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Report

Local Implementation of the Sendai Framework Training of Trainers for UCLG ASPAC 24-25 August 2017, Jakarta, Indonesia



Participants from Jakarta City, Banda Aceh, Jambi, Salatiga, Bogor, Solo, Yogyakarta, Surabaya and Cilacp together with Mr Oswar Mungkasa, Deputy Governor of Jakarta for Spatial Planning and Environment, Ms Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, Secretary General of UCLG ASPAC and Ms Ana Thorlund from UNISDR

I. Background

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with more than 17.000 islands, disasters triggered by natural hazards include landslides, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and drought. At the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2017, the Government of Indonesia highlighted its committed to implementing the Sendai Framework at all levels through its national development program "Nawacita". As such, disaster risk reduction is one of the priority agendas in the National Middle-term Development Plan for 2015-2019.

Within the guidance and spirit of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction the UN Member States have requested UNISDR to continue its mandate of facilitating the implementation, review and monitoring of the new framework. Accordingly, the UNISDR provides capacity development support to countries and relevant stakeholders

This objective of this Local Implementation of the Sendai Framework -Training of Trainers for UCLG ASPAC is to build the awareness of national authorities on the components of the Sendai Framework and build the capacity of UCLG ASPAC trainers to support on developing the Local DRR Plans.

The workshop will further provide:

- i.) an opportunity to lean on the Making Cities Resilient Campaign
- ii.) a platform to exchange in-depth learning among national and/or local authorities to undertake self-assessment and develop Local DRR Plans.



Participants applying The Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities.

II. Workshop Objectives and Expected Outcome

Objectives:

Overall, the training course will provide an opportunity to:

Better understand global and urban trends in disaster and risk

Understand the Sendai Framework and requirements for implementation at local level.

Enhance knowledge needed towards self-assessment of resilience, using the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities.

Expected Outcomes

- Participants understand the core recommended components of supporting national implementation of the Sendai Framework – in particular, towards the achievement of target (e) by 2020
- Participants understand the MCR Campaign tools available for Sendai Framework implementation assessment at local level and use them to identify implementation gaps and opportunities for action planning
- Participants understand how to develop a draft action plan with objectives based upon identified gaps during the diagnosis
- Participants understand the key elements required to facilitate the development of SMART indicators to implement draft action plans.

Organizers

- UCLG ASPAC
- UNISDR ONEA-GETI (<http://www.unisdr.org/incheon>)

Targeted Audience

Local authorities and UCLG ASPAC trainers

Workshop Language:

- English and Indonesian



Jakarta City and Banda Aceh reports back on major hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities in their cities.

III. Workshop Methodology, Content and Resource persons

Methodology: The training approach is based on principles of adult learning as a short and intensive (2days) in-service training workshop for government officials with a focus on combination of content presentations and group work exercises to master the use proposed tools and approaches.

The course is also designed in a way to model a variety of effective and interactive training methodologies, including demonstrations, practices, group exercises and discussion, brain-storming, presentation of case studies from developed and developing countries on implementing of each of 10 Essentials for Resilience and presentation.

Content: The training course was divided in three main sections and 7 modules, as described below (see table 1 for a summary of the modules):

Section 1: Introduction, conceptual framework (Module 1)

Provided review of the conceptual framework and focused on analysing current trends in urban risk and risk reduction.

Section 2: Understanding and implementing the MCR tools (Modules 2 to 6)

This is the central part of the course. The different sessions were delivered aiming to improve participant's knowledge and skills to effectively implement MCR campaign tools, in particular the 10 essentials and the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities and proposed roadmap with steps and approach to develop draft outline of the Local DRR Plan with its list of objectives, activities and indicators of success to enable the Plan effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Resource Persons:

- Ms Ana Cristina Thorlund, Programme Officer UNISDR ONEA-GETI
- Mr Helmi Abidin, UCLG ASPAC

IV. Summary of group discussions

Local Government Presentation of the Quick Risk Estimation Tool

Jakarta City

Jakarta in general has eight types of disasters according to the disaster management plan. These are the following disasters that had been calculated by the tool.

Earthquake	Earthquake is one type of disaster that hit Jakarta. However, the ground movement or epicentral is quite far with the radius approximately 5 km. This means that the effect of earthquake in Jakarta is not that big.
Flood	Every year, flood always happens in Jakarta. The most dangerous thing from the flood in Jakarta is when the flood comes from the other areas outside Jakarta. In general, flood management in Jakarta is quite responsive from the government. This happens because of following reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) To save more lives2) To evacuate victims to safer areas3) High rate of vulnerability
Landslide	Due to the high frequency of flood in Jakarta, it indirectly triggers for the landslide to occur.

Banda Aceh

The type of disasters of Banda Aceh based on the five recent years.

Tsunami	Tsunami has high rate of vulnerability, thus local government in Aceh is quite responsive. However, the risk matrix of tsunami is quite low due to the quick response from government and local society in managing it. The tool has shown that tsunami is the type of disaster that is most likely to happen in Aceh.
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In developing its resilience, Aceh does not heavily rely only on technology. According to the representative of Banda Aceh, technology can fail at any time. Therefore, Aceh also develops the other aspect, namely culture or through religion to lessen the mass panic when facing disasters.

Jambi

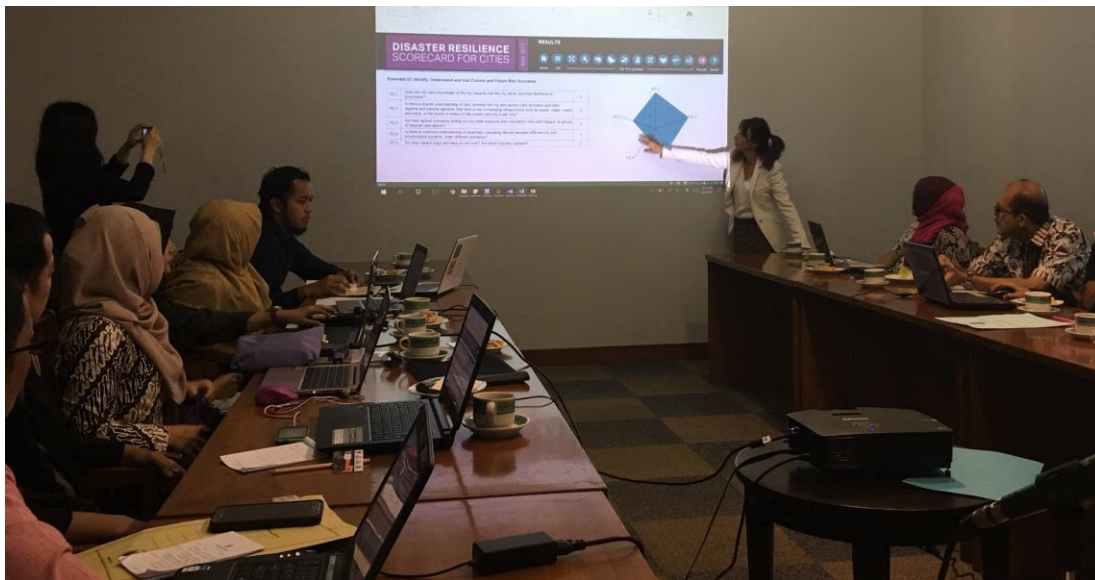
Flood	Flood is the first type of disaster that occur the most in Jambi due to its geographical proximity that is close with the river bank. The flood that happens in Jambi could occur
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	throughout the year and within the year, Jambi usually can still survive. For anything related with disaster, Jambi is quite responsive. If the level has increased, then the government will take immediate action to evacuate the residents.
Extreme weather	Up until now, there are approximately eight local areas or “kecamatan” threatened by the extreme weather.
Drought	Jambi has not a quite large land for farming, however drought has big effect to the horticulture. In this case, local government has adequate responsive to manage the disaster.

However, it is important to also put the forest fire as the disaster risk that might occur in Jambi. Local government of Jambi stated that the government’s response has been anticipative. For instance, Jambi government has sent three helicopters to do regular patrol to aim the areas.

Additional Note

- 1) It needs to be emphasized that the response or measure to disasters cannot only be based from the response of government, but also from cooperation between local government with other stakeholders.
- 2) To implement Sendai Framework, we need to understand first the risk. Every city has understood what kind of disasters that harm the city and to what extend the government has its capacity to manage the disaster.



UNISDR explaining the analysis of results of the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities.

Local Government Presentation on The Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities

Jambi

- Flood is one of the disaster that hit Jambi severely because flood occurs in every focal point of settlements. One of the key challenge that Jambi government has been facing is source of funding to manage the disaster. Local authorities cannot always heavily rely on the donors because we need to realize that the world is experiencing economic crisis and many countries have cut their budget allocation for climate change program. Therefore, it is highly recommended for the local authorities to find the fund by themselves. By collaborating with the private sectors, thus the cities can be more resilient.
- Banda Aceh government suggested that the local governments have developed the program for disabilities group related with disaster management. Within the local constitution, Aceh has ensured the disabled groups get helped when disaster hit the areas. Responding to the funding, Aceh has tried to fulfill its budget allocation for disaster reduction by cooperating with civil society organizations.

Salatiga

- Salatiga is considered as a small city with low risk to disasters. However, government of Salatiga has still responded to several disasters, such as landslide when the rainfall is high. In zonation of land planning, Salatiga has been well planned.
- Moreover, local government in Salatiga has pushed for the development of new urban areas, but the development will still uphold with building green spaces. However, there are several challenges faced by Salatiga government. In terms of data, Salatiga has already had the data bank, but haven't upgraded the data regularly. What is still lacking in Salatiga city is the non-existent of standard for building.

Jakarta

- Jakarta has already had the experienced and ability in responding to risk disasters. Jakarta local government has done public education and awareness, such as raising awareness and conduct training related disasters to regular schools and recently to the disabled schools.
- In terms of data sharing, public can generally access it to the government official website. However, the challenge that Jakarta has is there are still many raw data without the interpretation. Transfer of knowledge has been oftentimes conducted by Jakarta through visiting the other cities or audience. More than that, transfer of knowledge in Jakarta has also visited other countries as study visit, such as Malaysia, Philippines, to talk about partnership.

Bogor

For disaster risk reduction, Bogor city initiated to gather all private sectors in Bogor and did a simulation of disaster management within the companies. QRE is an important tool for private companies to identify the risk that might occur.

Solo

- The most frequent disaster that occurred in Solo is flood caused by the geographical proximity close with Bengawan Solo. There are five local areas (kecamatan), hit the most by the flood. To prevent flood to get worse, Solo is currently repairing its drainage. From that experience as well, Solo local government emphasized on the infrastructure development in that area. If flood occurs, then the areas would be automatically facing difficulties in water sanitation. In addition to that, Solo has put three early warning system put in the area of Bengawan Solo to adapt with the upcoming flood that might happen. There will be a ring that reminds residents of the possibility that flood might occur in their areas and the government provided evacuation path for the local residents.
- In Solo, when the areas are hit by the flood, there will be transportation problems. However, it is important to be noted that when there is a disaster that hit the areas, local governments, hospitals, and other important stakeholders are responsive. Moreover, education system does not have any severe damage caused by the flood.

Yogyakarta

- Yogyakarta basically has had early warning system put within the areas of disasters and the government officials and staff in Yogyakarta has adequate capacity to respond the disaster when it comes. Moreover, Yogyakarta also provided easy access to equipment in anticipating to disasters. The BPBD has also actively involved in giving an example how to manage disasters, including with the possible scenario. However, the key challenge in Yogyakarta is the system has not been able to cover all segments of societies in the areas and the risk is concentrated in urban areas.

Local Government Presentation on Draft Local DRR Plans (key actions)

Cilacap (Essential 1)

- 1) Improving coordination and advocacy for stakeholders to input the Sendai Framework to RPJMD
The action of local government is to coordinate stakeholders to input the Sendai Framework in RPJMD. The indicator is to conduct four (4) meetings in a year that involve local secretariat (Sekda), Regional Planning Research and Development Agency (Bapelitbangda), Public Works (PU), and Environmental Agency (BLH).
- 2) Improving Organization's Capacity on Disaster
The action is to conduct a PB joint training for disaster-related organization. The indicator is to conduct a pre-disaster training for three days for 30 volunteers from disaster-related organizations. In addition, there will be a disaster-training for three days for 30 volunteers from disaster-related organizations. Organizations: Muhammadiyah Disaster, Satuan PMI, SAR Cilacap, Cilacap Rescue, RAPI. The timeframe is for three days within three months.

Banda Aceh (Essential 2)

1) Strengthening Local Government Policy in Mitigating Disasters

The action taken by the government is by imposing local regulation realized for mitigating disaster. The time frame for this action would be a year.

2) Handling Natural Disaster in Border Cities

Form Tugus Tugas Lintas in local areas or city in managing natural disaster. The indicator tries to achieve is the percentage in move in a year and the percentage of action undertaken for mitigating natural disaster in border areas.

3) Creating Center of Disaster Data Information

Doing evaluation and studies through disaster risk map. The indicator to achieve is the amount of disaster risk map that has been updated and undertaken every year.

4) Making Contingency Plan

The indicator is the amount of SOP that has been fulfilled and the percentage of natural disaster simulation that has been implemented.

Jambi (Essential 3)

1) Increasing Financial Ability to Disaster related Activities

The action taken by the government is by calculating the needs and strengthen monitoring system towards disaster through contingency plan and developing recovery system after the disaster. The indicators, 1) creating budgeting policy with related stakeholders, 2) arranging disaster risk management plan, 3) resilient policy after disaster.

Salatiga (Essential 4)

1) Improving Quality Standard for Resilient Infrastructure to Earthquake

The action done by the Salatiga government is 1) arranging the quality standard of a building that involves important stakeholders, 2) preparing standard operational procedure (SOP) to improve the quality standard for resilient infrastructure from disaster, 3) imposing rules and regulation related with the quality standard for resilient infrastructure. Indicators: 1) imposing local rules and regulations about resilient materials of infrastructure, 2) making stricter license for parties who plan to build the infrastructure, 3) making SOP about infrastructure quality, 4) updating regulation on regular basis, 5) monitor and evaluate. This is done once in five years.

Surabaya (Essential 5)

1) Anticipating Flood in the City

City government has been concerned with the resources and disaster. In responding to the disaster, local government has done several actions, such as river normalization, cleaning the river from garbage, and controlling the illegal settlements. Therefore, Surabaya is rarely hit by the flood. Government pre-emptive actions to anticipate flood usually done before and during the rain seasons. The responsibility is handled by DKRTH, DINAS PU Bina Marga, SATPOL, BLH, Jasa Tirta, Dinas Pengairan Provinsi, BPBD, Kecamatan dan Kelurahan.

2) Anticipating River Flootation in Border Areas

The action done by the government is by building walls at the edge of the river to anticipate the flood from other cities. Moreover, there is also coordination between Surabaya and surrounding cities, and socialization to local communities related to the disaster risk.

3) Developing Green and Blue Infrastructure

Government of Surabaya done the campaign about green city, green and clean competition, “adiwiyata” school competition, and appreciation about green building award. This has been also included in RPJMD and done annually. The responsibility is handled by BLH, Bappeko, DKRTH, Dinas Tanah, Dinas Pengairan Provinsi, PATEN, Dinas Cipta Karya.

DKI Jakarta (Essential 6)

1) Strengthening city government, specifically Kelurahan (Village), school, community related to disaster resilient

The action is to conduct capacity building for school, villages, and community. For capacity building in schools, the indicator is 50 schools achieved 7 indicators in Disaster Resilient School. To assist the Village, the target is 35 Villages achieved the Disaster Resilient Village and Contingency Plan. For community, the target is one community per month. Capacity building means conduct simulation and prepare Disaster Map or Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) and task force. In DKI Jakarta, the Villages tiers are the one who need the capacity building program. The village is the frontline during a disaster. This program could collaborate with Education Department, Villages, and BPBD Province.

2) Training on *Stakeholders*

The training is about disaster management. The indicator that tries to achieve is 20% of employees in every governmental institution attend the training or workshop. This can be done by the collaboration with non-governmental organizations.

3) Transfer of Knowledge

Transfer of knowledge could be done through study visit. The indicator that tries to be achieved is by visiting the surrounding cities. This year, Jakarta visit BPBD Bali to learn about the disaster management. In terms of funding, the study visit is not funded by provincial budget, but through cooperation with NGOs.

4) Socialization to Local Community

Socializations about resiliency, fire extinguisher, evacuation procedures, and first response for life support. The indicator is to reach five locations of vertical housing in Jakarta.

5) Data Dissemination and Upgrade

Supposedly, the data that Jakarta City has is distributed to the related institutions and upgraded annually. This is one of the weakest point from Jakarta City.

6) Local Regulations for Private Sector in Disaster Management

Disaster management in DKI Jakarta is still weak. Currently the local government is planning to formulate the local regulation. In 2016, DKI Jakarta has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with private sector. At the end of this year, the Governor Act will be passed.

Bogor (Essential 7)

1) Strengthening Community Organization

The action is to conduct a “Kelurahan Tangguh Bencana” Program or Disaster Resilient Village Program. The timeframe for this program is one year for two villages. The Kelurahan Tangguh Bencana Program has already been implemented.

2) Strengthening Private Sector

The private sector could conduct a CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) training. The indicator is for several private sectors being involve in the training. The time frame for this training is two private sectors within one year.

3) Strengthening Education through School

The program will develop a disaster resilient school for two schools within one year.

4) Strengthening Hospital

Conduct a “Rumah Sakit Tangguh Bencana” Program or Disaster Resilient Hospital Program. This program is being held for the hospital staffs. At the moment, the program is still being develop.

Yogyakarta (Essential 9&10)

1) Form an Emergency Postal System that involve overall cross-sectoral roles and Form an Effective Communication System

The action is to make a decree that states the involvement of various agencies in the Emergency Postal System. Additionally, the action is to provide communication tools that are affordable for all agencies that are being involved. The indicator is to have three meetings and 68 HTs available.

2) Comprehensive Plan for All Stakeholders

Form a comprehensive disaster strategy that involves and understands the role of all stakeholders. The indicator is to conduct 10 meetings that discuss the risk reduction planning within six months.



After two days of learning and active exchange of information, participants received certificates of participation.

Agenda

Day One	Local Planning
9:00 – 9:30	<p>Welcome and Introduction, Ms Ana Cristina Thorlund, Programme Officer, UNISDR</p> <p>Presentation: Trends and barriers in urban risk reduction and making cities resilient</p>
10:00 – 11:00	<p>Introducing Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Global Campaign and Campaign Tools:</p> <p>Presentation: MCR Campaign 10 Essentials</p>
11:00 – 12:00	<p>Applying the MCR Tools Assessment and Diagnosis</p> <p>Presentation: Using the Quick Risk Estimate tool</p> <p>Group Work</p>
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch
13:00 – 14:00	<p>Group Presentation: Using the Quick Risk Estimate tool”</p>
14:00 – 15:00	<p>Applying the MCR Tools Assessment and Diagnosis, continued.</p> <p>Presentation “Using the Scorecard”</p> <p>Group Work</p>
15:00 – 15:15	Coffee break
15:15 - 17:00	<p>Applying the MCR Tools for Assessment and Diagnosis</p> <p>Presenting Group Work Outcomes</p> <p>Group discussion</p>

Day Two	Local Planning
9:00 – 10:30	<p>Mainstreaming DRR into Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies on <u>Governance</u> , <u>Finance</u>, <u>Infrastructure</u>, <u>Climate Change Adaptation</u> (Sendai Priorities/Essentials # 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 only)</p> <p>Presentation</p>
10:30– 12:00	<p>Developing and Implementing Disaster Risk Reduction Local Plan</p> <p>Presentation</p> <p><u>Exercise</u>: Working Group Discussion to develop a Draft Resilient City/Country Action Plan (Sendai Priorities/Essentials # 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 only)</p>
12:00 – 13:00	<p>Lunch</p>
13:00 – 14:00	<p>Mainstreaming DRR into Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies on <u>Housing & Land Use Planning</u>, <u>Ecosystems & Environment</u>, <u>Health, Livelihoods</u>,_ (Sendai Priorities/Essentials # 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 only)</p> <p>Presentation</p>
14:00 – 15:00	<p>Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow Up</p> <p>Presentation</p>
15:00 – 15:15	<p>Coffee break</p>
15:15 – 16:00	<p>Working Group Discussion to develop a Draft Disaster Risk Reduction Local Plan (Completing M& E –Indicators Section of the Action Plan)</p>
16:00 – 16:30	<p><u>Group Discussion</u>: Developing a Disaster Risk Reduction Local Plan</p> <p>Wrap-up of workshop and evaluation</p>