



KEPALA
BADAN NASIONAL PENANGGULANGAN BENCANA

Official Statement of the Indonesian Delegation
2022 Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
Brisbane, 19-22 September 2022

Honourable Chairperson,
Excellencies,
Distinguished delegates,

1. Let me express my highest appreciation to the Government of Australia, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the entire committee organising the 2022 Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.
2. Secondly, allow me to also convey my heartfelt condolences to those countries and communities affected by disasters for the past four years since the last time we conducted this regional platform in Mongolia in 2018. That same year, Indonesia also faced three enormous disasters triggered by three different hazards in three other provinces, resulting in thousands of casualties, substantial economic losses, and damaged infrastructures. Those disasters were: swarm earthquakes in West Nusa Tenggara, soil liquefaction and the tsunami resulting from the earthquake in Central Sulawesi, and volcano-induced tsunami in Banten. This year, we have witnessed an increasing number of disaster events in almost every part of the world in general and the Asia Pacific region in particular. My prayers and thoughts are always with the affected, and I hope we can seize these unfortunate events as no longer a wake-up call but an action call to commit stronger and collaborate better with each other.

Distinguished delegates,

3. I am pleased to share that Indonesia is on the right track to reach the expected outcomes, goals, and targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) by 2030. We continuously monitor our achievements on the outcomes, goals, and targets of the SFDRR and make the necessary policy strengthening and implement more programs and initiatives to achieve them. Some of our prominent examples are our active engagement in Making City Resilient campaigns, and our commitment to ensuring total community resilience reaches the smallest administrative level. In this case, Indonesia emphasizes strengthening the DRR capacity of the government and village communities, one of which is the village SDGs program which has received appreciation from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The program is an integrated effort to create villages: without poverty and hunger; equitable economic growth; care about health; care about the environment; care about education; women-friendly villages; networked villages, and the last is villages with a culture that is responsive to the acceleration of achieving SDGs. Indonesia also strives to realize its vision of creating sustainable resilience by implementing its National Disaster Management Master Plan 2020-2044 and National Action Plan on Disaster Management

2020-2044. Those plans have been developed based on SFDRR, the Paris Agreement, SDGs, and the Decade of Ocean. In addition, efforts are being made to harmonize and build synergy between DRR, CCA, and SDGs in the forthcoming National Long-Term Development Plan 2025-2045, which is now under preparation.

4. In terms of ensuring inclusivity in DRR, Law Number 24/2007 on Disaster Management has clearly highlighted the importance of inclusivity and non-discriminatory in all disaster management phases. In addition, the Head of the National Disaster Management Authority of Indonesia (BNPB) has issued several regulations concerning gender equality, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI): Regulation on Private Sector's Participation in Disaster Management, Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming in Disaster Management, and Regulation on Handling, Protection, and Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Disaster Management. As a derivative of Regulation on Handling, Protection, and Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Disaster Management, the establishment of Disability Service Unit (ULD) is mandated for mainstreaming disability inclusion in planning, implementation, and monitoring of the activities of BNPB and BPBD (local disaster management office). ULD creates a platform where Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) are directly involved in provincial and district level structures of the local disaster management offices. ULDs have enhanced implementation of DiDRR at the local level, for example, through ULD persons with disabilities can be a staff at BPBD (financed by BPBD's budget) and directly provide input to plan inclusive DRR activities including capacity building. Through their involvement, BPBD improved their office's physical accessibility. As a derivative of Regulation on Private Sector's Participation, the Private Sectors Forum on Disaster Management (ForluPBI) has also been established nationally. We also continue to improve our GEDSI policies and regulations and integrate them explicitly into DRR-related development initiatives to ensure more sustainable development outcomes and more effective impacts. The National Disaster Management Authority, BNPB, has just finalized its road map for mainstreaming gender into its development programming and will further improve its Disability Inclusion policies and action plan. Community-based innovations are also actively explored through community-led forums in the pursuit of local solutions while also ensuring multi-stakeholder collaboration, including the involvement of local disability organizations in the decision-making process. The "Jogo Tonggo" (meaning: Taking Care of Your Neighbors) program initiated in Central Java Province as part of their fighting strategies against COVID-19 and the annually conducted National Conference on Community-Based Disaster Risk Management would be an excellent example of this engagement.

Distinguished delegates,

5. Indonesia will focus its priorities on building sustainable resilience by reducing existing risks and preventing the creation of new risks. Taking advantage of the newly enacted regulations on the Master Plan of Disaster Management and the Minimum Service Standards in Disaster Management as development planning references, the national and subnational governments will work hard to ensure that all people living in hazard-prone areas will receive services to ensure their preparedness to disaster through Early Warning System, access to risk information, regular emergency drills and exercises, strengthening community empowerment and construction of disaster-resilient safe houses, buildings, and infrastructures. We have also reached substantial progress in decentralizing DRM into district/city and village levels. There are possibilities to be explored to engage ministries, agencies, and local government institutions in concerted actions to achieve sustainable

resilience. In addition, the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration has issued Decree Number 71 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Disaster Management in Villages. These guidelines are used to reduce the impact of disasters and the vulnerability of rural communities, increase preparedness capacity in dealing with disasters in the village, and use village funds for disaster management in the village.

6. More international collaboration in Disaster Risk Management needs to be made through strengthening the regional Early Warning System, joint disaster management exercises, exchange of information and knowledge, transfer of technology in disaster risk reduction, as well as strengthening local leadership and local wisdom. These are some important elements that are highlighted in the “Bali Agenda for Resilience” document, as the outcome of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2022. This regional/global/multilateral collaboration is vital due to the nature of the emerging risks that appear to be cross-border, like the recent case of the Covid-19 pandemic. It is also essential to strengthen existing cooperation through bilateral and regional mechanisms, such as South-South and Triangular cooperation and through Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), especially since Indonesia will become the Chair of ASEAN in 2023. Efforts should also be made to ensure enhanced coordination and capacity building for communities and first-responders at the national and sub-national levels. Countries need to invest more in human capital development, especially for actors working in disaster risk management and sustainable development. Indonesia’s unique characteristics and experience in dealing with climate change adaptation and some hazards, for example, forest fires, may serve as a learning opportunity for other countries to enhance their capacity for disaster risk reduction response and policy-making. These forms of investment will contribute to achieving resilient communities.

Distinguished delegates,

7. To conclude, I would like to emphasize that disaster risk reduction is an effective investment in preventing future losses. Therefore, we reaffirm Indonesia's preparedness and commitment to implementing the Sendai Framework and our fervent support for international cooperation in disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, in view of the realisation in SDGs and Sendai Framework in 2030, disaster management priorities should be held in conjunction with sustainable development agenda. Bali Agenda for Resilience (BAR), as the outcome document of the 2022 GPDRR, is not only a meaningful instrument to guide Indonesia through the 2022 G20 Presidency and the 2023 ASEAN Chairmanship, but also a crucial reference for the global effort in preparing for the Mid-Term Review Sendai Framework in 2023 and beyond.

Thank you.

**Head of Delegation
Republic of Indonesia**

H.E. Suharyanto