



# Gunung Kidul District, Indonesia

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## Local progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2014)

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**Reporting period:** 2013-2014  
**Last updated on:** 29 November 2014  
**Print date:** 29 November 2014  
**Reporting language:** English

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A Local HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb  
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/>

# Priority for Action 1

*Ensure that disaster reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation*

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## **Core Indicator 1.1**

*National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.*

**How well are local organizations (including local government) equipped with capacities (knowledge, experience, official mandate) for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The local government capacity on DRR is on going for developing. The existing of Local Disaster Management Office (BPBD) has established. Some local regulations issued to support the work mechanism of Officials on DRR activities. Local Long Term Development Plan has included disaster management as one of the aspect on development process. The establishment of DRR forum functioning for information, experience sharing and input for local government on DRR. Budget allocation of DRR spreads among Officials. Limited budget and human resources hinder the DRR activities coverage to all district and knowledge on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption need improvement.

**To what extent do partnerships exist between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

As experiencing the some of partnership between communities, private sector and local authorities on DRR is working. Those collaboration seem on drills, simulation and establishment of Resilient Village Program. The network developed successfully support the DRR program.

Holistic approach needs to carry out for partnership network development and increasing local government capacity to facilitate the partnership network is require. There is a tend to build the partnership for emergency response, and for DRR partnership only focus for tsunami also lack of participation from private sector.

## **Core Indicator 1.2**

*Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.*

### **How far does the local government have access to adequate financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The district has allocates the on call fund for disaster risk reduction. The Public Work Office has budget for basic infrastructures rehabilitation post disaster. Meanwhile the Sosial, Transmigration and Labor Office has fund to anticipate drought event. Education Office has allocate fund for construction of safe school and preparedness subject for student. Those program has been included on local government expenditure. The government also able to access DRR fund from other sources. Improvement of budget allocates for DRR is require and BPBD need to identify potential sources for DRR fund.

### **To what degree does the local government allocate sufficient financial resources to carry out DRR activities, including effective disaster response and recovery?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

Local budget allocation for effective disaster response has been plotted for socialization, disaster mitigation training and drills. The disaster response activities support with existence of some documents such as Local Regulation on Disaster Management, Local Disaster Management Plan, Local Disaster Risk Reduction Plan and Contingency Plan for tsunami and landslide.

Since the budget allocation spread among Officials, good coordination is need to be improving and more budget need to allocate for physic mitigation.

## **Core Indicator 1.3**

*Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.*

**How much does the local government support vulnerable local communities (particularly women, elderly, infirmed, children) to actively participate in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation processes?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

At local development planning (called Musrembang) process, women and children (through children forum) are involving as well as on decision making. At least 30% women participation is required on development process. Women with their specific needs has been consider on public facilities construction but it is still limited for other vulnerable group. Participation of women and other vulnerable groups need to be increasing on development process and local government need to allocate budget to fulfill their specific need.

**To what extent does the local government provide training in risk**

**reduction for local officials and community leaders?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The risk reduction training for officials and community leaders is lack and regular training at sub district level only applying for Head sub-division of Order and Safety and community leaders. The frequently turnover of officials is another problem face by local government since they need to train new staff and lost their prior human resources.

**How regularly does the local government conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local communities?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Programs include cultural diversity issues	No
Programs are sensitive to gender perspectives	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The DRR socialization has reach the entire primary schools at the district as well as disability school on safe school construction and safe school environment. The teacher also train as cadre on resilient subject to disaster and establishment of Adiwiyata School. Communities also targeting on DRR information spread out by BPBD at sub district and village level. Radio also utilize to broadcast DRR information by talk show and advertisement. The local health facilities conduct 118 times in a year for disaster preparedness. The SAR for sea rescue monthly conducts coordination meeting and traders along coastal area quarterly do the tsunami simulation. The community also formed the Community Preparedness Voluntary Group.

## **Core Indicator 1.4**

*A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.*

### **To what extent does the local government participate in the national DRR planning?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Local government actively involves on national DRR planning and DRR budget allocation from national is available at the region as de-concentration fund. The fund is allocates for DRR development based on regional proposal. The Ministry of Home Affair frequently actively participates on disaster management regulation discussion. National budget allocation for locar DRR activities need to consider real need at local level.

# Priority for Action 2

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

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## **Core Indicator 2.1**

*National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk.*

**To what degree does the local government conducted thorough disaster risk assessments for key vulnerable development sectors in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There are some risk assessment available at the region among others food vulnerable risk, drought risk, epidemic risk, landslide risk and tsunami risk. The assessment of disaster management carried out coverage hazards, vulnerability and capacity for tsunami and landslide contingency plan. The environment protection has been included Local Land Use Regulation and availability regulation for forest zoning but still partial.

Financial allocation, human resources and lack DRR comprehension of stakeholders and communities hinder implementation of various DRR assessment on development process also law enforcement need to enhancing.

**To what extent are these risk assessments regularly updated, e.g. annually or on a bi-annual basis?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The risk assessment carried out by region for Local Action Plan establishment and Local Disaster Management Plan 2013 and will be renewal every 3 year by involvement of community. The food vulnerable risk annually renewal. The utilize of those risk assessment on local development need intensive socialization for sustanaible DRR activities.

**How well are disaster risk assessments incorporated into all relevant local development planning on a consistent basis?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Local development planning has been consider some risk assessment results such as into Long Term Local Development Plan and Local Action Plan on DRR. Strong Commitment from Officials is needs and increase of budget allocation for DRR is urgent to promote DRR mainstreaming to various development sectors.

**To what extent have local schools, hospitals and health facilities received special attention for "all hazard" risk assessments in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Some construction of schools, hospitals and health facilities has been assess for risk reduction by relate Official and initiated to repair/reconstruct inappropriate buildings. Unfortunately some of Building Permit issued without consideration to DRR aspect and risk map.



**How safe are all main schools, hospitals and health facilities from disasters so that they have the ability to remain operational during emergencies?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The safe construction feasibility applying to newly construction buildings for school, hospital and health facilities as well as the building under plan for construction which adjust to hazards characteristic of the area. But it is not in periodic constrained limited commitment of decision makers to enforce building code regulation as part of disaster reduction risk.

**Core Indicator 2.2**

*Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.*

-- No questions related to local context --

**Core Indicator 2.3**

*Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.*

**To what extent are early warning centres established, adequately staffed (or on-call personnel) and well resourced (power back ups, equipment redundancy etc) at all times?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Emergency Operation Center (EOC) is established and operates under BPBD with its function as information center during emergency phase. The Meteorology and Climatology Agency (BMKG) installed the tsunami warning system at Sadeng, and its loud speakers system in Krakal and Baron also using "kentongan" as local tool for warning. Community also use local wisdom for early disaster detect. Lack of personnel for EOC at government and community as well as limited equipment hinder information spread out in periodic and early warning process.

### **How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The communities participate on early warning system by using traditional tool (kentongan), handy talky, community radio and SID (Village Information System). The BMKG reach the community by SMS Gateway for tsunami hazard. Communities participation limited to certain hazards especially earthquake, landslide and tsunami. The ownership of community toward early warning hazard need to be increasing.

## **Core Indicator 2.4**

*National and local risk assessments take account of regional/trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.*

**How well are local government risk assessments linked to, and supportive of, risk assessments from neighbouring local authorities and state or provincial government risk management plans?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Cooperation across border carry out by local government for disaster management covers health, education, tourism, coastal and watershed at Serayu Opak River. The network of Medical Center Service (Pusbankes), Disaster Preparedness Team and SAR also established.

The difference of local regulation among districts, lack coordination between province and the absence of national regulation constrained the cooperation among regions.

# Priority for Action 3

*Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*

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## **Core Indicator 3.1**

*Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).*

**How regularly does the local government communicate to the community, information on local hazard trends and risk reduction measures (e.g. using a Risk Communications Plan) including early warnings of likely hazard impact?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

At the village level there are some disaster risk reduction programs implementing among others Resilient Village, Preparedness Village, Kampung Siaga Bencana, SIBAT. For community coastal related Officials twice a year conduct socialization to reduce community vulnerability to hazards. The BPBD annually includes the DRR socialization program to community at district and village level. Information spread out broadcast through community radio, private radio and SMS Gateway from BMKG for earthquake with its possibility of tsunami.

## **Core Indicator 3.2**

*School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.*

**To what degree do local schools and colleges include courses, education or training in disaster risk reduction (including climate related risks) as part of the education curriculum?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

Disaster risk reduction information includes to after school activities (boy scout, Teenage Red Cross), School Orientation Period (MOS) for new student and the Gunung Kidul University has subject on Disaster Management for some field studies. The local government need to endorse a regulation to make DRR as part of school and university subjects.

### **Core Indicator 3.3**

*Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.*

-- No questions related to local context --

### **Core Indicator 3.4**

*Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.*

-- No questions related to local context --

# Priority for Action 4

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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## Core Indicator 4.1

*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.*

**How well integrated are local government DRR policies, strategies and implementation plans with existing environmental development and natural resource management plans?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Availability of some local regulations at the district support the DRR aspect integration into local development link to environmental development and natural resource management plan. The Strategic Environment Assessment as part of Land Use, Assessment of Flora and Fauna Protection carried out by Natural Resource Conservation Body, protection area of fauna at Sodong and regulation of river bank as buffer area as part of disaster risk activities.

**How far do land use policies and planning regulations for housing and development infrastructure take current and projected disaster risk (including climate related risks) into account?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Housing	Yes
Communication	Yes

Transportation

Yes

Energy

Yes

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Socialization of housing and infrastructure regulation has been implemented at village level; at the district level Officials conduct construction regulation socialization for coastal area and river bank, transportation facilities development, communication and energy. The Body of Local Land Use Management also participates on disaster risk reduction through its function. Some of local development activities do violation of land use in the region caused by lack of supervision and lack law enforcement.

#### **How well are risk-sensitive land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes enforced across all development zones and building types?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The land use has been regulated on Local Regulation on Local Land Use. It stated that every infrastructures and public facilities construction required for recommendation letter from Local Land Use Management Body (BKPRD) link to feasibility and assessment as well as Building Permit issue. There are many violation on land use management on development activities. More allocation budget is need for law enforcement to cover large area of district and capacity building for officials.

#### **How strong are existing regulations (e.g. land use plans, building codes etc) to support disaster risk reduction in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

It is regulated that Land Use and Zoning as part of risk reduction become one of guideline on local development planning. Any local development must adjust to land use plot. Lack of communities awareness on risk assessment and building code also weak law enforcement has constrained the application of related regulations for effective risk reduction activities.

**To what degree does the local government support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Forests	Yes
Coastal zones	Yes
Wetlands	Yes
Water resources	Yes
River basins	Yes
Fisheries	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

As support to restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystem, there are some programs carry out among others: Hutan Lestari (Forest Preservation), Program Langit Biru (Blue Sky Project), Gerakan Pohon 1 Milyar (1 million Tree Movement), Menuju Indonesia Hijau (Indonesia Goes Green); Sadar Lingkungan (Environment Awareness) at local level and children; Taman Kehati, Hutan Sehat, Prokasih, Penghijauan Telaga etc.

Since some economic activities of communities depend on environment make the environment degradation is continuing. Weak law enforcement and region political condition which not fully support the environment protection and preservation.



## **How much do civil society organizations and citizens participate in the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The local communities established the group for environment management such as agriculture group, plantation group, environment group etc. The program carry out by the national government on environment program not always answer the real need of local. Local government need to put more resources as technical support to environment group activities established by community. Socialization need to carry out to increase community participation on environment preservation and consider environment preservation on their livelihood activities.

## **How much does the private sector participate in the implementation of environmental and ecosystems management plans in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The private sectors participate on environment preservation and protection as effort for risk reduction. Those activities coverage land reclamation of mining area, town park construction (Angkasa Pura, BPD, BNI, BRI), seed support and critical land reclamation by Garuda Indonesia and some support from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Increasing of local private sectors role is important at the area as the support to regional invest and law enforcemtn need to be strengthen to increase private sector responsibility on environment preservation.

## **Core Indicator 4.2**

*Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.*

### **What is the scope of financial services (e.g. saving and credit schemes, macro and micro-insurance) available to vulnerable and marginalised households for pre- disaster times?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The financial services for vulnerable group is available although limited. The credit for small businesses from related Officials is accessible for the communities. There are some financial services from local government, Joint Business Group (KUBE), USEP-KM and Program Keluarga Harapan (Family Program) for poor family manages by Social Office. The Minapolitan Program is an aid support for fisheries and its product processing. The Livestock Office provides the fund for livestock group. Meanwhile the Forestry and Plantation Office, Crops and Horticulture Office also allocate the budget for community empowerment.

The community still experiencing difficulties for fund access from formal institution and Official need to do more intense socialization on credit access need to community. Existence regulations at bank also constrained the vulnerable group on credit access.

### **To what extent are micro finance, cash aid, soft loans, lone guarantees etc available to affected households after disasters to restart livelihoods?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Support mechanism for affected households after disaster to restart livelihoods is available. Fund allocation available from government and bank. The bank provides easiness for affected households with soft loan program.

Strong coordination across sectors on aid support mechanism for affected households need to be developing.

## **Core Indicator 4.3**

*Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.*

**How well established are economic incentives for investing in disaster risk reduction for households and businesses (e.g. reduced insurance premiums for households, tax holidays for businesses)?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Economic incentives for investing in disaster risk reduction for households and businesses supported by local regulation such as building code regulation based on Local Land Use and Sub District Land Use Detail Plan regulation. The tax reduce is available for households and businesses whose invested on DRR. Local government need to encourage law enforcement and put more commitment to ensure the implementation of regulations. Limited attention on households attention and lack socialization are another obstacles on disaster risk reduction implementation.

**To what extent do local business associations, such as chambers of commerce and similar, support efforts of small enterprises for business continuity during and after disasters?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Participation of non government parties at emergency response phase and recovery by disaster relief. The database for local business association not establish yet and an MOU on sustainable support from private sector for disaster recovery need to be developing. The District Disaster Risk Reduction Forum is absence at the area and from its function the forum is important for information sharing on DRR and input for government.

## **Core Indicator 4.4**

*Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.*

### **How adequately are critical public facilities and infrastructure located in high risk areas assessed for all hazard risks and safety?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

No specific assessment and achievement on infrastructures and public building feasibility at vulnerable area for disaster risk.

### **How adequate are the measures that are being undertaken to protect critical public facilities and infrastructure from damage during disasters?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Generally the construction of public facilities and infrastructure has been planned to support the damage during disaster such as availability of evacuation routes and temporary shelter. Socialization on safety building need to be enhancing to all stakeholders.

## Core Indicator 4.5

*Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.*

**How well are disaster risk reduction measures integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities (i.e. build back better, livelihoods rehabilitation)?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The integration of disaster risk reduction has been adopted to recovery and rehabilitation post disaster although partial. The construction workers educate and train for safe construction knowledge.

Limited budget allocation for post disaster constrained integration on DRR aspects and local government need to give more technical support on post disaster activities and increase their human capacity.

## Core Indicator 4.6

*Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.*

**To what degree do local government or other levels of government have special programs in place to regularly assess schools, hospitals and health facilities for maintenance, compliance with building codes, general safety, weather-related risks etc.?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Schools	Yes
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Hospitals/ health facilities

Yes

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Generally the assessment has been conducted on Local Land Use Controlling Forum as basic of recommendation for building permit to ensure disaster risk reduction principles is adopted. Lack of human resource and budget allocation constrained the building safety activities for school, hospital and health facilities.

# Priority for Action 5

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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## **Core Indicator 5.1**

*Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.*

-- No questions related to local context --

## **Core Indicator 5.2**

*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.*

**How regularly are training drills and rehearsal carried out with the participation of relevant government, non-governmental, local leaders and volunteers?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Effort carry out for community preparedness there are training and drills conduct for landslide and tsunami. The coverage of training and simulation as well as hazards is limited. Enhancing participation of vulnerable group on training and drill is important.

**How available are key resources for effective response, such as emergency supplies, emergency shelters, identified evacuation routes and contingency plans at all times?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Emergency shelters	Yes
Safe evacuation routes identified	Yes
Contingency plan or community disaster preparedness plan for all major hazards	Yes

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The equipment and logistic stockpiles allocate at some Officials, BPBD supports for fund, equipment, tent and material construction; Social Office prepares the family kits, equipment and tent; BP2KP support the rice stockpiles; Indonesian Red Cross supports the blood stock, tent and equipment; Medicines from Hospital as well as some other institution also allocate resources for disaster response. To create a better understanding on disaster response the district has developed it contingency plan for landslide and earthquake trigger tsunami. Lack of coordination among the institution in provide the logistic support make logistic management is overlap.

**To what extent does the local government have an emergency operations centre (EOC) and/or an emergency communication system?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The district established the Emergency Operation Center equipped with staff from government and non government and operates for 24 hour 7 days. Its facilitates with communication system and transportation. The facilities equipment to be completed for more effective work and service to the community.



**How aware are citizens of evacuation plans or drills for evacuations when necessary?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The community along coastal area quarterly implement the tsunami simulation. Local community preparedness program coverage DRR knowledge, evacuation sign board at coastal area and informal socialization also carry out for community. The installation of evacuation equipment (sign board and assembly point) need to be increasing and more socialization for landslide and earthquake hazards and ensure the participation of vulnerable group.

**To what degree does the Contingency Plan (or similar plan) include an outline strategy for post disaster recovery and reconstruction, including needs assessments and livelihoods rehabilitation?**

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The existing contingency plan not included the strategy for post disaster recovery and reconstruction. Recovery plan arranges after disaster taken place.

**How far are regular disaster preparedness drills undertaken in schools, hospitals and health facilities?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Schools	Yes
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Hospitals/ health facilities

Yes

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Irregular and partial table top exercise and field top exercise conducted at schools, hospital and health facilities located at vulnerable area. Limitation of budget hinder the program coverage.

## Core Indicator 5.3

*Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.*

### **To what degree do local institutions have access to financial reserves to support effective disaster response and early recovery?**

Level of Progress achieved: 2

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

Officials has collaborates with other institutions for effective response and early recovery among others: Local Development Bank (BPD) under soft loan for housing affected by disaster program, Corporate Social Responsibility and Zakat Foundation for clean water dropping during drought, BNI support the water tank truck, allocation of contingency budget at BPBD also local fund resource from community under Gunung Kidul Family Unity.

Information provides to community on accessible fund for effective disaster response and early recovery need for intensification and training to increase community capacity on fund management. The local government to put attention on supervision and reporting on fund support to the community.

### **How much access does the local government have to resources and expertise to assist victims of psycho-social (psychological, emotional) impacts of disasters?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The participation of various parties is high for psycho social support to assist the victim post disaster. The religion leaders, community leaders, community organization and academicians/university is involving on psycho social aspect recovery. Number of professional worker of psycho social is limited and the coordination for psycho social management need to be increasing.

### **Core Indicator 5.4**

*Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.*

-- No questions related to local context --