



POST-DISASTER RECOVERY POLICY AND STRATEGY IN INDONESIA: *Build Back Better, Safer, and Ensuring an Inclusive Dividend in Recovery*

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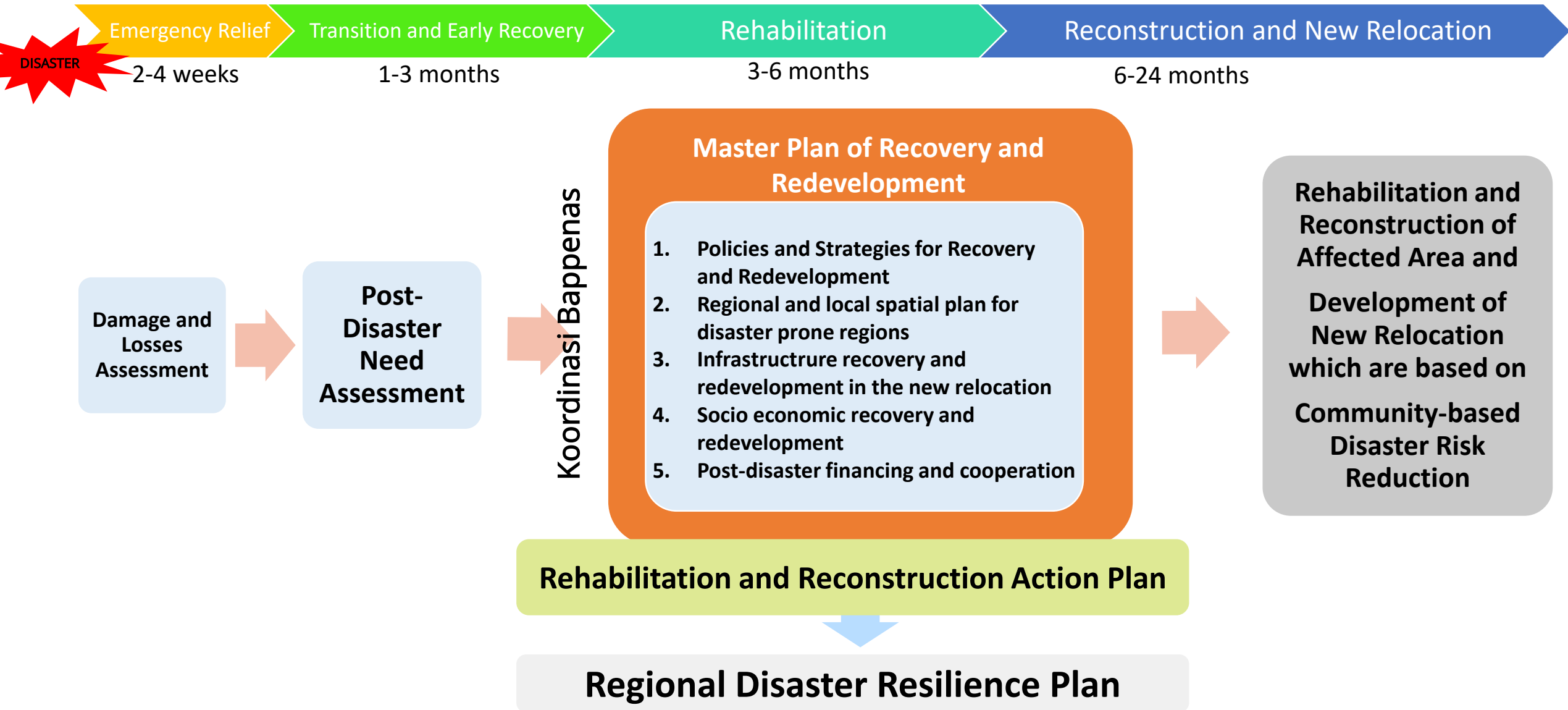
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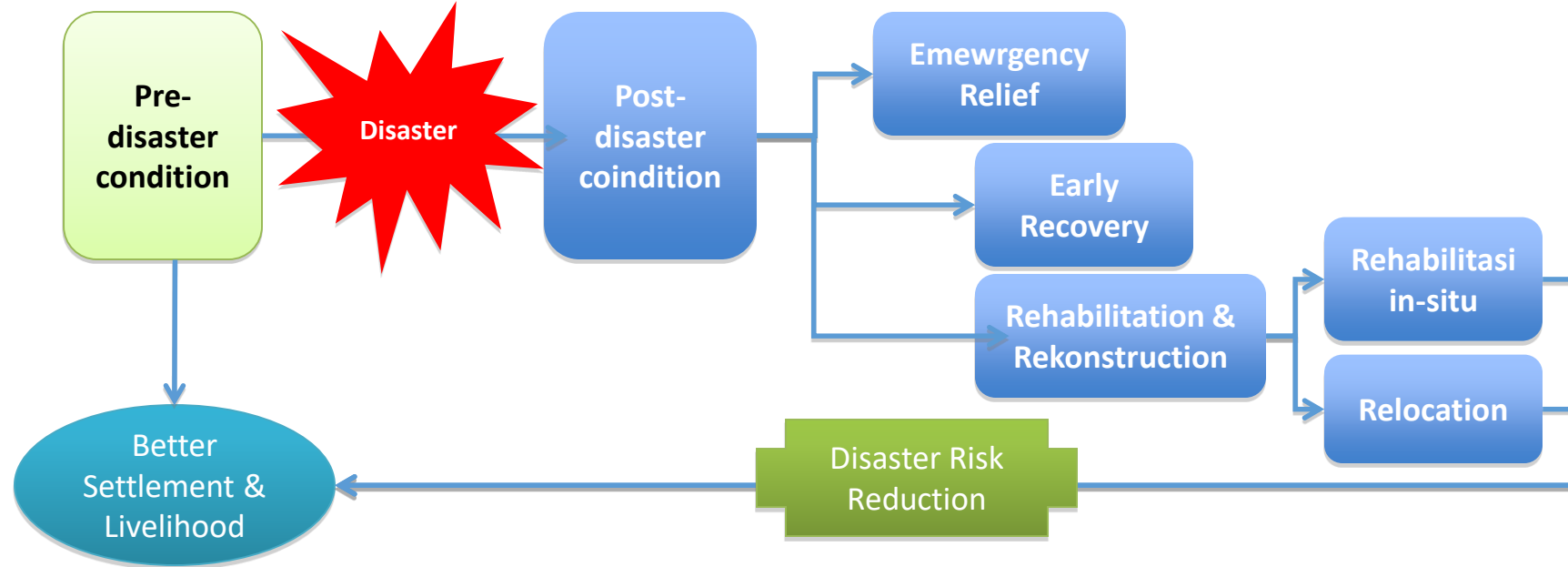
International Recovery Forum (IRF) 2019

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FRAMEWORK OF THINKING FOR A BETTER, SAFER AND MORE SUSTAINABLE POST-DISASTER RECOVERY AND REDEVELOPMENT

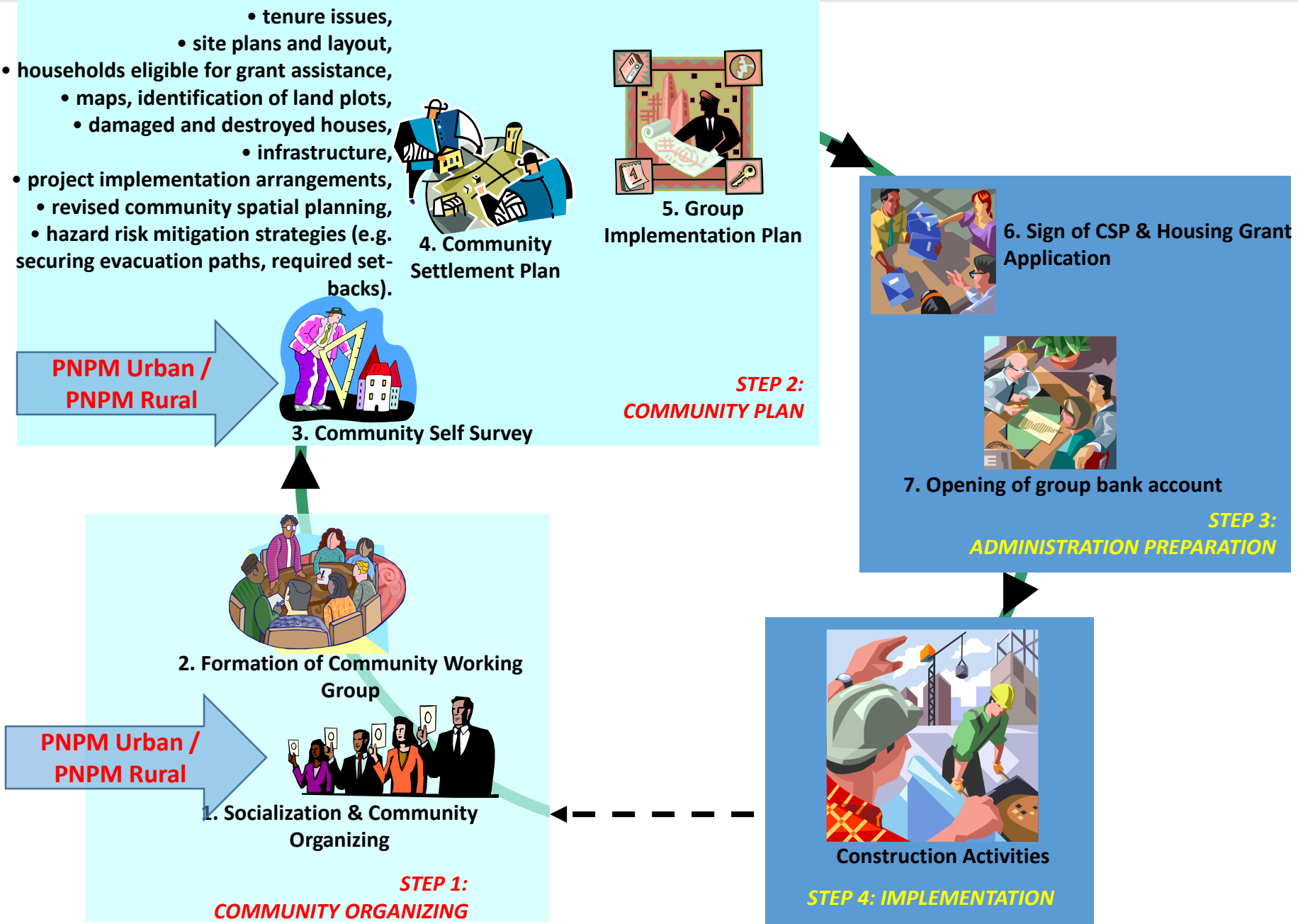


FRAMEWORK OF POST-DISASTER RECOVERY AND RELOCATION

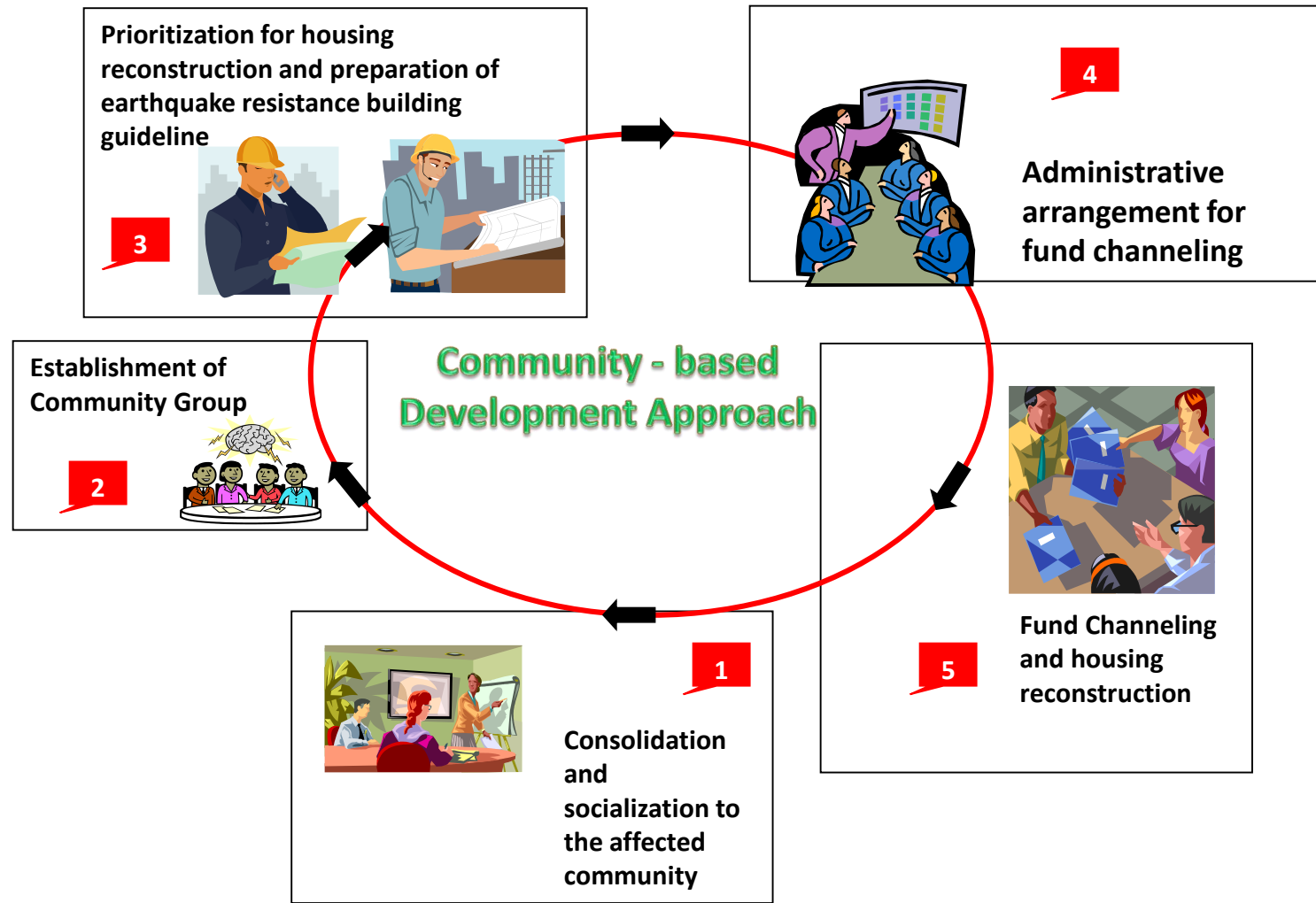


No	Stages	Data and Information Analysis
1	Pre-Disaster	Geographic, Demographic, Economi, Social, Infrastructure, Institutional
2	Post-Disaster	Casualties, IDPs, DaLA, and PDNA
2.1	Emergency Relief	IDPs and Temporary Shelters
2.2	Early Recovery	Housing, Infrastructure, social services, livelihood, facilitation
2.3	Rehab-Recon	Housing, infrastructures, social, economic, cros-sectoral
2.3.1	Rehabilitation in-situ	HH target, rehabilitasi location, disaster mitigation,financing, timeframe
2.3.2	Relocation	HH target, relocation, disaster mitigation,financing, timeframe
3	Better Livelihood	Disaster Risk Mitigation Bencana for Better Settlement and Livelihood

STAGES OF COMMUNITY-BASED REHABILITATION & RECONSTRUCTION



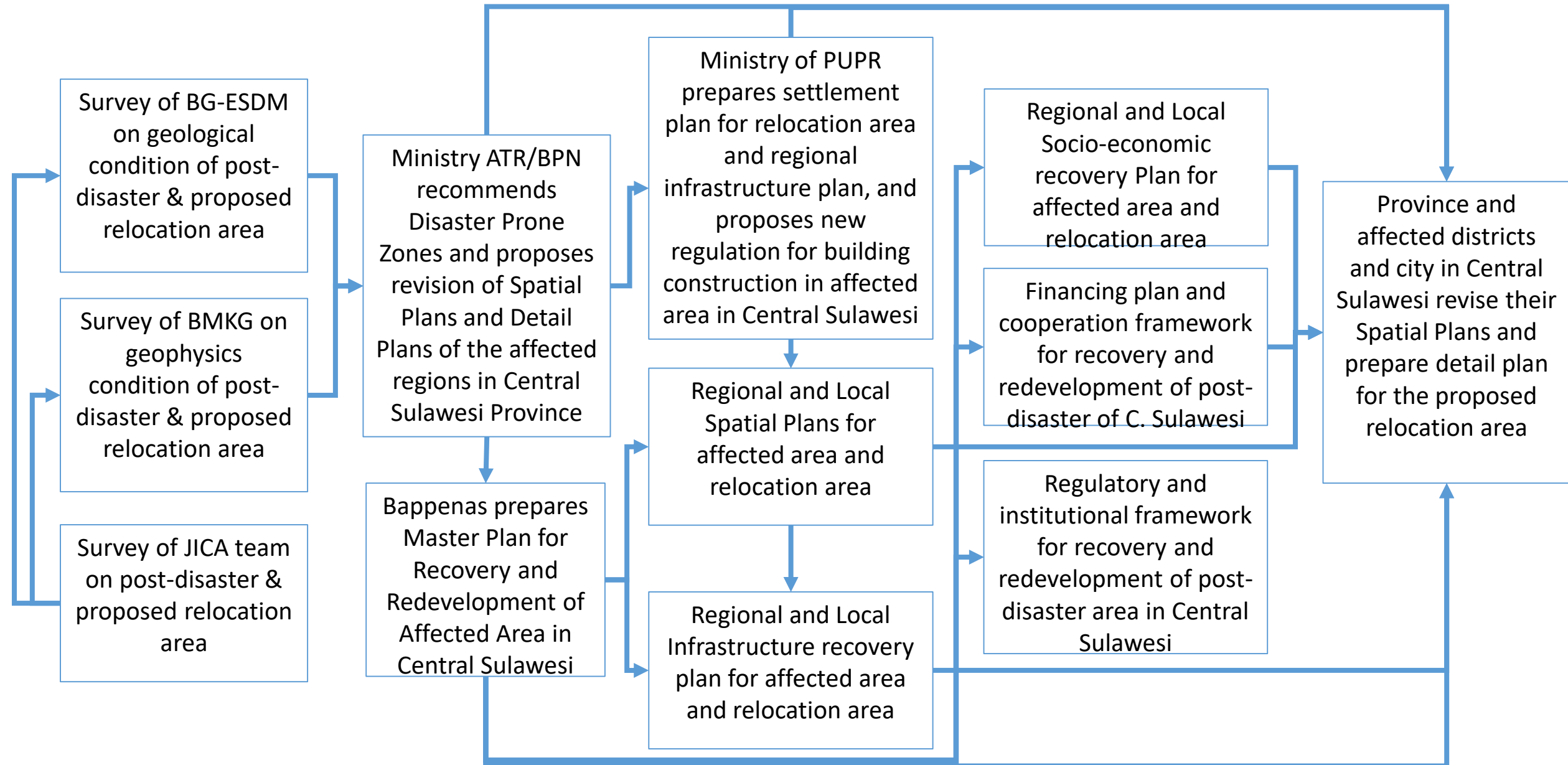
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR COMMUNITY-BASED HOUSING RECONSTRUCTION



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT APPROACH FOR HOUSING RECONSTRUCTION (MDF-AN & JRF)

Component	Aceh & Nias (MDF)	DIY, Central Java & West Java (JRF)
Housing Reconstruction	rebuild or rehabilitate 15,000 housing units in Aceh and 4.500 in Nias of the total 180.000 new housing development	More than 270.000 houses build in 18 months. build or rehabilitate 15,000 housing units and additional 3.934 houses post Merapi eruption
Small Scale Infrastructure	Build basic community infrastructure (road, bridges, irrigation, watsan) and provide assistance for formulation Community Settlement Plan (CSP) in 180 villages	Build basic community infrastructure ((road, bridges, irrigation, watsan, including evacuation path) and provide assistance for formulation Community Settlement Plan (CSP) in 265 villages, and additional 88 villages post merapi eruption.
Community Education and Quality Assurance	capacity building for local goverment and community on DRR, Training for facilitator, DRR dissemination and develop IEC material for DRR	capacity building for local goverment and community on DRR, Training for facilitator, DRR dissemination and develop IEC material for DRR

PROCESS OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR RECOVERY AND RELOCATION IN POST-DISASTER AREA IN INDONESIA: **CASE OF CENTRAL SULAWESI**



POLICY AND STRATEGY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION POST-DISASTER AND DISASTER-PRONE AREA



UNDERSTANDING DISASTER RISK POTENTIAL IN THE PROVINCE LEVEL

- Disaster-prone mapping
- Do some disaster risk analysis of disaster prone districts / cities

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BASED ON DISASTER RISK

- Development based on disaster risk
- Development does not produce new vulnerabilities

IMPROVING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BASED ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION

- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction for all institutions, especially government

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BASED ON DISASTER RISK

- Development based on disaster risk
- Development does not produce new vulnerabilities

UNDERSTANDING DISASTER RISK POTENTIAL

- Mapping disaster-prone areas in each city and district
- Mapping disaster-prone groups
- Identify vital assets in disaster-prone areas and the anticipation

FORMULATING & VALIDATING RELEVANT REGULATIONS ON REDUCING DISASTER RISK

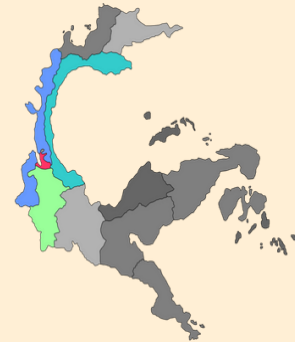
- Ensuring the function of the institution according to the community needs
- Improving human resource capacity in knowledge of disaster mitigation
- Mainstreaming disaster management in various institutional sectors

IMPROVING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BASED ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION

- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction for all institutions, especially government

FORMULATING THE CITY'S CONTINUATION PLAN ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS

- Involve all parties in the formulation of contingency plans, especially the community



IMPACTED CITIES & DISTRICTS



Policy & Strategy for Development New Settlement Area



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

PROVIDING BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- Providing integrated sanitation and solid waste networks
- Providing integrated clean water networks
- Providing earthquake-resilience facilities
- Providing transportation infrastructure & logistics assistance lines
- Repairing telecommunications and electricity networks



PROVIDING DISASTER RESILIENCE INFRASTRUCTURE

- Using environmentally friendly materials for housing
- Building infrastructure for structural mitigation of settlement area

SOCIAL, CULTURAL, & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ENSURING THE NEW SETTLEMENT AREA IS ACCEPTED BY THE COMMUNITY

- Approaching the community
- Involving community in developing the relocation plan
- Conducting discussion and getting the aspirations of community



PROVIDING ADEQUATE FACILITIES IN NEW SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS

- Providing basic facilities for education, health, and religion

CONDUCTING PROTECTION COMMUNITY RIGHTS RELATED TO LAND OWNERSHIP

- Identifying communities rights in the land sector at new settlement location
- Developing land ownership system that equitable



RECOVERING COMMUNITY INCOME

- Providing employment opportunity in new settlement area
- Training community with various skill and competency for employment opportunity as appropriate

GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY INSTITUTION

PREPARING THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION SYSTEM

- Considering the community aspiration to join or forming new system
- Preparing relevant institution and human resources



IMPROVING GOVERNMENT CAPACITY

- Ensuring the function of the institution
- Improving the capacity of human resources regarding disaster mitigation
- Mainstreaming disaster management in various institutional sectors

Spatial Planning

CONDUCTING GEOLOGICAL STUDY TO DETERMINE A NEW HOUSING LOCATION

- Considering locations with low disaster risk levels as potential settlement location



CONDUCTING STUDY FOR SPATIAL PLANNING TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT

- Considering the land use and the environment capacity of areas
- Considering the land use of land that has not yet been built



INVOLVING COMMUNITIES TO CHOOSE THE NEW SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS

- Considering the distance from the original location to the new location



MANAGING POPULATION ADMINISTRATION

UPDATING THE MAIN ADMIN DATA AND POPULATION DATA

- Updating the population data for new settlement efficiently and effectively



PROVIDING SERVICES FOR ISSUING POPULATION DOCUMENTS

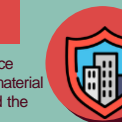
- Issuing SKPTI or SKPS as condition for issuing the lost or damaged civil registration certificate



HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

BUILDING HOUSING WITH DISASTER CONSIDERATIONS

- Building meets building code and disaster resilience
- Building use debris and environmentally friendly material
- Supporting through technical staff who understand the construction of disaster resilience building
- Training of local HR especially those who working in construction sector



BUILDING HOUSING WITH CONSIDERATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- Women participation in making housing plans

CONCLUSIONS

1. Post-Disaster Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction require support from community participation in improving the quality and objectives of Disaster Management;
2. Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction is a key factor in participatory disaster management, including in post-disaster recovery, as indicated by best practices in Yogyakarta and Aceh;
3. The application of PRBBK in the local context, especially villages, needs to be supported by HR readiness and capacity at the community level, especially in the village;
4. The change in the village paradigm, which is more concerned with the principle of recognition and subsidiarity, shows the role of village communities to be increasingly important in decision-making, including in the framework of community-based DRR at the village level;
5. In line with the implementation of "no one left behind" SDGs, then post-disaster recovery needs to prioritize community capacity building in supporting community-based post-disaster recovery, including in supporting disaster preparedness villages and empowering rural communities to reduce disaster risk;
6. Learning from the cases of Aceh and Yogyakarta, the recovery program for post-disasters in Lombok, Palu and Pandeglang have been following the importance of disaster risk based spatial and settlement planning;
7. Multi-hazard early warning system is also required to be promoted significantly in strengthening the spatial and settlement plan for a long-term objectives to realizing the national and regional disaster resilience, as well as community resilience to disaster.

THANK YOU