurrences	400	400	400	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Development of seismograph and accelerometer equipments			Decreasing dependency on equipments from foreign countries	600	600	600	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Research on the cause and impacts of earthquake and tsunami			The improvement of earthquake and tsunami information services	300	300	300	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Finding a substitute location for Tangerang geomagnetic station	Banten		Availability of information to build a representative geomagnetic observation station in Banten	250			APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
4	Dissemination of disaster warning information	Development of MEWS Decision Support System	North Sumatra South Sulawesi Bali	Medan Makassar Denpasar	Mosaic Radar Integrated System, estimated model, display and dissemination according to the expectation	10,000	10,000	10,000	APBN	DEPUTY OF METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Development of Communication and Integration System	Sumatra Kalimantan Sulawesi Maluku Papua		Monitoring of all weather radar displays in the head office	7,500	7,500	7,500	APBN	DEPUTY OF METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Development of Teleconference	North Sumatra South Sulawesi Bali	Medan Makassar Denpasar	Monitoring of weather information line	600	600	600	APBN	DEPUTY OF METEOROLOGY DIVISION OF THE BMKG

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for the development of NDC CTBTO	Jakarta		Availability of facilities for CTBTO information services	500	500	500	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for the development of AEIC	Jakarta		Improvement of earthquake information services for ASEAN	500	500	500	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Procurement of digital seismograph in 15 Geophysics stations			Improvement of local earthquake information services	600	600	600	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Increased Density of the Geomagnetic Temporary Observation Network			Enhancement of information on the annual geomagnetic changes in Indonesia	500	0	0	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Improvement of database in Jakarta and the redundant database in Bali			Improved completeness of the Tsunami Early Warning System in Indonesia (InaTEWS) for Indonesia and international needs	400	460	550	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Information and warning can be sent and received promptly			Provision of completeness requirements for Provincial Spatial Layout Plan	40	40	40	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
		Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for the development of earthquake precursors monitoring system			Availability of earthquake prediction information	800	800	800	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	
5	Implementation of actions to address disaster hazards	Improvement of the Repeat Station Network Density			Availability of information for gravity survey	15	15	15	APBN	DEPUTY OF GEOPHYSICS DIVISION OF THE BMKG
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NAP-DRR ACTIVITY OF BMKG										
181,545										
111,695										
111,985										
MATRIX OF THE 2010-2012 NAP-DRR OF BNPB										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS A NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITY AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM A : STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
1	To coordinate the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources	Establishment of coordination, distribution of duties and authorities as well as resources at every level	All disaster prone areas		All actors of development at the national, provincial, regency/ municipality, district levels (program manager, stakeholders) implement the activity in accordance with the regulation, guidance, standard and implementing/technical guidelines as well as their authorities	30,000	36,000	42,000	APBN, APBD (Regional Budget), BLN (Foreign Aid)	The National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB)
PROGRAM B : DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
1	Identification and study of disaster hazards	All provinces and regencies/ municipalities implement the identification and study of disaster hazards	Disaster prone areas		Number of study on disaster hazards conducted	30,000	36,000	42,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
2	To conduct analysis on disaster risks	All provinces and regencies/ municipalities conduct disaster risk analysis	Disaster prone areas		Number of documents of disaster risk analysis implemented	36,000	43,200	50,400	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
3	Identification of disaster risk reduction actions	Identification of DRR actions in all provinces and regencies/ municipalities	Disaster prone areas		The amount of information on DRR actions implemented in accordance with the planning	40,000	48,000	56,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
4	Preparation of planning documents and laws and regulations	Formulation of planning documents and laws and regulations	Provinces and Regency/ Municipality	All decision makers and stakeholders have the commitment to formulate the planning documents and laws and regulations	12,000	14,400	16,800	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB	
		Formulation of 3 disaster mitigation-based Coastal Areas and Small Islands Management Strategic Plan Documents	West Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara	Number of coastal areas and small islands management planning documents	800	450	0	UNDP	BNPB in cooperation with DKP (Department of Fishery and Maritime Affairs)	
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF SCIENCE, INNOVATION, AND EDUCATION FOR BUILDING SAFETY AND RESILIENCE CULTURES										
PROGRAM C : RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING										
1	Development of disaster awareness culture	All communities are aware of and familiar with disasters	All disaster prone areas	Number of partnerships giving commitment and support at the central, provincial, and regency/ municipality levels in establishing disaster awareness culture in DRR	56,000	67,200	78,400	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB	
2	Monitoring of the use of technologies which may potentially become a source of disasters	Monitoring of the use of technologies which may potentially become a source of disasters	All disaster prone areas	Amount of information on activities for the monitoring of the use of technologies which potentially cause a disaster	45,000	54,000	63,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
3	Organization of education as well as counseling and training	Availability of competent DRR staff in each disaster-prone village	All disaster prone areas		Number of provinces and regency/municipalities capable of conducting education, counseling, and training in accordance with the criteria	60,000	72,000	84,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF FACTORS CAUSING DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D : DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
1	Identification and monitoring of disaster risks	Disaster risk monitoring in all Provinces and Regencies/ Municipalities	All disaster prone areas		Number of documents and information on disaster risks	42,000	50,400	58,800	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
2	Implementation of physical and non-physical efforts as well as the arrangement of disaster management	Organization of physical and non-physical efforts as well as laws and regulations on disaster management	All disaster prone areas		Number of locations for the application of physical and non-physical efforts	45,000	54,000	63,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
3	Definite recognition of source of dangers or disaster hazards	Availability of information of source of dangers or disaster hazards	All disaster prone areas		Amount of information on the source of dangers or disaster hazards	36,000	43,200	50,400	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
4	Supervise of the control and management of natural resources which may potentially cause disasters	Organization of a supervisory system against the control and management of natural resources which may potentially cause disasters	All disaster prone areas		Number of provinces, regencies/municipalities implementing the supervisory and management system of natural resources which may potentially cause disasters	45,000	54,000	63,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
5	Spatial planning control and management	Controlled spatial layout in accordance with the standards	All disaster prone areas		Number of provinces and regencies/municipalities controlling the spatial planning in accordance with the standards	60,000	72,000	84,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
6	Environmental Management	Organization of environmental management in accordance with the standards	All disaster prone areas		Number of provinces and regencies/municipalities conducting environmental management in accordance with the standards	150,000	180,000	210 000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
7	Construction and building regulations	Dissemination of rules, policies and guidelines of building regulations	All disaster prone areas		Number of decision documents and stakeholders at the national, provincial and regency/municipality levels having Construction and building regulations	120,000	144,000	168 000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
8	Construction of facilities and infrastructure	Construction of facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the standards	All disaster prone areas		Number of provinces and regencies/municipalities developing facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the planning.	200,000	240,000	280 000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, STUDY, AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM										
PROGRAM E : EARLY WARNING										
1	Observation of disaster Indication	Every indication of disaster event is promptly reported to the Regional Government and subsequently forwarded to related agencies	All disaster prone areas		Number of locations for the observation of disaster events being implemented	24,000	28,800	33,600	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
2	Analysis on the observation results of disaster indication	Each observation on disaster events indication is analyzed	All disaster prone areas		Number of documents of disaster risk analysis being implemented	24,000	28,800	33,600	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
3	Decision making on disaster hazard status	The disaster hazard status is determined for each analysis result	All disaster prone areas		Number of disaster hazard status decision documents	28,000	33,600	39,200	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
		Study on regional capacity in the tsunami early warning chain for the apparatus, community, interface agencies and media	Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu		A prepared national guidelines on tsunami early warning chain	500	500		BNPB	BNPB, The Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), DKP, The Research and Technology Agency (RISTEK), BMKG, The Department of Home Affairs (Depdagri)
4	Dissemination of disaster warning information	Functioning of evidence-based disaster warning information system in the entire regions of Indonesia	All disaster prone areas		Documents of decisions made in the implementation of disaster warning	50,000	60,000	70,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
5	Implementation of actions to address disaster hazards	Each disaster hazard is managed well	All disaster prone areas		Number of Data and Information on the activities to address the disasters	60,000	72,000	84,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPAREDNESS TO RESPOND TO DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F : ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY FOR THE DRR										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
1	Increase of understanding on community vulnerability	Organization of promotion of the susceptibility of disaster-prone communities at national level	All disaster prone areas		Number of partnerships and documents in the organization of the promotion of the understanding on community vulnerability in the DRR	26,000	31,200	36,400	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
2	Participatory disaster management planning	Availability of participatory DRR planning document in villages	All disaster prone areas		Number of participatory DRR planning documents	15,000	18,000	21,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
3	Enhancement of the commitment of disaster management actors	Actualization of the commitment of all elements/stakeholders on the importance of a community-based DRR	All disaster prone areas		Number of stakeholders' commitments as the parties implementing the DRR	25,000	30,000	35,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
4	Strengthening of the social resilience of the community	Actualization of the commitment of all elements/stakeholders in the strengthening of social resilience of the community at all levels	All disaster prone areas		Number of commitments in the strengthening of social resilience of the community	20,000	24,000	28,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
PROGRAM G : PREPAREDNESS										
1	Preparation of mechanisms for disaster risk preparedness and mitigation	Availability of documents on regional commitments in the DRR mechanism and preparedness	All disaster prone areas		Number of documents on regional commitments in the DRR preparedness	20,000	24,000	28,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
2	Preparation and testing of disaster emergency mitigation plan	Organization of the preparation and testing of disaster emergency mitigation plan	All disaster prone areas		Number of documents on the testing of disaster emergency mitigation plan	30,000	36,000	42,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
3	Organization, installment, and testing of early warning system	Implementation of the organization, installment, and testing of early warning system	All disaster prone areas		Number of reports and documents on the organization of installment and testing of emergency response trials.	26,000	31,200	36,400	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
4	Provision and preparation of supplies for the fulfillment of basic needs	Availability of goods supplied for meeting basic needs	All disaster prone areas		Number of reports and documents of the availability of goods supplied for meeting basic needs	120,000	144,000	168,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
5	Organization, counselling, training, and trial of emergency response mechanisms	Implementation of the organization, counselling, training, and trial of emergency response mechanisms in all disaster prone areas	All disaster prone areas		Number of reports and documents of the implementation of the organization, counselling, training, and trial of emergency response mechanisms in all disaster prone areas	240,000	288,000	336,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
6	Preparation of evacuation location	Availability of places projected to be the evacuation locations in all disaster prone areas	All disaster prone areas		Number of reports from provinces and regencies/ municipalities providing evacuation locations in disaster prone areas	60,000	72,000	84,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
7	Formulation of accurate data, information as well as the updating of the disaster emergency response standard operating procedure	Availability of disaster emergency response data and standard operating procedure	All disaster prone areas		Amount of information obtained from provinces and regencies/ municipalities concerning the disaster emergency response standard operating procedures	200,000	240,000	280,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
8	Provision and preparation of materials, goods, and equipment for the fulfillment of the recovery of infrastructure and facilities	Availability of logistics and equipment for the recovery of infrastructure and facilities	All disaster prone areas		Number of reports from Provinces and Regencies/ Municipalities providing logistics and equipment	400,000	480,000	560,000	APBN, APBD, BLN	BNPB
TOTAL NAP-DRR ACTIVITY OF BNPB										
MATRIX OF THE 2010-2012 NAP-DRR OF BPPT										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS A NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITY AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM B : DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
1	Identification and study of disaster threat									PTLWB BPPT
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF SCIENCE, INNOVATION, AND EDUCATION FOR BUILDING SAFETY AND RESILIENCE CULTURES										
PROGRAM C : RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
1	Development of disaster awareness culture									PTLWB BPPT
PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, STUDY, AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM										
PROGRAM E : EARLY WARNING										
1	Observation of disaster Indication	Availability of various technologies for disaster risk reduction.	Banten West Java DKI Jakarta Central Java East Java West Sumatra South Kalimantan South Sumatra Lampung West Sumatra Indian Ocean Banda Sea Maluku Sea Java Sea		Mastery on the ability to develop a reliable early warning system technology for flood, landslide, extreme weather, and damage to waters and environment disasters	8,000	10,000	12,000	APBN, APBD, BUMN, private sector, Hiba	PTLWB BPPT
		- Operation and maintenance of tsunami buoy and buoy data receiving stations	Indian Ocean Banda Sea Maluku Sea Java Sea		Buoys and the data receiving stations are in operation					PTLWB BPP
		- Development of concept, system and prototype of a community-based forest and land fire early warning system	Banten West Java DKI Jakarta Central Java East Java West Sumatra South Kalimantan South Sumatra Lampung West Sumatra		The technology package is used by the stakeholders					PTLWB BPP

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		- Development of concept, design and technology engineering for disaster response due to technology failures	Banten West Java DKI Jakarta Central Java East Java West Sumatra South Kalimantan South Sumatra Lampung West Sumatra		The information on disaster risks are presented in a prompt and accurate manner					PTLWB BPP
2	To conduct analysis on the observation results of Disaster Indication	Availability of the analysis results of Multi-Vulnerability to Disaster risks and information system for development planning			Developed ability in the study and application of technology for technology failure disaster mitigation					PTLWB BPP
		Development of Multi-Vulnerability to Disaster rapid assessment system								PTLWB BPPT
3	Decision making on disaster hazard status	Development of a reliable early warning system for flood, landslide, extreme weather (storm, <i>rob</i>) and damage to waters and environment disasters								PTLWB BPPT
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPAREDNESS TO RESPONSE DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F : ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY FOR THE DRR										
1	Improvement of understanding on community vulnerability	- Organization of seminars and workshops on disaster risk reduction at national and international level	Jakarta Banten Lampung Central Java West Sumatra		- Organization of training on the development of technology for disaster risk reduction					PTLWB BPPT

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
2	Participative planning of disaster management				- Organization of national and international workshops					PTLWB BPPT
PROGRAM G : PREPAREDNESS										
1	Preparation of mechanisms for the preparedness and mitigation of disaster risks	Publication of manual documents, journals and books on the technology of disaster risk reduction			- Availability of guidelines for the development of disaster risk reduction technology					PTLWB BPPT
2	Preparation and testing of disaster emergency mitigation plan	Technical and operational training on disaster risk reduction technology			- Issuance of accredited regular journals					PTLWB BPPT
3	Organization, installment, and testing of early warning system				- issuance of books on disaster mitigation technology					PTLWB BPPT
						8,000	10,000	12,000		
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NAP-DRR ACTIVITY OF BPPT										
MATRIX OF 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM A : STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
1	Coordination of the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources	Improved understanding of regional government apparatus in the fire disaster and hazard mitigation efforts in provincial and regency/ municipal governments	20 provinces		Support for the implementation of the Facilitation of Disaster Management in Regions	1,000	1,000	1,000	APBN (State Budget)	KEMDAGRI (Ministry of Home Affairs)

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Improve the role of regional governments in understanding the issues in responding to disasters which may occur at any time in order to properly manage the critical period during the emergency response phase	4 regencies/ municipalities		Support for the enhancement of the capacity of regional government apparatus in the effort to reduce disaster risks in regions.	250			APBN	KEMDAGRI
		Motivate fire fighters by giving rewards	500 regencies/ municipalities		Improved competence of officials	2,500	1,000	1,500	APBN	KEMDAGRI
		Realize an integrated system in fire mitigation	20 provinces		Availability of standard operating procedures (protap)	1,500			APBN	KEMDAGRI
		Improved community's skill and understanding in the effort of disaster mitigation	20 provinces		Creation of a disaster-aware community	3,000			APBN	KEMDAGRI
PROGRAM B : DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
1	Introduction and assessment of disaster hazards	Facilitate regions in the fire disaster and hazard mitigation efforts.	10 provinces		Gathering of information of disaster-prone locations from various related agencies and Regional Governments.	300			APBN	KEMDAGRI
		Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of disaster management in regions to be more planned, directed, integrated and sustainable	7 provinces and 1 municipality		Gathering of information of disaster-prone locations from various related agencies and Regional Governments.	4,000			PHLN	KEMDAGRI
		Implementation of SCDRR activities both at the central and regional levels in accordance with the stipulated targets	7 provinces and 1 municipality		Dissemination of the criteria and framework for the implementation of the SCDRR Project	1,000			APBN	KEMDAGRI

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		To make the command post of the Department of Home Affairs (Depdagri) as the center for disaster mitigation communication and coordination	Jakarta		Availability of data and information on disasters in regions at the Disaster Command Post of Depdagri	500			APBN	KEMDAGRI
2	Implementation of disaster risk analysis	Facilitated coordination for the resolution of institutional and managerial issues in the field of disaster in regions.	7 provinces		Organization of disaster management institutions in accordance with the applicable regulations.	400			APBN	KEMDAGRI
3	Identification of disaster risk reduction actions	Improved understanding of regional government apparatus in the fire disaster and hazard mitigation efforts in provincial and regency/ municipal governments.	10 provinces		Improved competence of regional government apparatus in the fire disaster and hazard mitigation efforts.	3,000			APBN	KEMDAGRI
4	Preparation of planning documents as well as laws and regulations	Consolidate the shared objectives of Regional Governments in the establishment of BPBD	5 provinces		Availability of regional disaster mitigation guidelines in the establishment of BPBD	300			APBN	KEMDAGRI
		Improve the alertness of Regional Government apparatus in the mitigation of epidemic	5 provinces		Availability of guidelines for apparatus' alertness in the mitigation of epidemic in regions.	300			APBN	KEMDAGRI
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF THE CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D : DISASTER PREVENTION and MITIGATION										
1	Identification and monitoring of disaster risks	Update of data and information on disaster-prone area in Provincial and Regency/ Municipal Territories.	2 provinces and 3 municipalities /regencies		The latest database implemented in the form of maps of disaster-prone areas and narration.	300			APBN	KEMDAGRI

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Inventory of disaster data and information contained in the Disaster Facility and Infrastructure in the context of the organization of effective and efficient disaster mitigation in 6 (six) Provinces.	Riau Islands Daita Yogyakarta North Sulawesi South Kalimantan West Nusa Tenggara Papua		Availability of Disaster Facility and Infrastructure databases in 6 (six) Provinces. Location-based databases which are easily read and understood by the users. Databases which can be updated in the event of the availability of new data to be input	980			APBN	KEMDAGRI
		Facilitate regional governments in the effort to reduce disaster risks through the preparation of information guidelines and counseling on disasters in regions.	5 provinces and 2 municipalities		Availability of information guidelines and counseling on disasters in regions.	250			APBN	KEMDAGRI
2	Making physical and non-physical efforts as well as arrangements for disaster management	Materialization of a shared understanding on the utilization of information technology in the management of disasters in regions.	15 Provinces		Utilization of information technology in disaster management in the context of regional disaster mitigation	700			APBN	KEMDAGRI
8	Development of facilities and infrastructure	Identification of a cooperation system for the interregional utilization of facilities and infrastructure in the context of disaster mitigation by building disaster mitigation facility and infrastructure databases so that the condition of disaster mitigation facilities and infrastructure in regions can be identified.	9 Provinces		Availability of disaster management facility and infrastructure databases in coordination with regions in the context of the utilization of disaster facilities and infrastructure	300	500	700	APBN	KEMDAGRI

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Development of government office buildings in the context of the improvement of post-disaster facilities and infrastructures in an efficient and effective manner	2 Provinces 3 Regencies 1 municipality		Development of Government Facilities and Infrastructure in 6 (six) areas (Central Java Province, West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB), Tanah Datar Regency, Toraja Utara Regency, Lombok Barat Regency, Pariaman Municipality).	14			APBN	KEMDAGRI
		Development of government office buildings in the context of the improvement of post-disaster facilities and infrastructures in an efficient and effective manner	2 Provinces 3 Regencies 1 municipality		Realization of coordinated response, management and accountability/ reporting in the post-disaster development/ rehabilitation of Government office buildings in Central Java, NTB Provinces, Tanah Datar, Toraja Utara, Lombok Barat Regencies and Pariaman Municipality.	200			APBN	KEMDAGRI
TOTAL NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS						20,794	2,500	3,200		
MATRIX OF 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, STATE MINISTRY FOR PUBLIC HOUSING										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM D : DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
8	Development of facilities and infrastructure	Facilitation of policies and stimulating assistance on facilities and infrastructure for the development of special areas affected by disasters	NAD, Riau, Kepri, West Java, West Sumatra, North Sulawesi, Moluccas, Papua, NTT, West Papua, North Sumatra		Number of Facilitated Policies and Stimulating Assistance on Facilities and Infrastructure for the development of Housing and Settlement Areas in 19 Special Areas affected by disasters in an area of 380 Ha	12,000	21,000	24,000	APBN	State Ministry for Public Housing, Deputy of Area Development
		Realization of policies and stimulating building for Special Houses in the context of disaster management	West Java, West Sumatra, Jambi, Bengkulu		Number of Post-Disaster Houses constructed	60,000	40,000	40,000	APBN	State Ministry for Public Housing, Deputy of Formal Housing
		Facilitation of policies and stimulating assistance for the development of new self-reliant housing in disaster-affected areas	NAD, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, DIY, Central Java, West Java, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, NTT, NTB, Moluccas, North Moluccas, Papua, West Papua		Number of facilitated and stimulated development of new self-reliant housing in disaster-affected areas	50,000	50,000	50,000	APBN	State Ministry for Public Housing, Deputy of Self-Reliant Housing
		Facilitation of policies and stimulating assistance for the improvement of the quality of self-reliant housing in disaster-affected areas	NAD, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, DIY, Central Java, West Java, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, NTT, NTB, Moluccas, North Moluccas, Papua, West Papua		Number of facilitated and stimulated quality improvement of self-reliant housing in disaster-affected areas	25,000	25,000	25,000	APBN	State Ministry for Public Housing, Deputy of Self-Reliant Housing

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
		Facilitation of the provision of self-reliant housing infrastructure, facilities, utilities which can stimulate low-income community in to create a healthy housing and settlement environment in disaster-affected areas	NAD, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, DIY, Central Java, West Java, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, NTT, NTB, Moluccas, North Moluccas, Papua, West Papua		Number of facilitated and stimulated PSU (Infrastructure, Facilities and Utilities) for self-reliant housing in disaster-affected areas	40,000	40,000	40,000	APBN	State Ministry for Public Housing, Deputy of Self-Reliant Housing
TOTAL NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE MINISTRY FOR PUBLIC HOUSING						187,000	176,000	179,000		
MATRIX OF 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, COORDINATING MINISTRY FOR PEOPLE'S WELFARE										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITY AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM A: STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
1	Establishing coordination between distribution of duties, authorities and resources	Actualization of Coordination In the Field Of Social Vulnerability Mitigation in the context of Enhancing Social Resilience and People's Welfare	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of quick response to disturbance of people's welfare which is measured through: the number of Ministries/ Institutions, NGO, Regional Government playing an active role in making quick response to people's welfare problems	1,000	1,200	1,200	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
		Improvement of Coordination of Natural Dynamic Affairs in the context of Enhancing Social Resilience	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of active role of Ministries/ Institutions, NGO, Regional Government in responding to natural disaster to enhance social resilience	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Improvement of Coordination of Social Conflict Affairs in the context of Enhancing Social Resilience	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of active role of Ministries/ Institutions, NGO, Regional Government in responding to social conflict to enhance Social Resilience	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
		Improvement of Coordination of Environmental Rehabilitation Affairs in the context of Enhancing Social Resilience	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of active role of Ministries/ Institutions, NGO, Regional Government in responding to Environmental Rehabilitation to enhance Social Resilience	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
		Improvement of Coordination of Technology Impact Affairs in the context of Enhancing Social Resilience	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of active role of Ministries/ Institutions, NGO, Regional Government in responding to the Negative Impact of Technology to enhance Social Resilience	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
		Improvement of Community Preparedness Effort with respect to natural disaster disturbance	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of active role of Ministries/ Institutions, NGO, Regional Government in Community preparedness effort with respect to Natural Disaster disturbance	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Improvement of Community Preparedness Effort with respect to social conflict disturbance	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of active role of Ministries/Institutions, NGO, Regional Government in Community preparedness effort with respect to social Conflict disturbance	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
		Improvement of Community Preparedness Effort with respect to Environmental Change disturbance	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of active role of Ministries/Institutions, NGO, Regional Government in Community preparedness effort with respect to Environmental Change disturbance	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
		Improvement of Community Preparedness Effort with respect to Technology Impact disturbance	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Improvement of active role of Ministries/Institutions, NGO, Regional Government in Community preparedness effort with respect to Technology Negative Impact disturbance	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
		Improvement of Effort to Develop Community Awareness on social vulnerability disturbance	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Organization of dissemination of development of Social Vulnerability Disturbance awareness culture in the Purview of related Ministries/Institutions	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Synchronization of physical and non-physical Recovery effort in the context of mitigating social vulnerability	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Physical and non-physical Recovery in the context of mitigating social vulnerability is responded	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
		Improvement of Effort to control the impact of natural resources management and exploitation on disturbance to People's Welfare	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Control over the impact of natural resources management and exploitation on disturbance to People's Welfare	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
		Policy on the strengthening of Community Social Resilience is prepared	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Establishment of coordination of Policy on the strengthening of Community Social Resilience	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
4	Preparation of planning documents and laws and regulations	Policy on readiness mechanism and risk mitigation of Disturbance to People's Welfare	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Establishment of coordination of Policy on readiness mechanism and risk mitigation of Disturbance to People's Welfare	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
		Policy on the Emergency of Disturbance to People's Welfare	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Establishment of coordination of Policy on the Emergency of Disturbance to People's Welfare	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF THE CAUSAL FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
1	Disaster risk introduction and monitoring	Improvement of Effort to Control the negative impact of Technology use	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		The availability of Report and Evaluation on the use of technology potentially becoming the source of Social Vulnerability	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
3	Definite identification and introduction of the source of disaster hazard and threat	Improvement of effort to provide data and information on Social vulnerability	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Provision of data and information on Social Vulnerability Disturbance in the Purview of related Ministries/Institutions is organized	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING PREPAREDNESS IN ADDRESSING DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F: IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY IN NRR										
1	Improvement of understanding on community vulnerability	Improvement of community understanding on disaster risk reduction	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Organization of dissemination of public understanding on disaster risk reduction	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
3	Improvement of commitment to the actor of disaster management	Improvement of joint commitment between the government and stakeholder in mitigating social vulnerability	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Joint commitment between the Government and Domestic Stakeholder in mitigating Social Vulnerability	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
4	The strengthening of community's social resilience	Improvement of public participation in the effort to mitigate Social Vulnerability	All provinces, except South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo and Lampung		Establishment of cooperation between the Government and Domestic Institution to mitigate Social Vulnerability	600	750	750	APBN	Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare
TOTAL NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES OF COORDINATING MINISTRY FOR PEOPLE'S WELFARE						12,400	15,450	15,450		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
MATRIX OF 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION										
PRIORITY: RISK DISASTER MITIGATION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITY AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM A: STRENGTHENING LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
1	Establishing coordination between distribution of duties, authorities and resources	Coordination mechanism system between the central government and regional government (province and regency/city) in post-disaster mitigation and response	33 provinces		Implementation of coordination system and cooperation mechanism between the central government and regional government (province and regency/city) in post-disaster mitigation and response	5,000	5,000	5,000	APBN	Ministry of National Education, Directorate General of Elementary and Secondary Education Management
3	Organization of education, counseling and training	Developing reliable and accurate teaching material program which can be integrated to several relevant subjects (Religion, Science and Social Science) at elementary education schools	Disaster-prone provinces such as Papua, NTT, NTB, East Java, Central Java, DIY, West Java, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, NAD	Selected regencies/ municipalities for trial	Preparation of teaching material on disaster risks for elementary and secondary education schools	2,250			APBN, PHLN	Ministry of National Education, Directorate General of Elementary and Secondary Education Management
		Elementary and secondary education schools, particularly provinces of disaster-prone areas	33 provinces		Implementation of teaching on disaster risks at elementary and secondary education schools in disaster-prone provinces	65,500		80,500	APBN, PHLN	Ministry of National Education, Directorate General of Elementary and Secondary Education Management
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF THE CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
7	Construction and architectural regulation	Developing disaster standards for elementary and secondary education school buildings	33 provinces		Preparation of documents on standard anti-earthquake school building	2,000			APBN	Ministry of National Education, Directorate General of Elementary and Secondary Education Management
		Application of standard anti-earthquake buildings for elementary and secondary education schools			Implementation of standard anti-earthquake building on all schools	65,500	80,000		APBN	Ministry of National Education, Directorate General of Elementary and Secondary Education Management
TOTAL NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION										
						-	140,250	165,500		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)

MATRIX OF 2010-2012 NAP DRR, THE MINISTRY OF FORESTRY

PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

PROGRAM A: STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

1	To establish coordination between the distribution of duties, authorities and resources	Establishment and development of River Basin Forum	33 Provinces		Establishment and development of River Basin Forum	1,200	1,200	1,200	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
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No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Buffer zone areas which are susceptible to forest and land fire	Riau, Jambi, West Sumatra, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan		Development of institutional relationship between the community and the government in the control of forest fire	6,800	7,300	7,800	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Forest Protection & Natural Conservation
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
4	Preparation of planning documents and laws and regulations	Implementation of dissemination on PDAS	33 Provinces		Implementation of dissemination on PDAS	1,100	1,100	1,100	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Functioning of SSOP in 36 BPDAS	33 Provinces		Functioning of SSOP in 36 BPDAS	2,000	2,000	3,200	APBN	The Department of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF THE CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
3	Definite identification and introduction of the source of disaster hazard and threat	The mapping of flood, landslide and drought disaster-susceptible areas	12 provinces		The mapping of flood, landslide and drought disaster-susceptible areas	3,000	3,000	3,000	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
6	Environmental management	The implementation of forest and land rehabilitation in 33 provinces	Province		The implementation of forest and land rehabilitation in 33 provinces	10,000	10,000	10,000	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Peat land in Central Kalimantan, Jambi, Riau	Province		The implementation of peat land rehabilitation and actualization of soil and water conservation	475,000	275,000	200,000	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Critical land inside and outside forest zone in Cianjur, Bogor, Depok, Bekasi and Jakarta	5 Regencies		The implementation of forest land rehabilitation and actualization of soil and water conservation	365,350	150,450	110,850	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Critical land inside and outside forest zone in Wonosobo, Purbalingga, Purwokerto, Banyumas, Temanggung	5 Regencies		The implementation of forest land rehabilitation and actualization of soil and water conservation	168,000	60,670	59,650	APBN and Special Allocation Fund in Forestry Sector	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Critical land inside and outside forest zone in Wonogiri, Karanganyar, Sukoharjo, Surakarta, Ngawi, Bojonegoro	6 Regencies		The implementation of forest land rehabilitation and actualization of soil and water conservation in Solo River Basin	171,000	50,850	45,680	APBN and Special Allocation Fund in Forestry Sector	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Critical land inside and outside forest zone in West Bandung, Sumedang, Garut, Kutopanjang Regencies	4 Regencies		The implementation of forest land rehabilitation and actualization of soil and water conservation structures in water catchment area of Siguling, Jatigede, Kutopanjang and Masbatauri dams	95,000	30,850	24,250	APBN and Special Allocation Fund in Forestry Sector	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		200 regencies/ municipalities with more than 20% critical land of their total area	200 regencies/municipalities		The implementation of forest land rehabilitation and actualization of soil and water conservation structures in 200 regencies/municipalities	500,000	500,000	500,000	Special Allocation Fund in Forestry Sector	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Forest and land fire susceptible areas (Riau, Jambi, West Sumatra, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan)			The implementation of preventive, fire extinguishing and responsive effort toward post-forest and land fire	9,565	7,850	9,250	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Forest Protection & Natural Conservation
PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, STUDY AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM										
PROGRAM E: EARLY WARNING										
1	Monitoring of disaster indications	The availability and installation of AWS	6 Provinces		The availability and installation of 6 units of AWS	1,000	2,000	1,500	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
PRIORITY: THE STRENGTHENING OF PREPAREDNESS IN ADDRESSING DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F: IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY IN DRR										
1	Improvement of understanding on community vulnerability	Improvement of public awareness on forest and environmental preservation in 464 Regencies/ Municipalities	464 Regencies/ Municipalities		Improvement of public awareness on forest and environmental preservation in Regencies/ Municipalities	500	500	500	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
3	Improvement of commitment of disaster mitigation	Regional officers receive training on PDAS	33 Provinces		Regional officers in 33 Provinces receive training on PDAS	1,000	2,000	2,500	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
TOTAL NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES IN THE MINISTRY OF FORESTRY						1,810,515	1,104,770	980,480		
MATRIX OF 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, THE MINISTRY OF MARITIME AFFAIRS & FISHERY										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL										
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
4	Preparation of planning documents and laws and regulations	Facilitation of disaster mitigation plan in 30 areas	West Sumatra, Bengkulu, East Java, NTT, Southeast Sulawesi, Lampung, Bengkulu, Central Java, West Java, DIY, NTB, North Sulawesi, Papua, East Java, North Maluku, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, West Papua		Percentage of coastal areas adopting earthquake and tsunami disaster mitigation in their regional planning	2,000	4,000	6,000	APBN	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fishery
		Preparation of norms, standards, procedures and criteria for disaster mitigation in coastal areas and small islands			Number of NPSK on disaster mitigation completed with the most recent data on disaster	200	100	100	APBN	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fishery

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF SCIENCE, INNOVATION, AND EDUCATION FOR BUILDING SAFETY AND RESILIENCE CULTURES										
PROGRAM C : RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING										
1	Development of disaster aware culture	Improvement of community readiness in facing disaster in 30 areas	Lampung, West Java, DIY, NAD, NTB, Bengkulu, Central Java, North Sulawesi, Papua, East Java, North Maluku, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, West Sumatra, West Papua, Banten		Percentage of coastal community having the knowledge, understanding and preparedness to face disaster	500	1,000	1,500	APBN	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fishery
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF THE CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
6	Environmental management	The cultivation of green belt for tsunami mitigation in 17 locations	West Sumatra, NTB, East Java, Central Java, Bengkulu, DIY, West Java, NTT, Southeast Sulawesi, Lampung, NAD, North Sulawesi, Papua		Percentage of coastal areas having vegetation as coastal barrier for tsunami disaster mitigation	800	2,000	4,000	APBN	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fishery
		Cultivation of coastal vegetation in 17 locations	Central Java, East Java, Banten, West Java, NTB		Percentage of coastal areas having vegetation as coastal barrier	800	2,000	4,000	APBN	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fishery
8	Construction of facilities and infrastructure	Construction of disaster-friendly structure facilities in 24 areas	East Java, Bengkulu, Central Java, West Java, NTB, NAD, North Sulawesi, Papua, North Maluku, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, West Irian, West Sumatra, Lampung, DIY, NTT		Percentage of coastal areas having self-rescue facilities and settlements which can withstand disaster threat	40,000	4,000	18,000	APBN	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fishery
TOTAL NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERY						44,300	13,100	33,600		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
MATRIX OF 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM A: THE STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
1	Establishing coordination between the distribution of duties, authorities resources	Policy-makers at the central and regional levels	Central and Regional levels	Implementation of cooperation of integrated disaster management					APBN	The Crisis Management Center of the Ministry of Health
	Preparing laws and regulations			The availability of regulations related to disaster management efforts					APBN	The Crisis Management Center of the Ministry of Health
	Establishing institution			The availability of work unit related to disaster management efforts					APBN	The Crisis Management Center of the Ministry of Health
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
1	Introduction and assessment of disaster hazards	Provincial and regency/ municipality health institutions	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Availability of anticipation to each occurring disaster				APBN (State Budget)	PPK (Crisis Management Center) of the Ministry of Health
2	Implementation of disaster risk analysis	Provincial and regency/ municipality health institutions	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Availability of the assessment of disaster vulnerability/ level in each regency/ municipality				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
3	Identification of disaster risk reduction actions	Provincial and regency/ municipality health institutions	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Availability of the evaluation of the disaster risk reduction conducted				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
4	Preparation of planning documents as well as laws and regulations	Crisis Management Center	National Level		Implementation of disaster management efforts in accordance with the applicable procedures	APBN			PPK of the Ministry of Health	
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND EDUCATION TO BUILD SAFETY CULTURE AND RESILIENCE										
PROGRAM C: RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING										
1	Development of disaster awareness culture	Community members and officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Improved attention and sensitivity of medical officers and communities on disaster risks	APBN			PPK of the Ministry of Health	
3	Organization of education, counseling and training	Community members and officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Increased capability of officers and communities to participate in disaster mitigation	APBN			PPK of the Ministry of Health	
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
Program D: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
1	Identification and monitoring of disaster risks	Officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Availability of disaster risk data in each province & regency/ municipality	APBN			PPK of the Ministry of Health	
2	Making physical and non-physical efforts as well as arrangements for disaster management	Officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Availability of emergency plan in health sector for Regencies/ Municipalities	APBN			PPK of the Ministry of Health	
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPAREDNESS TO ENCOUNTER DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F: ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY FOR THE DRR										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
1	Improvement of understanding on community vulnerability	Community members and officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		There is community awareness of disaster potential hazards				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
2	Planning of involvement in disaster management	Officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		There is active involvement of the community in disaster management efforts				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
3	Enhancement of the commitment of disaster management actors	Officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		There is agreed commitment to disaster management efforts in health sector				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
Program G : PREPAREDNESS										
1	Formulation of mechanisms for preparedness and disaster risk reduction	Health institutions in each province & regency/ municipality	Each Province & Regency/Municipality		Established systematic disaster management pattern in accordance with the type of disaster				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
2	Formulation and trials of emergency disaster management plans	Health institutions and community members in each regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/Municipality		Improved integration between institutions and community members in disaster management efforts				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
3	Organization, installation, and testing of early warning system	Health institutions and community members in each regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/Municipality		Improved capacity of officers and community members for responding the disaster occurred				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
7	Compilation of accurate data and information as well as updating of permanent procedures for disaster emergency response	Health institutions and community members in each regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/Municipality		There is improvement of emergency response quality in disaster management efforts				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health

MATRIX NAP-DDR 2010-2012, MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATICS

PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT, AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

Program E: EARLY WARNING

4	Dissemination of disaster warning information	Disaster risk prone areas	Provinces		Disseminated information on disaster early warning	2,500	2,500	3,000	APBN	Ministry of Communication and Informatics, Directorate of Communication Technology Facilities, Directorate General of SKDI
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MATRIX NAP-DDR 2010-2012, MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Program A: STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

1	Coordination of the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources	Improvement of roles of the supervisory and monitoring institution as the efforts of reducing disaster risk	Jakarta		Availability of a special directorate responsible for safety with an authority that can assure compliance (of the operator of facility and infrastructure) with the applicable railway regulations	800	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
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No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Improvement of roles of the supervisory and monitoring institution as the efforts of reducing disaster risk	Java and Sumatra		Realization of supervisory unit/ inspectorate of disaster prevention in each Work Unit within the Directorate General of Railways	1,000	1,000	1,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Improvement of roles of the supervisory and monitoring institution as the efforts of reducing disaster risk	Banten, West Java, Central Java, DIY, East Java, North Sumatra, NAD, West Sumatra, South Sumatra		The availability of a technical implementing unit in the technical development and supervision as well as law enforcement in regions	-	500	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Improvement of roles of the supervisory and monitoring institution as the efforts of reducing disaster risk	Java and Sumatra		The availability of a technical implementing unit for testing train infrastructure in regions	-	500	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Improvement of roles of the supervisory and monitoring institution as the efforts of reducing disaster risk	Java and Sumatra		The availability of a technical implementing unit for testing train facilities in regions	-	500	-	APBN	Department of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Improvement of roles of the supervisory and monitoring institution as the efforts of reducing disaster risk	Java and Sumatra		The availability of a technical implementing unit in the maintenance and operation of equipments and warehouse administration in regions	-	500	-	APBN	Department of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
4	Preparation of planning documents as well as laws and regulations	Strengthening of regulation for responding to railway accident, including accident caused by disaster	Jakarta		Availability of Ministerial Regulation concerning the national railway safety standard	400	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Strengthening of regulation for responding to railway accident, including accident caused by disaster	Jakarta		Availability of Ministerial Regulation concerning guideline on the audit of the safety of railway facilities and infrastructure	400	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Strengthening of regulation for responding to railway accident, including accident caused by disaster	Jakarta		Availability of regulation concerning guidelines on investigation, examination and response to railway accidents, including those caused by disasters	400	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION, AND EDUCATION TO BUILD SAFETY CULTURE AND RESILIENCE										
PROGRAM C: RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING										
1	Development of disaster awareness culture	Increased efforts for the development of safety and resilience cultures	Java and Sumatra		Sustainable Implementation of a Safety Management System	-	-	1,500	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
2	Monitoring of the use of technologies which may potentially become a source of disasters	Improved supervision and monitoring on the conditions of railway infrastructure in disaster-prone locations	Java and Sumatra		Inspection of railways, bridges, tunnels for 2-3 times a year	1,000	1,000	1,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
3	Organization of education, counseling and training	Head and personnel of Airports are ready to encounter emergency conditions as a result of natural disasters (flood, earthquake, tsunami, drought, landslide, etc.), both in the context of the evacuation of victims and the distribution of assistance	All airports which are categorized in disaster-prone areas		Coordination and preparedness of airport administrators at the time of disasters	300	300	300	APBN	Ministry of Transportation

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Increased role of supervisory and monitoring institutions as an effort to reduce disaster risks	Java and Sumatra		Availability of technical implementing unit for the assessment of human resources of railways in regions	300	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Increased safety culture in community and railway operators	Java and Sumatra		Safety education for the community, operation crews and officers, as well as maintenance of infrastructure	1,000	1,000	1,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Increased community participation in preparedness for encountering disasters, particularly in safety and security of railway travel	Java and Sumatra		Implementation of dissemination/counseling in respective regions of Working Units in the purview of the Directorate General of Railways	5,000	5,000	5,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering & Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSAL FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
1	Identification and monitoring of disaster risks	Identifying the cause of accidents and drawing conclusions for preparing recommendations for prevention	Java and Sumatra		Preparation of research report including database related to accident caused by disaster	400	400	400	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
2	Making physical and non-physical efforts as well as arrangements for disaster management	Minimizing the cause of landslide disaster risks	West Java and Central Java	2010: Sta. Gatahan 2012: Cianjur-Padalarang; Purwokerto-Kroya	Railway infrastructure is ready and safe to operate	1,000	-	3,500	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Preventing causal factors of damage to tunnel construction	West Java	Lampegan Tunnel, Trans Sukabumi-Cianjur	Railway infrastructure is ready and safe to operate	1,000	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Decreasing disaster risk caused by water scouring/ riverbed	West Java, Central Java and East Java	2010: Soka-Kebumen; Primbon-Buruh; Telawah-Karangsono; Gundih-Surabaya; Cikampek-Padalarang 2012: Cirebon-Kroya.	Prevention of disaster risk caused by water scouring/ riverbed	34,500	-	3,500	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Increasing safety and security in sea transportation organization	Volume of dredging need to total volume of national dredging area plan			87,000	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation
		Increasing effective and efficient reliability and sufficiency of sea transportation infrastructure and facilities	Total need for sailing facilities rehabilitation national need for rehabilitation			26,300	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation
		Repairing Port Facilities damaged caused by disaster	Number of port rehabilitated to number of port affected by earthquake		Saukorem of West Papua Province	10,000	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Kanpel Oransbari
8	Development of facilities and infrastructure	Improvement of supervision and monitoring as efforts to decrease causal factors of disaster risks	Java and Sumatra		Availability of SIM in relation to the accurate and updated railway infrastructure	2,000	2,000	2,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Uninterrupted operation of Railway trip	Central Java	2010: Brumbung-Tegowanu; Kaliwungu-Kalibodri; Sta. Semarang Tawang; Jerakah-Kaliwungu; Kaliwungu-Kalibodri; Sragen-Masaran	Railway infrastructure is ready and safe to operate	35,000	41,000	37,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Improving safety and security of sea transportation	Total need for patrol vessel per security area			276,600	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Improving safety and security of sea transportation	Total number of surveyor marine vessel per service area			4,100	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation
		Improving reliability and sufficiency of effective and efficient transportation facilities and infrastructure and improving sea transportation safety and security	Total number and reliability of SBNP per service area			99,000	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPAREDNESS TO RESPOND TO DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM G: PREPAREDNESS										
6	Preparation of locations for evacuation	Can be used as a runway for types of airplanes of F70/Hercules C130	North Sumatra, NTT, NAD, Bengkulu, Maluku, Papua, South East Sulawesi, North Maluku, North Sulawesi	Lasandre-Nias Selatan (Baru Islands) Komodo-Labuan Bajo Tardamu-Sabu Nias Selatan Baru Kuala Batee-NAD Teuku Cut Ali-NAD Hamzah Fanzuri-Singkil Muko-muko-Bengkulu Gewayantana-Larantuka Namrole-Buru Emalamo-Sula Dobo-Aru Islands Tual Baru-Malra S. Condronogoro-Serui Tojo Una-una-Ampana Wai Ori-Maumere Wonopito-Lembata Baru Bula-Eastern part of Seram Namlea-Buru Falabisahaya Mangole-Taliabu Numfor-Biar Numfor Muting-Papua Sarmi-Papua Miangas-Sulawesi	Airport capacity to be used for types of airplanes of F-70/Hercules C-130 in the context of evacuation and disaster response	615,500	1,366,171	1,366,171	APBN/ APBD (Regional Budget)	Ministry of Transportation
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NAP-DDR OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION						1,203,000	1,419,871	1,422,371		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
MATRIX OF 2010-2012 NAP DRR, THE MINISTRY OF FORESTRY										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM A: STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
1	To establish coordination between the distribution of duties, authorities and resources	Establishment and development of River Basin Forum	33 Provinces		Establishment and development of River Basin Forum	1,200	1,200	1,200	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Buffer zone areas which are susceptible to forest and land fire	Riau, Jambi, West Sumatra, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan		Development of institutional relationship between the community and the government in the control of forest fire	6,800	7,300	7,800	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Forest Protection & Natural Conservation
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
4	Preparation of planning documents and laws and regulations	Implementation of dissemination on PDAS	33 Provinces		Implementation of dissemination on PDAS	1,100	1,100	1,100	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Functioning of SSOP in 36 BPDAS	33 Provinces		Functioning of SSOP in 36 BPDAS	2,000	2,000	3,200	APBN	The Department of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF THE CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
3	Definite identification and introduction of the source of disaster hazard and threat	The mapping of flood, landslide and drought disaster-susceptible areas	12 provinces		The mapping of flood, landslide and drought disaster-susceptible areas	3,000	3,000	3,000	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
6	Environmental management	The implementation of forest and land rehabilitation in 33 provinces	Province		The implementation of forest and land rehabilitation in 33 provinces	10,000	10,000	10,000	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Peat land in Central Kalimantan, Jambi, Riau	Province		The implementation of peat land rehabilitation and actualization of soil and water conservation	475,000	275,000	200,000	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Critical land inside and outside forest zone in Cianjur, Bogor, Depok, Bekasi and Jakarta	5 Regencies		The implementation of forest land rehabilitation and actualization of soil and water conservation	365,350	150,450	110,850	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Critical land inside and outside forest zone in Wonosobo, Purbalingga, Purwokerto, Banyumas, Temanggung	5 Regencies		The implementation of forest land rehabilitation and actualization of soil and water conservation	168,000	60,670	59,650	APBN and Special Allocation Fund in Forestry Sector	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Critical land inside and outside forest zone in Wonogiri, Karanganyar, Sukoharjo, Surakarta, Ngawi, Bojonegoro	6 Regencies		The implementation of forest land rehabilitation and actualization of soil and water conservation in Solo River Basin	171,000	50,850	45,680	APBN and Special Allocation Fund in Forestry Sector	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		Critical land inside and outside forest zone in West Bandung, Sumedang, Garut, Kutopanjang Regencies	4 Regencies		The implementation of forest land rehabilitation and actualization of soil and water conservation structures in water catchment area of Siguling, Jatigede, Kutopanjang and Masbastari dams	95,000	30,850	24,250	APBN and Special Allocation Fund in Forestry Sector	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
		200 regencies/municipalities with more than 20% critical land of their total area	200 regencies/municipalities		The implementation of forest land rehabilitation and actualization of soil and water conservation structures in 200 regencies/ municipalities	500,000	500,000	500,000	Special Allocation Fund in Forestry Sector	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Forest and land fire susceptible areas (Riau, Jambi, West Sumatra, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan)			The implementation of preventive, fire extinguishing and responsive effort toward post-forest and land fire	9,565	7,850	9,250	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Forest Protection & Natural Conservation
PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, STUDY AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM										
PROGRAM E: EARLY WARNING										
1	Monitoring of disaster indications	The availability and installation of AWS	6 Provinces		The availability and installation of 6 units of AWS	1,000	2,000	1,500	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
PRIORITY: THE STRENGTHENING OF PREPARED TO RESPOND TO DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F: IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY IN DRR										
1	Improvement of understanding on community vulnerability	Improvement of public awareness on forest and environmental preservation in 464 Regencies/ Municipalities	464 Regencies/ Municipalities		Improvement of public awareness on forest and environmental preservation in Regencies/ Municipalities	500	500	500	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
3	Improvement of commitment to the actor of disaster management	Regional officers receive training on PDAS	33 Provinces		Regional officers in 33 Provinces receive training on PDAS	1,000	2,000	2,500	APBN	The Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
TOTAL NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES IN THE MINISTRY OF FORESTRY						1,810,515	1,104,770	980,480		
MATRIX OF 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, THE MINISTRY OF MARITIME AFFAIRS & FISHERY										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL										
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
4	Preparation of planning documents and laws and regulations	Facilitation of disaster management plan in 30 areas	West Sumatra, Bengkulu, East Java, NTT, Southeast Sulawesi, Lampung, Bengkulu, Central Java, West Java, DIY, NTB, North Sulawesi, Papua, East Java, North Maluku, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, West Papua		Percentage of coastal areas adopting earthquake and tsunami disaster management in their regional planning	2,000	4,000	6,000	APBN	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fishery
		Preparation of norms, standards, procedures and criteria for disaster management in coastal areas and small islands			Number of NPSK on disaster management completed with the most recent data on disaster	200	100	100	APBN	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fishery
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF SCIENCE, INNOVATION, AND EDUCATION FOR BUILDING SAFETY AND RESILIENCE CULTURES										
PROGRAM C : RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
1	Development of disaster aware culture	Improvement of community readiness in facing disaster in 30 areas	Lampung, West Java, DIY, NAD, NTB, Bengkulu, Central Java, North Sulawesi, Papua, East Java, North Maluku, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, West Sumatra, West Papua, Banten		Percentage of coastal community having the knowledge, understanding and preparedness to face disaster	500	1,000	1,500	APBN	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fishery
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF THE CAUSAL FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
6	Environmental management	The cultivation of green belt for tsunami mitigation in 17 locations	West Sumatra, NTB, East Java, Central Java, Bengkulu, DIY, West Java, NTT, Southeast Sulawesi, Lampung, NAD, North Sulawesi, Papua		Percentage of coastal areas having vegetation as coastal barrier for tsunami disaster management	800	2,000	4,000	APBN	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fishery
		Cultivation of coastal vegetation in 17 locations	Central Java, East Java, Banten, West Java, NTB		Percentage of coastal areas having vegetation as coastal barrier	800	2,000	4,000	APBN	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fishery
8	Construction of facilities and infrastructure	Construction of disaster-friendly structure facilities in 24 areas	East Java, Bengkulu, Central Java, West Java, NTB, NAD, North Sulawesi, Papua, North Maluku, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, West Irian, West Sumatra, Lampung, DIY, NTT		Percentage of coastal areas having self-rescue facilities and settlements which can withstand disaster threat	40,000	4,000	18,000	APBN	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fishery
						44,300	13,100	33,600		
TOTAL NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERY										
MATRIX OF 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM A: THE STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
1	Establishing coordination between the distribution of duties, authorities resources	Policy-makers at the central and regional levels	Central and Regional levels	Implementation of cooperation of integrated disaster management		APBN	The Crisis Management Center of the Ministry of Health	APBN	The Crisis Management Center of the Ministry of Health	
	Preparing laws and regulations			The availability of regulations related to disaster management efforts		APBN	The Crisis Management Center of the Ministry of Health	APBN	The Crisis Management Center of the Ministry of Health	
	Establishing institution			The availability of work unit related to disaster mitigation efforts		APBN	The Crisis Management Center of the Ministry of Health	APBN	The Crisis Management Center of the Ministry of Health	
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
1	Introduction and assessment of disaster hazards	Provincial and regency/ municipality health institutions	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Availability of anticipation to each occurring disaster	APBN (State Budget)	PPK (Crisis Management Center) of the Ministry of Health	APBN (State Budget)	PPK (Crisis Management Center) of the Ministry of Health	
2	Implementation of disaster risk analysis	Provincial and regency/ municipality health institutions	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Availability of the assessment of disaster vulnerability level in each regency/ municipality	APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health	APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health	
3	Identification of disaster risk reduction actions	Provincial and regency/ municipality health institutions	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Availability of the evaluation of the disaster risk reduction conducted	APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health	APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
4	Preparation of planning documents as well as laws and regulations	Crisis Management Center	National Level		Implementation of disaster management efforts in accordance with the applicable procedures				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND EDUCATION TO BUILD SAFETY CULTURE AND RESILIENCE										
PROGRAM C: RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING										
1	Development of disaster awareness culture	Community members and officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Improved attention and sensitivity of medical officers and communities on disaster risks				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
3	Organization of education, counseling and training	Community members and officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Increased capability of officers and communities to participate in disaster management				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
Program D: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
1	Identification and monitoring of disaster risks	Officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Availability of disaster risk data in each province & regency/ municipality				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
2	Making physical and non-physical efforts as well as arrangements for disaster management	Officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Availability of emergency plan in health sector for Regencies/ Municipalities				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPARED TO RESPOND TO DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F: ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY FOR THE DRR										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
1	Improvement of understanding on community vulnerability	Community members and officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		There is community awareness of disaster potential hazards				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
2	Planning of involvement in disaster management	Officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		There is active involvement of the community in disaster management efforts				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
3	Enhancement of the commitment of disaster management actors	Officers in each province & regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		There is agreed commitment to disaster management efforts in health sector				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
Program G : PREPAREDNESS										
1	Formulation of mechanisms for preparedness and disaster risk reduction	Health institutions in each province & regency/ municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Established systematic disaster management pattern in accordance with the type of disaster				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
2	Formulation and trials of emergency disaster management plans	Health institutions and community members in each regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Improved integration between institutions and community members in disaster management efforts				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health
3	Organization, installation, and testing of early warning system	Health institutions and community members in each regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		Improved capacity of officers and community members for responding the disaster occurred				APBN	PPK of the Ministry of Health

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
7	Compilation of accurate data and information as well as updating of permanent procedures for disaster emergency response	Health institutions and community members in each regency/municipality	Each Province & Regency/ Municipality		(5) There is improvement of emergency response quality in disaster management efforts	(6)		(7) APBN	(8) PPK of the Ministry of Health	
MATRIX NAP-DDR 2010-2012, MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATICS										
PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT, AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM										
Program E: EARLY WARNING										
4	Dissemination of disaster warning information	Disaster risk prone areas	Provinces		Disseminated information on disaster early warning	2,500	2,500	3,000	APBN	Ministry of Communication and Informatics, Directorate of Communication Technology Facilities, Directorate General of SKDI
MATRIX NAP-DDR 2010-2012, MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
Program A: STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
1	Coordination of the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources	Improvement of roles of the supervisory and monitoring institution as the efforts of reducing disaster risk	Jakarta		Availability of a special directorate responsible for safety with an authority that can assure compliance (of the operator of facility and infrastructure) with the applicable railway regulations	800	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Improvement of roles of the supervisory and monitoring institution as the efforts of reducing disaster risk	Java and Sumatra		Realization of supervisory unit/ inspectorate of disaster prevention in each Work Unit within the Directorate General of Railways	1,000	1,000	1,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility and Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Improvement of roles of the supervisory and monitoring institution as the efforts of reducing disaster risk	Banten, West Java, Central Java, DIY, East Java, North Sumatra, NAD, West Sumatra, South Sumatra		The availability of a technical implementing unit in the technical development and supervision as well as law enforcement in regions	-	500	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility and Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Improvement of roles of the supervisory and monitoring institution as the efforts of reducing disaster risk	Java and Sumatra		The availability of a technical implementing unit for testing train infrastructure in regions	-	500	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Improvement of roles of the supervisory and monitoring institution as the efforts of reducing disaster risk	Java and Sumatra		The availability of a technical implementing unit for testing train facilities in regions	-	500	-	APBN	Department of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility and Engineering, Directorate General of Railway

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Improvement of roles of the supervisory and monitoring institution as the efforts of reducing disaster risk	Java and Sumatra		The availability of a technical implementing unit in the maintenance and operation of equipments and warehouse administration in regions	-	500	-	APBN	Department of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
4	Preparation of planning documents as well as laws and regulations	Strengthening of regulation for responding to railway accident, including accident caused by disaster	Jakarta		Availability of Ministerial Regulation concerning the national railway safety standard	400	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Strengthening of regulation for responding to railway accident, including accident caused by disaster	Jakarta		Availability of Ministerial Regulation concerning guideline on the audit of the safety of railway facilities and infrastructure	400	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Strengthening of regulation for responding to railway accident, including accident caused by disaster	Jakarta		Availability of regulation concerning guidelines on investigation, examination and response to railway accidents, including those caused by disasters	400	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION, AND EDUCATION TO BUILD SAFETY CULTURE AND RESILIENCE										
PROGRAM C: RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING										
1	Development of disaster awareness culture	Increased efforts for the development of safety and resilience cultures	Java and Sumatra		Sustainable Implementation of a Safety Management System	-	-	1,500	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
2	Monitoring of the use of technologies which may potentially become a source of disasters	Improved supervision and monitoring on the conditions of railway infrastructure in disaster-prone locations	Java and Sumatra		Inspection of railways, bridges, tunnels for 2-3 times a year	1,000	1,000	1,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
3	Organization of education, counseling and training	Head and personnel of Airports are ready to encounter emergency conditions as a results of natural disasters (flood, earthquake, tsunami, drought, landslide, etc.), both in the context of the evacuation of victims and the distribution of assistance	All airports which are categorized in disaster-prone areas		Coordination and preparedness of airport administrators at the time of disasters	300	300	300	APBN	Ministry of Transportation
		Increased role of supervisory and monitoring institutions as an effort to reduce disaster risks	Java and Sumatra		Availability of technical implementing unit for the assessment of human resources of railways in regions	300	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility and Engineering Directorate General of Railway
		Increased safety culture in community and railway operators	Java and Sumatra		Safety education for the community, operation crews and officers, as well as maintenance of infrastructure	1,000	1,000	1,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility and Engineering Directorate General of Railway

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Increased community participation in preparedness for encountering disasters, particularly in safety and security of railway travel	Java and Sumatra		Implementation of dissemination/ counseling in respective regions of Working Units in the purview of the Directorate General of Railways	5,000	5,000	5,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering & Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
1	Identification and monitoring of disaster risks	Identifying the cause of accidents and drawing conclusions for preparing recommendations for prevention	Java and Sumatra		Preparation of research report including database related to accident caused by disaster	400	400	400	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Safety and Facility Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
2	Making physical and non-physical efforts as well as arrangements for disaster management	Minimizing the cause of landslide disaster risks	West Java and Central Java	2010: Sta. Garahan 2012: Cianjur-Padalarang; Purwokerto-Kroya	Railway infrastructure is ready and safe to operate	1,000	-	3,500	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
	Preventing causal factors of damage to tunnel construction	West Java	West Java	Lampegan Tunnel, Trans Sukabumi-Cianjur	Railway infrastructure is ready and safe to operate	1,000	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
	Decreasing disaster risk caused by water scouring/ riverbed	West Java, Central Java and East Java	2010: Soka-Kebumen; Primbon-Butuh; Telawah-Karangsono; Gundih-Surabaya; Cikampek-Padalarang. 2012: Cirebon-Kroya.	Prevention of disaster risk caused by water scouring/riverbed	34,500	-	3,500	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway	
	Increasing safety and security in sea transportation organization	Volume of dredging need to total volume of national dredging area plan				87,000	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation
	Increasing effective and efficient reliability and sufficiency of sea transportation infrastructure and facilities	Total need for sailing facilities rehabilitation national need for rehabilitation				26,300	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation
	Repairing Port Facilities damaged caused by disaster	Number of port rehabilitated to number of port affected by earthquake			Saukorem of West Papua Province	10,000	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Kanpel Oransbari

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
8	Development of facilities and infrastructure	Improvement of supervision and monitoring, as efforts to decrease causal factors of disaster risks	Java and Sumatra		Availability of SIM in relation to the accurate and updated railway infrastructure	2,000	2,000	2,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Uninterrupted operation of Railway trip	Central Java	2010: Brumbung-Tegowanu; Kaliwungu-Kalibodri; Sta. Semarang Tawang; Jerakah-Kaliwungu; Kaliwungu-Kalibodri; Sragen-Masaran	Railway infrastructure is ready and safe to operate	35,000	41,000	37,000	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate of Infrastructure Engineering, Directorate General of Railway
		Improving safety and security of sea transportation	Total need for patrol vessel per security area			276,600	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation
		Improving safety and security of sea transportation	Total number of surveyor marine vessel per service area			4,100	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation
		Improving reliability and efficiency of effective and efficient transportation facilities and infrastructure and improving sea transportation safety and security	Total number and reliability of SBNP per service area			99,000	0	0	APBN	Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Sea Transportation

PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPARED TO RESPOND TO DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY

PROGRAM G: PREPAREDNESS

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
6	Preparation of locations for evacuation	Can be used as a runway for types of airplanes of F70/ Hercules C130	North Sumatra, NTT, NAD, Bengkulu, Maluku, Papua, South East Sulawesi, North Maluku, North Sulawesi	Lasandre-Nias Selatan (Batu Islands) Komodo-Labuan Bajo Tardamu-Sabu Nias Selatan Baru Kuala Batee-NAD Teuku Cut Ali-NAD Hamzah Fanzuri-Singkil Muko-muko-Bengkulu Gewayantana-Larantuka Namrole-Buru Emalamo-Sula Dobo-Aru Islands Tual Baru-Malra S. Condrongoro-Serui Tojo Una-una-Ampana Wai Ori-Maumere Wonopito-Lembata Baru Bula-Eastern part of Seram Namlea-Buru Falabisahaya Mangole-Taliabu Numfor-Biar Numfor Muting-Papua Sarmi-Papua Miangas-Sulawesi	Airport capacity to be used for types of airplanes of F-70/ Hercules C-130 in the context of evacuation and disaster response	615,500	1,366,171	1,366,171	APBN/ APBD (Regional Budget)	Ministry of Transportation
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NAP-DDR OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION						1,203,000	1,419,871	1,422,371		
MATRIX NAP-DDR 2010-2012, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE										
PRIORITY 1: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
3	Identification of disaster risk reduction actions	To minimize DFI disturbance	33 Provinces		Total planting area affected by DFI disturbance (ha)	APBN			APBN	Ministry of Agriculture
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION, AND EDUCATION TO BUILD SAFETY CULTURE AND RESILIENCE										
PROGRAM C: RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING										
3	Organization of education, counseling and training	Increased knowledge and capability of human resources of protection	33 Provinces		Human Resources of Protection are able to conduct analysis on the impacts of climate phenomenon (DFI)	APBN			APBN	Ministry of Agriculture
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
1	Identification and monitoring of disaster risks	To minimize DFI disturbance	33 Provinces		Total planting area affected by DFI disturbance (ha)	APBN			APBN	Ministry of Agriculture
6	Environmental management	Realization of water conservation for agricultural purpose	33 Provinces		The availability of 1,969 units of dike; 1,646 units of drain dam and 7,000 units of absorbing well	95,650	106,400	113,700	APBN	Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Water Management, Directorate General of PLA
PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT, AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM										
PROGRAM E: EARLY WARNING										
4	Dissemination of disaster warning information	To minimize DFI disturbance	33 Provinces		Total planting area affected by DFI disturbance (ha)	APBN			APBN	Ministry of Agriculture
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPARED TO RESPOND TO DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F: ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY FOR THE DRR										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
2	Planning of involvement in disaster management	Realization of institutional empowerment of water user farmers/farmer groups	33 Provinces		Organization of climate field schools for 720 units of the Water User Farmer Association (P3A)	4,000	6,500	7,500	APBN	Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Water Management, Directorate General of PLA
4	Strengthening of the social resilience of the community	Development of small-scale alternative water sources for agriculture	18 Provinces		Availability of 7,208 units of water pumps	91,600	96,080	100,640	APBN	Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Water Management, Directorate General of PLA
PROGRAM G: PREPAREDNESS										
1	Formulation of mechanisms for preparedness and disaster risk reduction)	Availability of DFI analysis and mitigation reference	33 Provinces		Total planting area affected by DFI disturbance (ha)				APBN	Ministry of Agriculture
						191,250	208,980	221,840		
MATRIX NAP-DDR 2010-2012, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS										
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
2	Making physical and non-physical efforts as well as arrangements for disaster management	Protecting and strengthening road and bridge infrastructure, therefore they are not prone to disaster	Spreading all over Indonesia		Availability of gabion to anticipate landslide	1,500	3,600	4,900	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Highway Construction and Maintenance

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
			Spreading all over Indonesia		Availability of emergency bridge (balley) to speed up transportation flow in emergency situation	8,000	16,000	36,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Highway Construction and Maintenance
3	Identifying and recognizing accurately the sources of hazards or disaster hazards	Identification of disaster caused by tectonic earthquake	North Maluku, NTT	Tuai City, Temate & Tidore Cities, Kalabahi City (Alor)	Socialized tsunami disaster -prone areas, as well as efforts for preventing secondary disaster	7,000	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Management
			West Papua	Manokwari	Socialized tsunami disaster -prone areas, as well as efforts for preventing secondary disaster	2,000	-	-	-	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Management
4	Monitoring the control and management of natural resources that potentially inflict disaster	Identified early disaster symptom prior to the actual disaster	Spreading all over Indonesia		Availability of DRU (Disaster Relief Unit Device) to anticipate disaster	110,000	140,000	160,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Highway Construction and Maintenance
			Java and Bali Areas		Data based information system and micro-zoning map	1,000	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Management

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
5	Spatial planning control and management	Availability of monitoring and audit system development of spatial utilization using sensing remote	Java and Bali Areas		Monitoring and audit system of spatial utilization related to disaster risks	1,000	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Management
6	Environmental management	Availability of land function recovery program and strategy for Dataran Dieng Conservation Area	Central Java	Dataran Dieng Area	Disaster Risk Monitoring System and Recovery Program	750	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Management
7	Arrangement for development and building code	Reduction of damage impact risk caused by tectonic earthquake	NTT, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, West Papua		Decreased in damage impact on facilities and infrastructure caused by earthquake	15,500	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Management
8	Development of facilities and infrastructure	Construction of flood control to free 350,000 Ha areas from flood	Spreading all over Indonesia		Protected 350,000 Ha. residential areas from flood	3,800,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of SDA
		Construction of volcano lava control to free 9,620 Ha residential area from volcano lava	DIY, Central Java, East Java		Protected 9,620 Ha. residential areas from volcano lava	180,000	100,000	120,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of SDA
		Landslide response	Spreading all over Indonesia		Protected traffic from landslide	30,000	36,000	44,250	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Highway Construction and Maintenance

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		Strengthening road surface from landslide	Spreading all over Indonesia		Protected road surface from landslide	500	4,400	4,850	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Highway Construction and Maintenance
		The availability of equipment (IPA mobile, Pipe, public hydrant, pump, tanker) for emergency response in drinking water and waste water	Head Office (Department of Public Works)		Fulfillment of infrastructure and facilities for refugees	15,000	15,000	15,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Human Settlements
		The availability of equipment (toilet, Knock Down, MK Mobile, Heavy Machinery, Flood Control Pump, Mud Pump) for emergency response in residential environmental sanitation	Head Office (Department of Public Works)		Fulfillment of infrastructure and facilities for refugees	12,000	12,000	12,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Human Settlements
		The availability of equipment (family tent, emergency settlement) for emergency response in housing and settlement	Head Office (Department of Public Works)		Provision of infrastructure and facilities for refugees	12,000	12,000	12,000	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Human Settlements
		Establishment of Special unit (Sargas) for emergency mitigation and training of Sargas personnel in Human Settlements	Head Office (Department of Public Works)		Provision of infrastructure and facilities for refugees	1,500	1,500	1,500	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Human Settlements
PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT, AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM										
PROGRAM E: EARLY WARNING										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
4	Dissemination of disaster warning information	Availability of technical guidelines and directives on disaster risk reduction	Java and Bali Areas		Distribution of technical guidelines and directives	1,000	-	-	APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Management
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPARED TO RESPOND TO DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F: ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY FOR THE DRR										
2	Planning of involvement in disaster management	Availability of community participation model in encountering disaster	Java and Bali Areas		Community participation model and program	1,000			APBN	Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Spatial Management
						4,199,750	4,340,500	4,910,500		
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NAP-DDR OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS										
MATRIX NAP-DDR 2010-2012, MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM A: STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/Coordinator	
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	(7)	(8)
1	Coordination of the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources	33 Provinces	33 Provinces		The organization of deconcentration activity aimed at improving the role of the Regional Governments in the mitigation of natural disasters in the field of social aid as an effort of disaster risk reduction and focusing on non-physical activities, such as training for Disaster Mitigation Human Resources (TAGANA), Training in the Evacuation of Disaster Victims, Training in Logistic Management Skill for Disaster Victims. Meanwhile, the Assistance Duty is focused on physical assistance, such as aids in the form of side dish and stimulant assistance in the form of house construction materials for disaster victims.	98,137.39	117,764.87	141,317.84	APBN	Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Affairs Service Office/ Kesos/Social Institutions in the related province	

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MITIGATION PLANNING										
4	Preparation of planning documents as well as laws and regulations	2 activities (Preparation of program guidelines and planning)	Jakarta		Organization of activities for preparing program guidelines and planning which focus on the Main Program of the Department of Social Affairs in the National Disaster Mitigation System namely "CCBDM" or community-based integrated disaster management aimed at increasing the capacity of the community in an integrated manner to be more prepared for anticipating future disaster through early warning system process, rapid response and social recovery	3,744.28	4,493.14	5,391.77	APBN	Ministry of Social Affairs
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND EDUCATION TO BUILD SAFETY CULTURE AND RESILIENCE										
PROGRAM C : RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
3	Organization of education, counseling and training	40 forces from communities	Jakarta West Java	The implementation of this activity which ...	6,328.59	7,594.31	9,113.17	APBN	Ministry of Social Affairs	
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D : DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
8	Development of facilities and infrastructure	33 provinces	33 provinces	Stimulant assistance activity. Organization ...	31,600	37,920	45,504	APBN	Ministry of Social Affairs	
PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM										
PROGRAM E : EARLY WARNING										
4	Dissemination of disaster warning information	33 Provinces	33 Provinces	Implementation of policy study activity so that the regions having a quite high vulnerability level can be mapped and detected as an anticipation measure and the implementation of <i>Kampung Siaga Bencana</i> (KSB/ Villages Prepared to Encounter Disaster)	4,891.67	5,625.42	6,750.50	APBN	Ministry of Social Affairs and Academicians	
PRIORITY: ENHANCED PREPAREDNESS TO RESPOND TO AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM G : PREPAREDNESS										

No	Activity	Target (3)	Location		Performance Indicator (5)	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding (7)	Implementing Party/ Coordinator (8)	
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
4	Procurement and preparation of supplies to fulfill basic needs	33 provinces and regencies/ cities which are disaster-prone	33 provinces and regencies/ cities which are disaster-prone		Implementation of emergency activities of the fulfillment of basic needs of disaster victims and their supporting facilities, so that the aids can reach the disaster victims in the form of: emergency relief, evacuation kit, and disaster-prepared vehicles which form the preparedness components made available in provincial warehouses through the Service Office of Social Affairs/ the Department of Social Affairs/ relevant Social Institutions. Particularly for assistance in the form of rice and instant noodles, the aid distribution mechanism will be implemented through DO (Delivery Order) system	126,395,99	151,675,19	182,010,23	APBN	Department of Social Affairs	
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS						271,097.93	325,072.93	390,088			
MATRIX OF THE 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES (KESDM)											

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
2	Conducting analysis on disaster hazards					1,022	1,175	1,351	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM
4	Preparation of planning documents and laws and regulations	The availability of Contingency Plan Document to facilitate the Regional Government at the time of a disaster	East Java, North Sulawesi, West Sumatera, West Java, Central Java		Formulation of Contingency Plan Document which may be activated for quick response to geological disaster for the Regional Governments	703	808	929	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM
		Increase of Community/ Institution Resilience and Knowledge concerning Geological Disaster	West Java Central Java East Java West Sumatera						APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND EDUCATION TO BUILD SAFETY CULTURE AND RESILIENCE										
PROGRAM C : RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING										
3	Organization of education as well as counseling and training	Increased community preparedness in encountering disasters	West Java Central Java East Java West Sumatera		Increased percentage of community preparedness in encountering geology disasters				APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D : DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
1	identification and monitoring of disaster risk	Continuous monitoring of volcano activity level	All Regions of Indonesia		Number of volcano activity level monitoring per year	1,266	1,456	1,675	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM
		Increased volcano monitoring quality	All Regions of Indonesia		Number of volcano activity level monitoring per year				APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
3	Identifying and recognizing accurately the sources of hazards or disaster hazards	The availability of information on volcanic eruption disaster prone areas, earthquake, tsunami and soil movement vulnerability zones	<p>Volcanic eruption disaster prone areas:</p> <p>East Nusa Tenggara Maluku Lampung West Java East Java North Sumatera</p> <p>Soil movement:</p> <p>Bengkulu Jambi East Nusa Tenggara North Sulawesi Central Sulawesi South Sumatera Central Java North Sumatera NAD West Sumatera East Java</p> <p>Earthquake:</p> <p>West Nusa Tenggara Bali West Java East Java Lampung Central Java South Sulawesi North Sulawesi Bengkulu West Java Banten</p> <p>Tsunami:</p> <p>Banten Central Java East Java North Sulawesi South Sulawesi Bengkulu Lampung South East Sulawesi Bali West Java</p>		The availability of map of volcanic disaster prone areas, earthquake, tsunami and soil movement in the number of 27 maps	1,907	2,193	2,522	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		The availability of information on the analysis of volcano, earthquake, tsunami and soil movement risks for spatial planning arrangement	Banten Central Java East Java Lampung West Sumatera East Nusa Tenggara		The availability of map on volcanic eruption disaster prone areas, earthquake, tsunami and soil movement for about 27 maps	1,907	2,193	2,522	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM
		The availability of information on estimated soil movement occurrence	All regions of Indonesia		The availability of map of estimated soil movement occurrence for about 396/year	24	24	24	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM
PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM										
PROGRAM E : EARLY WARNING										
1	Observation of disaster indication	Monitored Level of Volcanic Activities at alert level	10 Locations (based on statistical data)		Number of monitored level of Volcanic activities per year at alert level	971	1,117	1,285	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPAREDNESS TO RESPOND TO DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F : ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY FOR THE DRR										
1	Improvement of understanding on community vulnerability	Increase in the Community/ Institutions' understanding on geological disaster management	14 Locations based on the activity level		Increase in the percentage of understanding of the Community/ Institutions	1,050	1,050	1,050	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM
		Increase in the Community/ Disaster Response Institutions knowledge on Geological Disasters	-		Availability of materials for dissemination and increase of community knowledge on geological disasters	720	828	952	APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
	Increase in the community/institutions understanding on geological disaster management	14 Locations based on the activity level		Increase in the percentage of understanding of the Community/Institutions		APBN	Geology Agency, KESDM			
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES						9,569	10,843	12,309		
MATRIX OF THE 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (KLH)										
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D : DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
6	Environmental management	Development of land covering data as the basic information for disaster reduction	All regencies in Indonesia		Data on land covering and conservation area	1,600	1,600	1,600	APBN	KLH
	Restoration of mangrove, sea grass area and coral reef ecosystems	NAD North Coast of Java Central Sulawesi and Gorontalo	Simeulue North Coast of Java Tomimi Bay	Number of demonstration plots for ecosystem restoration	500	500	500	500	APBN	KLH
	Mitigation of environmental damage impact caused by oil spill in the coast or sea	Riau	Dumai	Manual	75	75	75	75	APBN	KLH
	Availability of policies, data and information for forest and land fire control	Riau, Jambi, North Sumatera, South Sumatera, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan		The availability of hotspot spread data in 8 provinces prone to forest and land fires as the success indicator in the implementation of forest fire prevention mechanism	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	APBN	KLH
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT						5,175	5,175	5,175		
MATRIX OF THE 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, STATE MINISTRY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISADVANTAGED REGIONS (KPPDT)										
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D : DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
1	identification and monitoring of disaster risk	Community understanding and religious institutions participation in encountering disaster	East Nusa Tenggara West Sumatera Bengkulu	Manggarai, Manggarai Barat Solok Selatan, Pesisir Selatan Bengkulu Utara, Muko-Muko	The establishment of community group prepared for disaster and increase of religious institutions participation	500	500	500	APBN	KPDT
2	Making physical and non-physical efforts as well as arrangements for disaster mitigation	Minimizing casualties and losses caused by landslide disaster	Central Java East Nusa Tenggara	Banjarnegara, Manggarai	The functioning of Early Warning System equipment		300	400	APBN	KPDT
6	Environmental management	Food sufficiency, public health in drought prone areas	Central Java East Nusa Tenggara DI Yogyakarta	Banjarnegara, Belu, Gunung Kidul	The fulfillment of public's untreated water need in drought prone areas	250	250	250	APBN	KPDT
8	Development of facilities and infrastructure	Prevention of disasters caused by landslide	East Nusa Tenggara West Sulawesi	Manggarai, Flores Timur Polewali Mandar	Water channel formation as landslide hazards resistor		500	500	APBN	KPDT
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPAREDNESS TO RESPOND TO DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F : ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY FOR THE DRR										
4	Strengthening of the social resilience of the community	Increase of the community economy at post-disaster areas	West Sumatera West Sumatera Maluku	Solok Polewali Mandar Maluku Tenggara Barat	Establishment of productive business fields to support the restoration of community economy	300	500	500	APBN	KPDT
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT						1,160	2,350	2,450		

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
MATRIX OF THE 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICS AND SPACE (LAPAN) PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM PROGRAM E : EARLY WARNING										
1	Observation of disaster indication	1). Availability of hotspot information (daily) 2). Availability of Forest Fire Hazard Early Warning System/SPBK (daily)	Sumatra and Kalimantan		Information on daily hotspot monitoring uploaded in the SIMBA website in real time everyday Daily information daily SPBK monitoring uploaded in the SIMBA website in real time everyday	232.6	255	281	APBN	LAPAN
		3). Availability of monitoring information on potential flood areas (daily)	Indonesia		Monitoring information on daily SPBK uploaded in the SIMBA website in real time everyday					
2	Analysis on the observation results of disaster indication	1). Availability of information on hotspots (monthly) 2). Availability of information on Forest Fire Hazard Early Warning System (monthly)	Sumatra and Kalimantan		Recapitulation of hotspots sent in the form of monthly report to the related agencies Recapitulation of the SPBK sent in the form of monthly report to the related agencies				APBN	LAPAN

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		3). Availability of information on potential flood areas monitoring (monthly)	Indonesia		Recapitulation of flood/landslide events and flood area predictions sent in the form of monthly report to the related agencies					
4	Dissemination of disaster warning information	Availability of systems (both hardware and software) that can support the data processing of remote sensing to monitor earth for disaster management			Daily monitoring information uploaded in the SIMBA website in real time everyday. Daily and monthly monitoring information system of natural resources and environment on a website basis	446.7	491	540	APBN	LAPAN
		Availability of information on weather and climate monitoring, rating system of fire, flood/landslide, drought hazards, hotspots, and food availability in the SIMBA website								
		3). Availability of information on other natural disasters such as: smog distribution, volcanic eruption impact, earthquake impact, tsunami impact, and so forth in the SIMBA website								

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Dissemination of remote sensing information for natural disaster mitigation through cross- and inter-institutions and agencies as well as through the SIMBA – LAPAN website and mass media								
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICS AND SPACE										
MATRIX OF THE 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, INDONESIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES (LIPI)										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM A : THE STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
1	To coordinate the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources	The Strengthening of multidisciplinary expertise capacity in universities, Regional Agency for Disaster Mitigation (BPBD) research institutions concerned	Sulawesi East Nusa Tenggara Papua West Sumatera Bengkulu		The preparation and dissemination of strategies for the strengthening of expertise capacity and human resources related to the national and regional PRB which supports the strategy of the national disaster management	500	1,000	-	Bappenas/BNPB	LIPI, Center for Oceanography Research
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING										
1	Identification and study of disaster hazards	1. Geological characteristics and technical supportability of soil as well as zoning of liquefaction potentials	Banten Bali		The use of the liquefaction zoning map by stakeholders	290	320	350	APBN	LIPI, Center for Geotechnology Research
2	To conduct analysis on disaster risks	1. Preparation of a disaster mitigation-based regional spatial planning	Central Java		Application of the model/concept of the preparation of a disaster mitigation-based spatial planning	280	310	340	APBN	LIPI, Center for Geotechnology Research

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
		2. Identification of models for predicting subduction and subsidence	Central Java, East Java		Application of a concept for the mitigation of subduction and subsidence	285	315	345	APBN	LIPI, Center for Geotechnology Research
		3. Identification of rainfall parameter as the cause of landslide and decreasing number of victims suffering due to the landslide	West Java, Central Java		Decreasing number of victims suffering due to the landslide disaster	270	300	330	APBN	LIPI, Center for Geotechnology Research
3	Identification of disaster risk reduction actions	Strengthening of disaster early warning capacities of DRR apparatus and actors	National level, Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Sumatra, Bengkulu		Implementation of training and strengthening of the capacities of DRR officials and actors with the support of universities and related regional educational institution	1,500	3,000	1,000	Bappenas	LIPI, Center for Oceanography Research
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND EDUCATION TO BUILD SAFETY CULTURE AND RESILIENCE										
PROGRAM C : RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING										
1	Development of disaster awareness culture	Diffusion of disaster learning in disaster-prone areas	NAD Central Java		A study on the effective method in the diffusion of disaster learning	200	200		Bappenas	LIPI, Center for Oceanography Research
		Understanding of local wisdom in communities exposed to disaster risks	Sulawesi East Nusa Tenggara		A study on disaster experience and its relation to the establishment of local wisdom	500	500	500	Bappenas	LIPI, Center for Oceanography Research

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Disaster education through the Internet in universities and Research Institutions	All Provinces		Availability of an E-learning model	500	200	200	Bappenas	LIPI, Higher Education (DIKTI) and Ministry of National Education, BNPB
		Transliteration of science into a creative educational materials for the general public	National NAD Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu		Development of DRR educational visual aids and media campaign	800	1,500	500	Bappenas	LIPI, Center for Oceanography Research
		Participation of DRR actors from academic institutions in DRR advocacy			Strengthening of networking, coordination, and communication amongst research and academic institutions at the national, regional/international levels	500	500	500	Bappenas	LIPI, Center for Oceanography Research
		National and regional exhibitions by DRR actors for the general public	National NAD Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu		National and regional exhibitions on Disaster Preparedness	1,000	1,300	500	Bappenas	LIPI, Center for Oceanography Research

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
2	Monitoring of the use of technologies which may potentially become a source of disasters	1. Identification of earth crust movement and deformation pattern based on GPS measurement and identification of seismic characteristics	West Sumatra Bengkulu North Sumatra NAD		Implementation of the mitigation concept in the reduction of earthquake and tsunami disaster risks	325	355	385	APBN	LIPI, Center for Oceanography Research
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D : DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
3	Identifying and recognizing accurately the sources of hazards or disaster hazards	Role of gender in Disaster Risk Reduction in various levels of actor	Sulawesi East Nusa Tenggara East Kalimantan			500	500	500		LIPI, Centre for Oceanography Research
PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM										
PROGRAM E : EARLY WARNING										
1	Observation of disaster indication	Study on regional capacity in the tsunami early warning chain for the apparatus, community, interface agencies and media	Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu		Utilization of the understanding on natural process in the DRR	500	500	500	Bappenas	LIPI, Centre for Oceanography Research
2	Analysis on the observation results of disaster indication	Study on regional capacity in the tsunami early warning chain for the apparatus, community, interface agencies and media	Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu		A prepared index of tsunami early warning chain capacity	500	1,000	500	Bappenas	LIPI, Centre for Oceanography Research
4	Dissemination of disaster warning information	Study on regional capacity in the tsunami early warning chain for the apparatus, community, interface agencies and media	Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu		Dissemination of national guidelines on tsunami early warning chain	250	500	500	Bappenas/BNPB	LIPI, Centre for Oceanography Research

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)
5	Implementation of actions to address disaster hazards	Study on regional capacity in tsunami early warning chain for the apparatus, community, interface agencies and media	Sulawesi NTT Papua West Sumatra Bengkulu		Dissemination of national guidelines on tsunami early warning chain	250	500	500	Bappenas/BNPb	LIPI, Centre for Oceanography Research
PRIORITY: ENHANCED PREPAREDNESS TO RESPOND TO DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM G : PREPAREDNESS										
1	Formulation of mechanisms for preparedness and disaster risk mitigation	Disaster-ready Model School, school communities and relevant actors	Ach Lampung Jakarta East Kalimantan Riau		Study, Development and Strengthening of Capacity of the Model School in becoming a Disaster-ready Model School	2,000	1,300	1,300	Bappenas	LIPI, National Education Department, BNPB
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES OF THE INDONESIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES										
MATRIX OF THE 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, NATIONAL POLICE (POLRI)										
PRIORITY: UTILIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND EDUCATION TO BUILD SAFETY CULTURE AND RESILIENCE						10,950	14,100	8,750		
PROGRAM C : RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
3	Organization of education as well as counseling and training	Increased capability of the National Police personnel in reading maps, particularly crime distribution maps		Headquarters of the National Police and National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping (<i>Bakosurtanal</i>)	Availability of crime distribution maps in regions having a high rate of crime in <i>Bakosurtanal's</i> disaster equipment, so that: 1. National Police has knowledge of map processing that can be further developed with the assistance of <i>Bakosurtanal</i> . 2. <i>Bakosurtanal</i> has crime distribution maps that will be distributed to Police Precincts (<i>Polres</i>)/Police Sub-Precincts (<i>Polsek</i>) and the community. 3. The <i>Bakosurtanal's</i> instruments can be further maintained due to the availability of maps to be distributed to <i>Polres</i> and <i>Polsek</i> as well as their surrounding communities because the communities have a sense of belonging with respect to the instruments and understand the importance of those instruments.			Ministry of Research and Technology	National Police, Operation Control Centre (<i>Pusdalops</i>) of the National Police, and <i>Bakosurtanal</i>	

PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS

PROGRAM D : DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

NAP-DRR 2010-2012 Attachment 3. LIST OF REGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES WITH EXTREMELY HIGH RISK AND HIGH RISK OF DISASTER HAZARDS

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
3	Identifying and recognizing accurately the sources of hazards or disaster hazards	National Police, Police Precinct and Police Sub-Precinct Operation Control Center	Headquarters of the National Police and BNPB	Headquarters of the National Police	Police Precinct/Police Sub-Precinct may read out and explain the content of disaster prone areas map to the public in disaster prone areas	Ministry of Research and Technology	National Police, Operation Control Center of the National Police & BNPB			
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPAREDNESS TO RESPOND TO DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F : ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY FOR THE DRR										
4	Strengthening of the community's social resilience	Enhancement of personnel capacity		Headquarters of the National Police	Enhancement of personnel capacity in the context of Disaster Management	298			DIPA DIT SAMAPTA POLRI	National Police, DIT SAMAPTA POLRI
PROGRAM G : PREPAREDNESS										
2	Formulation and trials of emergency disaster management plans	Personnel supervising the command post for 24 hours		Headquarters of the National Police and BNPB	Availability of SOP on Contingency Plan in Disaster affairs				BNPB	National Police, Operation Control Center of the National Police & BNPB
						298	-	-		
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NAP-DRR ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE										
MATRIX OF THE 2010-2012 NAP-DRR, MINISTRY OF DEFENSE/INDONESIAN NATIONAL MILITARY										
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING										
PROGRAM A : THE STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
1	To coordinate the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources	Coordination with the National and Regional Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB and BPPD) and related agencies for preparing work mechanism and planning facilities and infrastructure support	(4)	The Headquarter of the Indonesian National Military (Mabes TNI) and Regional Commands	(5) Fulfillment of infrastructure/facility equipment support as well as high quality Quick Disaster Response Force at national and regional levels (gradually)	12,650	18,245	21,378	APBN	(8) Logistic Staff of the Indonesian National Military (Slog TNI)
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS										
PROGRAM D : DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION										
6	Environmental management	Environmental conservation through conservation, rehabilitation and reconstruction activity in disaster prone areas		4 regional commands	The realization of reforestation activity in conservation area and water absorption support zone	240	288	346	APBN	Ser TNI
				4 regional commands	The realization of river conservation activity caused by river sedimentation	100	-	144	APBN	Ser TNI
				4 regional commands	The realization of greenbelt conservation activity in the form of river bank green zone and trees planting to prevent erosion	100	120	144	APBN	Ser TNI
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPAREDNESS TO RESPOND TO DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY										
PROGRAM F : ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY FOR THE DRR										
3	Enhancement of the commitment of disaster management actors	Data collection and procurement of transportation means to support the handling of disaster victims		Headquarter of the Indonesian National Military and Territorial Command	Support of transportation means/mobile rescue, transportation and heavy machinery	800	-	-	APBN	Slog TNI

No	Activity	Target	Location		Performance Indicator	Funding indication (in million Rp)			Source of Funding	Implementing Party/ Coordinator
			Province	Regency/ Municipality		Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
		Continue the data collection and procurement of transportation means to support the handling of disaster victims		4 Regional commands	Support of transportation means/mobile rescue, transportation and heavy machinery	-	960	-	APBN	Slog TNI
		Continue the data collection and procurement of transportation means to support the handling of disaster victims		4 Regional commands	Support of transportation means/mobile rescue, transportation and heavy machinery	-	-	1,152	APBN	Slog TNI
		Continue the data collection and procurement of transportation means to support the handling of disaster victims			Coordination of the utilization of private-owned transportation means to support disaster response			115		Ster TNI
4	Strengthening of the social resilience of the community	Implementation of disaster response command post rehearsals		4 Regional commands	Trained mechanism of PRCPB command and staff relationship in disaster response	60	72	86	APBN	Ster TNI
		Implementation of disaster response field rehearsal in an integrated manner with related agencies		4 Regional commands	Trained PRCPB troops together with related agencies in disaster mitigation in an integrated manner	95	114	137	APBN	Ster TNI
				4 Regional commands	Establishment of community awareness in assisting the disaster mitigation process	60	72	86	APBN	Ster TNI

Attachment 4

**MATRIX OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES OF THE
NAP-DRR 2010-2012 WHICH FUNDS AND
IMPLEMENTERS HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED**

No	Activity	Target	Province	Performance Indicator
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PRIORITY: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING				
PROGRAM A : THE STRENGTHENING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY				
1	To coordinate the distribution of duties, authorities, and resources	Actualization of Coordination with regard to issues of environmental restoration, awareness and preparedness as well as resilience of the community in the context of improving Social Resilience and Public Welfare	South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo, and Lampung	Enhancement of the participation of the Regional Government and community in the issues of environmental restoration, awareness and preparedness as well as resilience of the community in the context of improving Social Resilience and Public Welfare
PROGRAM B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING				
1	Identification and study of disaster hazards	Preparation of an earthquake disaster risk map which meets the principles of mapping and legitimate	Lampung, North Sumatra, NTB, West Java	The existence of reference for the stakeholders
		Preparation of a tsunami disaster risk map which meets the principles of mapping and legitimate	Western Coast of Sumatra, Bali, Maluku and North Maluku	The existence of reference for the stakeholders
2	Implementation of analysis on disaster hazards	Regions are able to conduct disaster management and adaptation as well as measuring the disaster risks	Western Coast of Sumatra Southern Coast of Java	Manual

No	Activity	Target	Province	Performance Indicator
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3	Identification of disaster risk reduction measures	Identification of disaster risk reduction measures around volcanoes	West Java, East Java, NTB	Actualization of disaster risk reduction efforts in areas around volcanoes
4	Preparation of planning documents as well as laws and regulations	Formulation of policies to reduce flood risks involving several provinces	DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java	Enhancement of efforts to reduce flood risks
PRIORITY: APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION, AND EDUCATION TO BUILD A CULTURE OF SAFETY AND RESILIENCE				
PROGRAM C: RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING				
1	Development of disaster awareness culture	The community becomes more aware of soil movement/ landslide disaster hazard	Central Sulawesi, NTT, West Java	Increase of community understanding on soil movement/ landslide disaster hazard
2	Monitoring of the use of technologies which may potentially become a source of disasters	Utilization of the GIS technology and monitoring of forest and land fires	North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan	Training of hotspot data processing for regional government officials
3	Organization of counseling as well as education and training	Increase of community understanding on drought disaster	Banten, West Java, Central Java, East Java	Increase of community understanding on drought disaster
PRIORITY: REDUCTION OF CAUSING FACTORS OF DISASTER RISKS				
PROGRAM D: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION				
1	Identification and monitoring of disaster risks	Collection of data and information on forest and land fires and distribute them to areas prone to fire	Sumatra and Kalimantan	Availability of hotspot data for the monitoring of forest and land fires as well as cross-border haze pollution

No	Activity	Target	Province	Performance Indicator
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2	Making physical and non-physical efforts as well as arrangements for disaster management	Establishment of flood warning and detection system	West Java, East Java, West Kalimantan	Availability of flood warning and detection system
3	Identifying and recognizing accurately the sources of hazards or disaster hazards	Acceleration of the Making of a Large-Scale Basic Map (Geomorphologic Map), Preparation of Accurate Data, Information, and Updating of Permanent Procedures for Disaster Emergency Response	The entire territory of Indonesia	Availability of a Basic Map made as Reference for the Making of Disaster Response Operations Map
4	Monitoring the control and management of natural resources that potentially inflict disaster	Establishment of natural resources management system	Banten, West Java, Central Java, East Java	Availability of natural resources management system
5	Spatial layout control and management	Establishment of a supervisory system on the provision of green open spaces in accordance with the law	All disaster prone areas	Availability of supervisory system on the provision of green open spaces in accordance with the law
6	Environmental management	Environmental Sensitivity Index		Manual
7	Arrangement for development and building code	Preparation of regulations on development and building code	All disaster prone areas	The existence of regulations on development and building code
8	Development of facilities and infrastructure	Development of public facilities resistant to earthquake disaster in disaster prone areas	Lampung, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, West Java, Bengkulu	Availability of public facilities resistant to earthquake disaster in disaster prone areas

No	Activity	Target	Province	Performance Indicator
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Development of a breakwater structure to reduce and hold tsunami pressure	Western Part of Sumatra Coast, Southern Coast of Java, Bali	Availability of a breakwater structure to reduce and hold tsunami pressure
		Development of a transportation system which is able to facilitate a rapid mass evacuation	All disaster prone areas	Availability of a transportation system which is able to facilitate a rapid mass evacuation
PRIORITY: IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT, AND MONITORING OF DISASTER RISKS AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM				
PROGRAM E : EARLY WARNING				
1	Observation of disaster phenomena			
2	Analysis on the results of disaster phenomena observation			
3	Decision making on disaster hazard status			
4	Dissemination of disaster warning information	Disseminate the information concerning potential areas prone to forest and land fires	Sumatra and Kalimantan	Availability of Map of areas prone to fire in Sumatra and Kalimantan
5	Implementation of actions to address disaster hazards			

No	Activity	Target	Province	Performance Indicator
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING OF PREPAREDNESS TO ENCOUNTER DISASTER AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMUNITY				
PROGRAM F : ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY FOR THE DRR				
1	Improvement of understanding on community vulnerability	Enhancement of community awareness and understanding on forest and land fires	North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan	Dissemination and campaign of forest and land fire hazards to the community
		Increase of community understanding on disaster risk reduction	South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo, and Lampung	Dissemination of community understanding on disaster risk reduction
2	Planning of participation in disaster management			
3	Enhancement of the commitment of disaster management actors	Enhancement of the compliance the business actors for the prevention of forest and land fires	North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan	Supervision of business actors who potentially inflict forest and land fires
		Enhancement of the joint commitment between the government and stakeholders in multi-disaster mitigation	South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo, and Lampung	Establishment of a joint commitment between the Government and Stakeholders for multi-disaster mitigation

No	Activity	Target	Province	Performance Indicator
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Strengthening of the social resilience of the community			
PROGRAM G : PREPAREDNESS				
1	Formulation of mechanisms for preparedness and disaster risk mitigation	Increase of community readiness	All disaster prone areas	Increase of community understanding on community readiness to encounter disasters
2	Formulation and trials of emergency disaster management plans			
3	Organization, installation, and testing of early warning system	Establishment of a monitoring and warning system of soil movement/landslide hazards	Central Sulawesi, NTT, West Java, North Sumatra	Availability of a monitoring and warning system of soil movement/ landslide hazards
4	Procurement and preparation of supplies to fulfill basic needs			
5	Organization of, counseling, training, and simulation on emergency response mechanisms			
6	Preparation of locations for evacuation			
7	Compilation of accurate data and information as well as updating of permanent procedures for disaster emergency response	Providing explanation on the implementation of permanent procedures for volcanic eruption disaster mitigation	West Java, East Java, NTB	Increase of understanding on the implementation of permanent procedures for volcanic eruption disaster mitigation

Attachment 4.
 MATRIX OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES OF THE NAP-DRR 2010-2012 WHICH
 FUNDS AND IMPLEMENTERS HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED

No	Activity	Target	Province	Performance Indicator
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8	Provision and preparation of materials, goods, and equipment for the recovery of infrastructure and facilities			



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