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

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

**Emergency Relief**
- 2-4 weeks

**Transition and Early Recovery**
- 1-3 months

**Rehabilitation**
- 3-6 months

**Reconstruction and New Relocation**
- 6-24 months

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1. **Master Plan of Recovery and Redevelopment**
   - Policies and Strategies for Recovery and Redevelopment
   - Regional and local spatial plan for disaster prone regions
   - Infrastructure recovery and redevelopment in the new relocation
   - Socio economic recovery and redevelopment
   - Post-disaster financing and cooperation

**Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Action Plan**

**Regional Disaster Resilience Plan**

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**Source:** Bappenas, 2018
FRAMEWORK OF POST-DISASTER RECOVERY AND RELOCATION

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

Source: Bappenas, 2018
STAGES OF COMMUNITY-BASED REHABILITATION & RECONSTRUCTION

STEP 1: COMMUNITY ORGANIZING
- Socialization & Community Organizing

STEP 2: COMMUNITY PLAN
- Community Self Survey
- Community Settlement Plan
- Group Implementation Plan

STEP 3: ADMINISTRATION PREPARATION
- Sign of CSP & Housing Grant Application
- Opening of group bank account

STEP 4: IMPLEMENTATION
- Construction Activities

STEP 5: ADMINISTRATION IMPLEMENTATION

PNPM Urban / PNPM Rural
- tenure issues,
- site plans and layout,
- households eligible for grant assistance,
- maps, identification of land plots,
- damaged and destroyed houses,
- infrastructure,
- project implementation arrangements,
- revised community spatial planning,
- hazard risk mitigation strategies (e.g. securing evacuation paths, required setbacks).

PNPM Urban / PNPM Rural
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY
FOR COMMUNITY-BASED HOUSING RECONSTRUCTION

1. Consolidation and socialization to the affected community
2. Establishment of Community Group
3. Prioritization for housing reconstruction and preparation of earthquake resistance building guideline

Community-based Development Approach

4. Administrative arrangement for fund channeling
5. Fund Channeling and housing reconstruction
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Aceh &amp; Nias (MDF)</th>
<th>DIY, Central Java &amp; West Java (JRF)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing Reconstruction</td>
<td>rebuild or rehabilitate 15,000 housing units in Aceh and 4,500 in Nias of the total 180,000 new housing development</td>
<td>More than 270,000 houses build in 18 months. Build or rehabilitate 15,000 housing units and additional 3,934 houses post Merapi eruption</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small Scale Infrastructure</td>
<td>Build basic community infrastructure (road, bridges, irrigation, watsan) and provide assistance for formulation Community Settlement Plan (CSP) in 180 villages</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Education and Quality Assurance</td>
<td>capacity building for local government and community on DRR, Training for facilitator, DRR dissemination and develop IEC material for DRR</td>
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PROCESS OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR RECOVERY AND RELOCATION IN POST-DISASTER AREA IN INDONESIA: CASE OF CENTRAL SULAWESI

Survey of BG-ESDM on geological condition of post-disaster & proposed relocation area

Survey of BMKG on geophysics condition of post-disaster & proposed relocation area

Survey of JICA team on post-disaster & proposed relocation area

Ministry of PUPR prepares settlement plan for relocation area and regional infrastructure plan, and proposes new regulation for building construction in affected area in Central Sulawesi

Ministry ATR/BPN recommends Disaster Prone Zones and proposes revision of Spatial Plans and Detail Plans of the affected regions in Central Sulawesi Province

Bappenas prepares Master Plan for Recovery and Redevelopment of Affected Area in Central Sulawesi

Regional and Local Spatial Plans for affected area and relocation area

Regional and Local Socio-economic recovery Plan for affected area and relocation area

Regional and Local Infrastructure recovery plan for affected area and relocation area

Financing plan and cooperation framework for recovery and redevelopment of post-disaster of C. Sulawesi

Regulatory and institutional framework for recovery and redevelopment of post-disaster area in Central Sulawesi

Regional and Local Spatial Plans for affected area and relocation area

Financing plan and cooperation framework for recovery and redevelopment of post-disaster of C. Sulawesi

Regulatory and institutional framework for recovery and redevelopment of post-disaster area in Central Sulawesi

Province and affected districts and city in Central Sulawesi revise their Spatial Plans and prepare detail plan for the proposed relocation area
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

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

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

FORMULATING THE CITY’S CONTINGENCY PLAN ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS
- Involve all parties in the formulation of contingency plans, especially the community

Policy & Strategy for Development
New Settlement Area

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 been built

INVOLVING COMMUNITIES TO CHOOSE THE NEW SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS
- Considering the distance from the original location to the new location

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

BUILDING HOUSING WITH DISASTER CONSIDERATIONS
- Building needs building code and disaster resilience
- Building use debris and environmentally friendly material
- Supporting through technical staff who understand the construction of disaster resilience buildings
- Training of local HR especially those who working in construction sector

BUILDING HOUSING WITH CONSIDERATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS
- Women participation in making housing plans

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

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

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
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