Financing Options in DRR National Strategies

THE CASE OF INDONESIA

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Indonesia

- Has many hazards; flood, earthquake, tsunami, landslide, volcanic eruption, extreme wave and abrasion, fire, extreme weather, and drought.

- Has a long track record of natural disaster:
  ✓ Aceh tsunami (2004)
  ✓ Yogyakarta Earthquake (2006)
  ✓ Padang Earthquake (2009)
  ✓ Mount Merapi (2010)

- Has with 17,500 islands with 150 active volcanoes and spans in 3 time zones

- Has a population of 240 mio (worlds 4th most populated country)
Keys to DRR Financing ➞ Strong Political Leadership, Commitment, Involvement

DM bill: Law No. 24/2007
Responsive ➞ Preventive
Centralised ➞ Decentralised
Exclusive ➞ Inclusive

National DM Authority (BNPB) established (2008)

Disaster Risk Assessment Tool (2012)

Indonesia Disaster Risk Index (2013) - 33 provinces and 496 cities/districts

In-line with national planning system – Govt Work Plan Forum


Vision and Mission of the President Elect (2014)

Lessons Learned

1. Inclusive process which involved govt and non-govt stakeholders was essential to build strong ownership over the products;

2. Involvement of local stakeholders when conducting risk assessment is important for more accurate data and also building ownership;

3. With DRR embedded in the Vision and Mission of the President, it will ensure disaster management to be one of national development priorities, thus DM will be mandatory planned and budgeted;

4. Involvement of non-govt stakeholders including private sector, aside from ownership, this is also for financing options (example, Bank NTT, a local bank through UNDP is financing the establishment of several resilient villages and conducting capacity building at local level);

5. Having DRR National Platform in reaching out the non-governmental stakeholders is crucial;
Recommendations

1. To seek more opportunities in strengthening Public Private Partnership;
2. To strengthen the role of DRR National Platform in advocating DRR as a normal part of development;
3. To strengthen the role of academia and universities in supporting the Government with regards to the DRR financing;
4. To strengthen public awareness and education on DRR for possible financing options;
5. To promote disaster insurance program for public as well as public assets.