



**The National Agency for Disaster Management
Republic of Indonesia**

**Statement of the Government of Indonesia
By the Minister/Head of the National Agency
for Disaster Management
H.E. Willem Rampangilei
at the Ministerial Session
The Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster
Risk Reduction
New Delhi, India, November 3rd 2016**

***Honorable Chairperson,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,***

It is indeed a great honor for Indonesia to participate at this first meeting of the Asia Pacific Ministers in charge of Disaster Risk Reduction post-Sendai here in this ancient and beautiful, yet bustling city of New Delhi, India.

As such, on behalf of the Indonesian Delegation let me express my heartfelt gratitude to the Government of India for organizing this very timely conference and for her hospitality accorded to my delegation.

UNISDR's valuable support to make this first meeting possible is equally commendable.

Honorable Chairperson,

In the last twelve years of AMCDRR, the important nexus between reducing disaster risk and achieving sustainable development has been well deliberated and thoroughly discussed.

We are now at a critical juncture after the recently adopted SFDRR, Agenda 2030 and Paris Agreement.

Against this background, Indonesia believes that today's meeting is very important to ensure the implementation of the SFDRR, the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and Paris Agreement in a mutually-reinforcing and coherence manner.

Honorable Chairperson,

Indonesia is committed to implementing the SFDRR at all levels through incorporating it into our national development program, namely Nawacita or Nine Priorities of National Development Program under Jokowi's Presidency. Furthermore, disaster management and risk reduction is one of priority agendas in the National Middle-term Development Plan for 2015-2019.

To further implement the SFDRR, Indonesia has laid out a roadmap embarking on 15 years time frame from 2015 to 2030 to achieve the goals. Our proposed roadmap focuses on 4 goals: strengthening the national DRR movement that is people-centered, comprehensive, equitable and sustainable; putting in place good risk governance that is supported by science and technology and local wisdom; formulating

disaster risk management policy and programs with a clear role and responsibility between the Government and other stakeholders at all levels; and utilizing DRR as one of the tools in the national development strategy and international diplomacy.

Furthermore, the roadmap envisages short, medium and long-term targets in building our nation resilient to disaster. In the short-term, Indonesia attempts to improve structural resilience of critical public facility, especially school and hospital; integrate DRR to monetary and fiscal instrument; and increase business resilience to climate-induced disasters and other extreme condition.

In the medium-term, we will try to boost cooperation among government, private sector, and community in building resilient in disaster prone district and cities; and synchronize disaster risk reduction policies and regulations within the context of sustainable development.

And in the long-term, we aim to enhance the implementation of DRR accountability principles by business sectors in their business and investment activities; the capability of poor community to adapt to disaster risk, climate change, and environmental degradation; and the preparedness of government and private sector during disaster emergency period.

Honorable Chairperson,

Building community and nation resilience to disasters requires a comprehensive approach. There are several ways that Indonesia has carried out. First, we have established the national movement on DRR, with a view, among others, to building capacities at the grassroots level. Through this movement, a number of capacity building efforts, in particular through education and training, have been initiated. This is to increase the capacity of people living in disaster prone areas, such as rivers and volcanic areas, to prevent and mitigate disasters,

to build early warning system and to make evacuation during emergency.

Second, as an archipelagic country with more than 17.000 islands, we face daunting task to mainstream national disaster management and at the same time, to implement SFDRR at every corners of the archipelago. Efforts to ensure such mainstreaming programs include, inter alia developing information system based tools that are accessible to everyone; and introducing SFDRR to local governments.

Third, since urbanization has grown rapidly in Indonesia, with urban population growth of about 4% annually, urban risk will certainly pose a challenge to our country in the coming decades. Therefore, Indonesia will further strengthen its urban risk management, and in line with the SDGs 11 “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”, and Climate Change Adaptation, Indonesia has integrated SFDRR targets into urban and villages resilience programs.

Strengthening urban risk management will include developing micro-zoning based on detailed disaster risk analysis and climate projection; building codes that incorporate resilience into site design and construction standards; financing framework that promotes risk-sensitive urban development, and promoting urban upgrading and ecosystem restoration.

Fourth, Indonesia will continue to focus its effort to make school safe from the devastating impact of disasters. Of 20% of Indonesian annual national budget allocated for education, a large number of it has been used to enhance school safety. The Government and DRR education stakeholders have even finalized the blueprint for safe schools 2015-2020 as the key instrument to guide the implementation of safe schools program at the

national level. In addition, USD 830 million has been transferred directly to local governments for the construction and rehabilitation of school facilities through block grant to the schools with community-based participation.

The ISO of Safe School is being discussed involving the National Agency for Disaster Management, Ministry of Education, National Standardisation Agency, Ministry of Religious Affairs, and Consortium on Disaster Education. The indicators of SAFE School will be used to evaluate school safety. The launching of Sister School especially at the volcanic hazard prone areas has been piloted in Yogyakarta as part of developing self monitoring and valuation on Safe School.

Honorable Chairperson,

We are of the view that promoting a more focused and coherence regional disaster risk management framework and the SDGs in each member states in the region is paramount important. The Asian Roadmap for Disaster Risk Reduction will be useful to evaluate and measure the possible economic loss caused by the natural hazard and man-made disasters.

Indonesia also believes that the international community plays critical role in enhancing partnership to strengthen community resilience. Indonesia is of the view that developed countries assistance in supporting developing countries to build community resilience to disaster is essential. Likewise, we also believe that close cooperation among countries is important to address emerging trans-boundary hazards such as, highly infectious diseases. Toward this end, Indonesia is ready to provide training and share knowledge through its INA Disaster Reduction Training Ground or INA DRTG to countries in the region and global.

Honorable Chairperson,

Last but not least, I would like to call on the international community to strengthen partnership and collaboration in developing DRR governance that is responsive to disaster risk reduction and management. This will indeed contribute immensely to the achievement of sustainable development goals.

Finally, I wish reiterate Indonesia's full commitment and readiness to continue contributing actively towards the achievement of SFDRR, Agenda 2030 and Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

I thank you.

Willem Rampangilei