



# RECOVERY MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

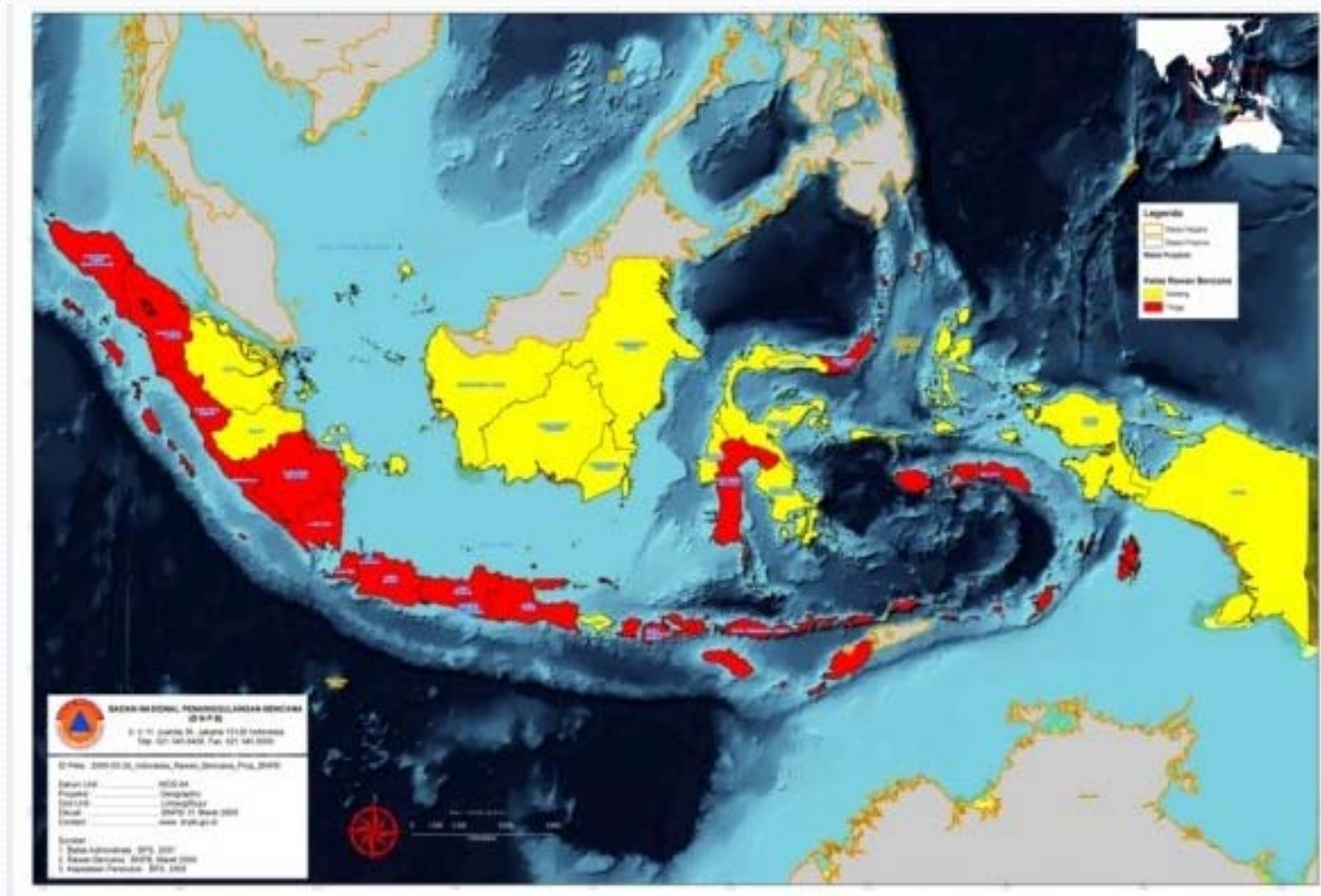
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APEC Seminar On Capacity Building  
For Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation  
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Shanghai, China

**NATIONAL AGENCY DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

# Vulnerability Index Map of The Disaster in Indonesia



# BACKGROUND

- ❑ Disaster Management Policies should accommodate all of Disaster Management Activities to providing the economic, social, political, security and environment benefits.
- ❑ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction activities are important part in strengthening the resilience of the community to realize the nation's resilience of disaster

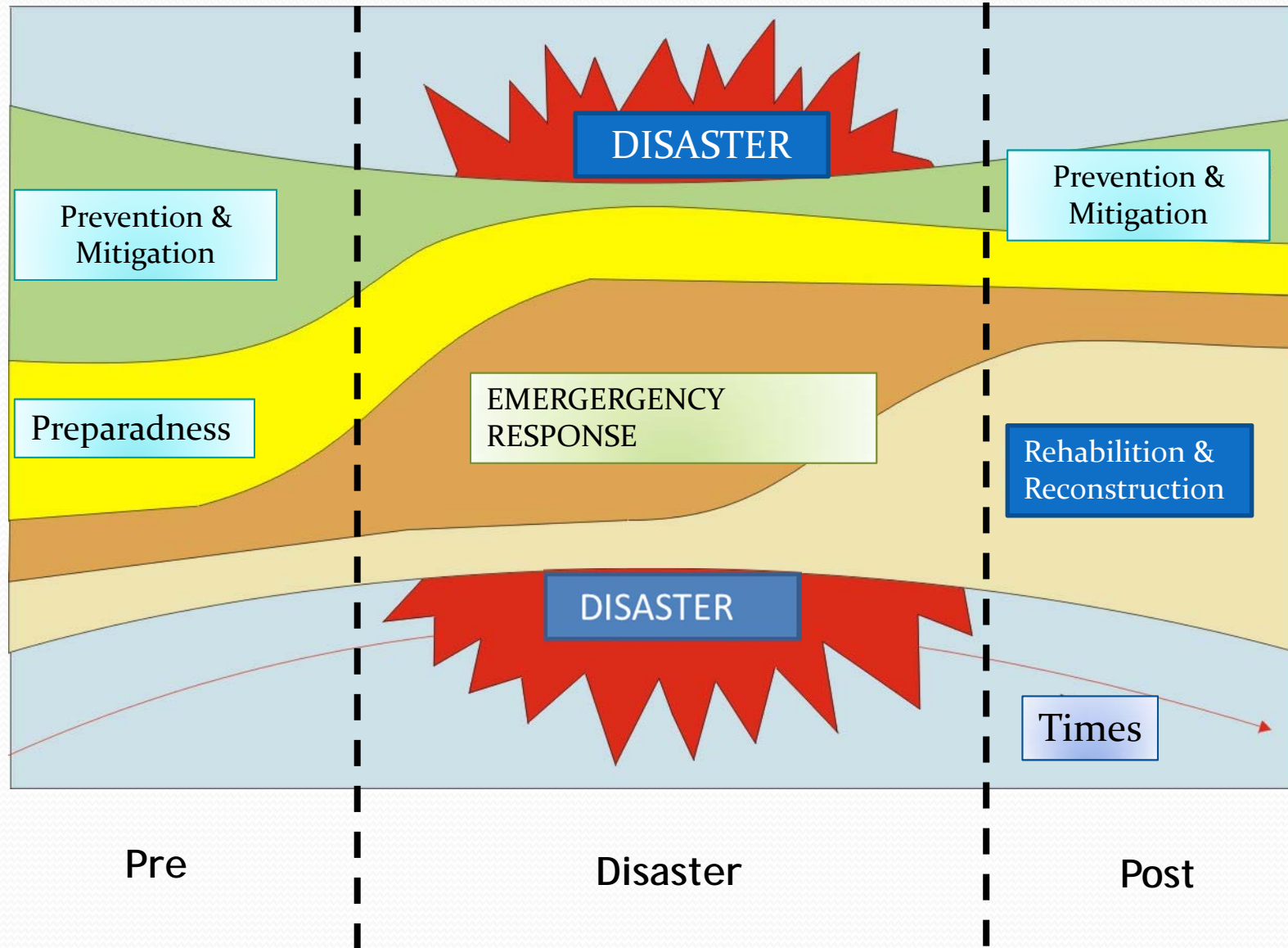


## **IMPLEMENTATION OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

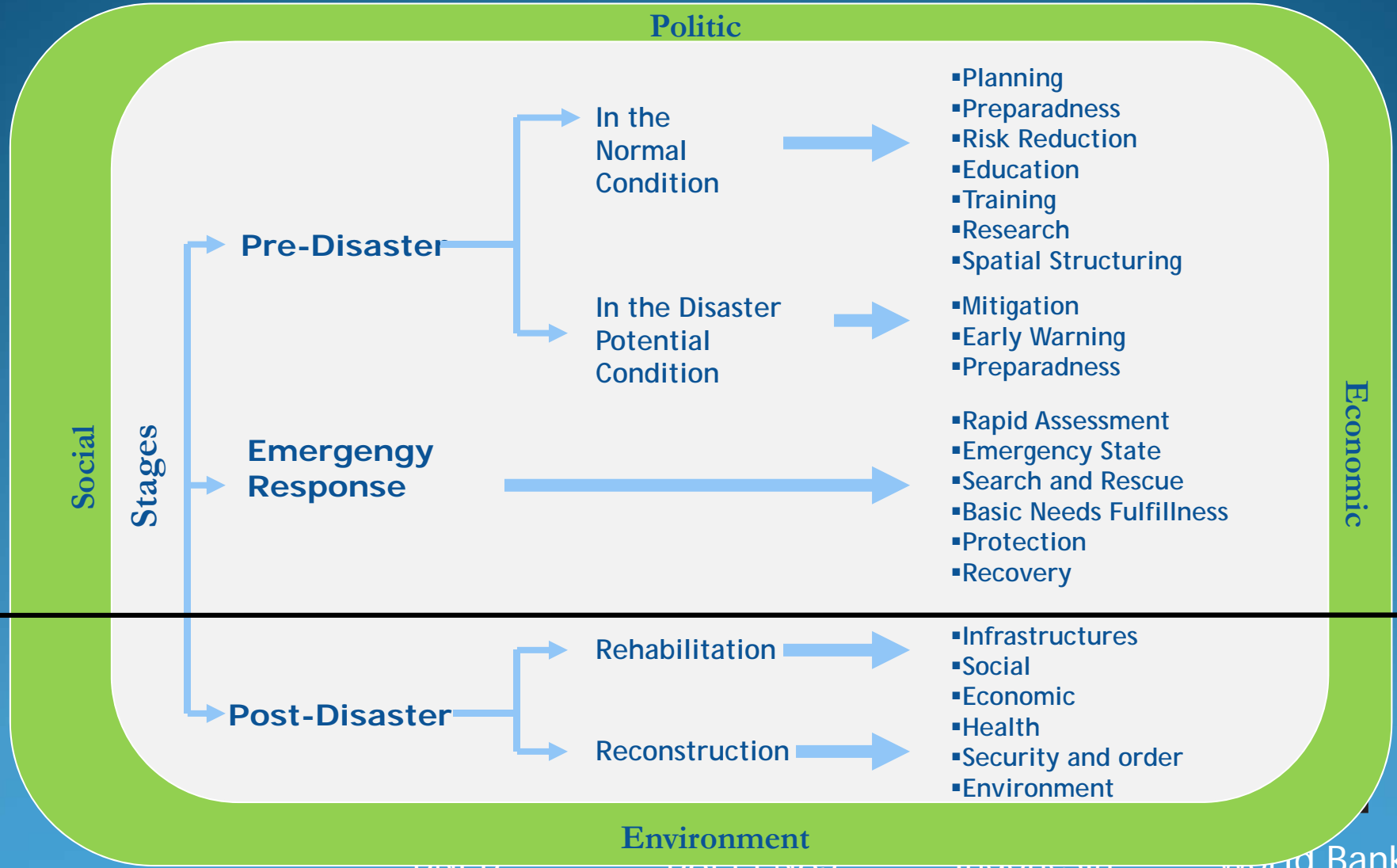
Disaster management means a series of efforts encompassing policies on development with disaster risk, disaster prevention, emergency response and rehabilitation.

*(Indonesians Law 24/ 2007 of Article 1 Point 5)*

# Implementation of Disaster Management in 3 Stages Disaster



# DISASTER MANAGEMENT



# RESPONSIBILITY - AUTHORITY

## **Article 5 of Law No. 24/2007**

- Government and Local Governments became responsible for the disaster management

## **Article 8 Letter (d) Law No. UU 24/2007**

- Responsibilities of local government in disaster management include the allocation of disaster relief funds in the budget revenue and expenditure.

# REHABILITATION



Repairing and recovering all aspects of public or community services to an adequate level.

The Main target : to normalize or recover all aspects of government administration and community life at post-disaster areas.

*(Law No. 24 / 2007, article 57, 58).*



BNPB



BAPPENAS



Indonesia



World Bank



# RECONSTRUCTION



Rebuilding of all facilities and infrastructure, institutions at post disaster areas, at government and community levels .

*Law No.24/2007 articles 57,59*

Main target : to enable growth in economic, social and cultural activities, enforce law and order, and revive public participation in all aspects of community life at post-disaster areas.



***“Build Back Better”  
(B3)***



BNPB

BAPPENAS

Indonesia



World Bank

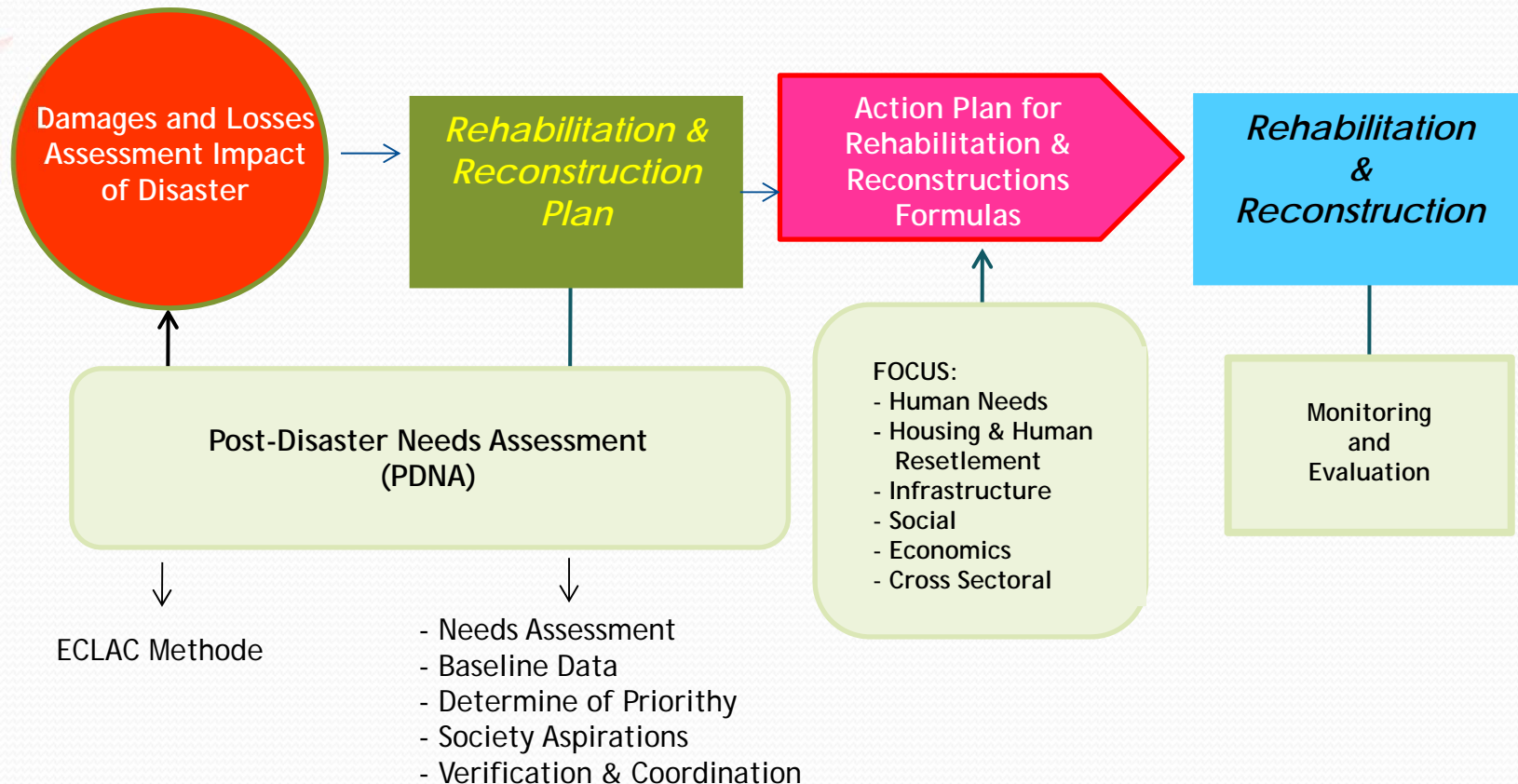
# REHABILITATION & RECONSTRUCTION MECHANISM

(Law No. 24/2007 & Government Regulation 21/2008)



Rapid Assessment Team : Rapid assessment for Emergency Response

Assessment Team : Rapid assessment for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.





## **Government Regulation No. 21/2008**

### **Articles 56**

#### **Letter (2) :**

To accelerate recovery of community life at post-disaster area, regional government shall set priorities for rehabilitation activities

#### **Letter (3) :**

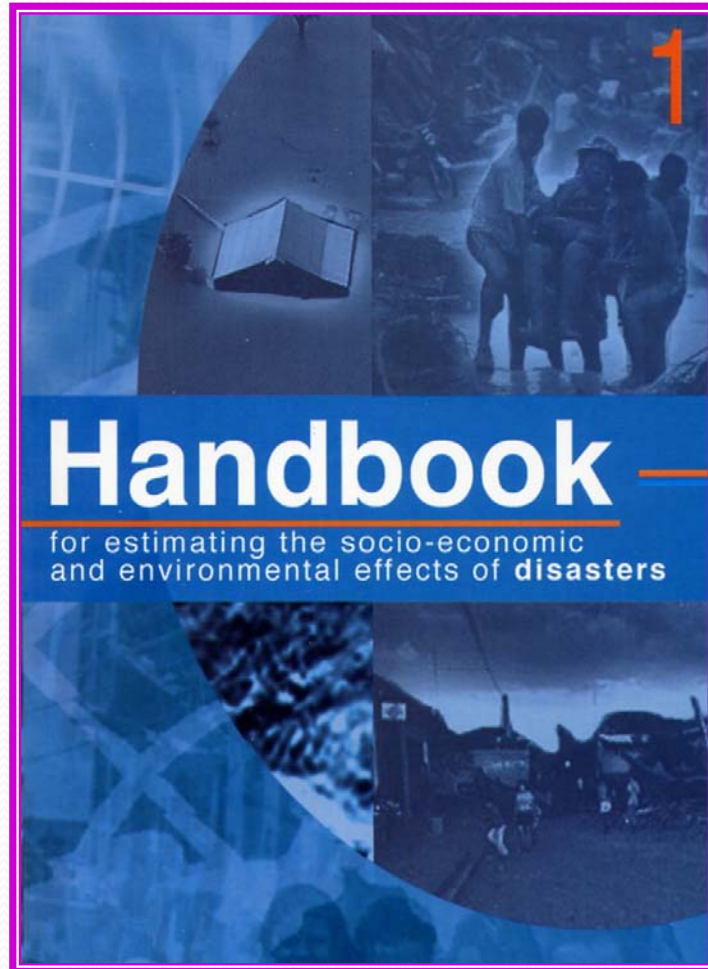
Prioritization as referred to in paragraph (2) shall follow the analysis of loss and damage from disaster.

# PROCESS ON THE DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY AND INSTRUMENT PDNA : HEAD OF NDMA REGULATION No.15 OF 2011



- |  |     |  |
|--|-----|--|
| 1. Assessing Resilience and Vulnerability in the Context of Emergencies: Guidelines, EMA   | 23. | <b>Joint Damage, Losses, and Needs Assessment (JDLNA), WorldBank</b>   |
| 2. Common Inter-Agency Framework for Conflict Analysis in Transition, UNDG   | 24. | Joint Needs Assessment Database System, ECB – Indonesia  |
| 3. Communicable disease risk assessment and interventions, Post-election emergency, WHO, Kenya, 2008                                 | 25. | Joint Stabilisation Assessment, DFID   |
| <b>4. Estimating the socio-economic and environmental effects of natural disasters, Manual / Damage and Losses Assessment, ECLAC</b> | 26. | Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM), UNCT Pakistan  |
| 5. Community Damage Assessment and Demand Analysis, AIDMI  | 27. | Needs Analysis Framework , OCHA, IASC-CAP Working Group, 2006  |
| 6. Community-Wide Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, CVCA  | 28. | Participatory Vulnerability Analysis, A Step by Step Guide for Field staff, ACTIONAID  |
| 7. Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), WFP   | 29. | Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) Handbook, CPR  |
| 8. Conflict Assessments: Guidance notes, DFID  | 30. | <b>Post Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNA), Practical Guide, UNDP/DGO/Worldbank</b>  |
| 9. Conflict Development Analysis, UNDP,  | 31. | <b>Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Recovery Framework, A Guide to Multistakeholder Assessment, draft, UNDP, Dec 2008</b> |
| 10. Crisis Response. Rapid Needs Assessment , Manual , ILO, 2001   | 32. | Psychosocial Assessment of Children and communities, UNICEF  |
| 11. Crop and Food Supply Assessment , CFSVA, FAO/WFP, 1996   | 33. | Rapid Environmental Impact Assessment in Disasters (REA), Benfield & CARE  |
| 12. Data collection, analysis, interpretation and use: a Guide to Nutrition, FAO, 2005   | 34. | Rapid Health Assessment Protocol for Emergencies, WHO  |
| 13. Disaster Assessment and Response, Field Operation Guide, USAID   | 35. | Rapid Health Assessment, WHO   |
| 14. Disaster Assessment, UNDAC   | 36. | Satellite based assessment mapping, UNOSAT   |
| 15. Disaster Needs Assessment, IFRC, 2000  | 37. | Small-scale nutrition surveys – a field manual, FAO, 1990  |
| 16. Emergency Assessment, Guidelines, IFRC, 2005   | 38. | Successful Damage and Needs Assessment, SPDRP  |
| 17. Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), FAO/WFP, 2005   | 39. | Tools for peace and conflict impact assessment, Alert International  |
| 18. Environmental Needs and Capacity Assessment Methodology, UNEP/OCHA   | 40. | Village Tract Assessment (VTA), UNCT Myanmar   |
| 19. Environmental Needs Assessment in Post Disaster Situation, A Practical Guide for Implementation, UNEP, Mar2008                   | 41. | Common needs Assessment, 2008  |
| 20. Food Security Assessment, IFRC, 2006   |     |  |
| 21. Household Livelihood Security Assessments: A Toolkit for Practitioners, CARE   |     |  |
| 22. Identifying Critical Environmental Considerations in Emergency Shelter, Benfield, 2005   |     |  |
| 23. Integrated Rapid Livelihood Assessment for Early Recovery (IRLA), FAO/ILO  |     |  |
| 24. Integrated Rapid Assessment (IRA), Tri-cluster   |     |  |

## Methodology of Damages and Losses Assessment ECLAC

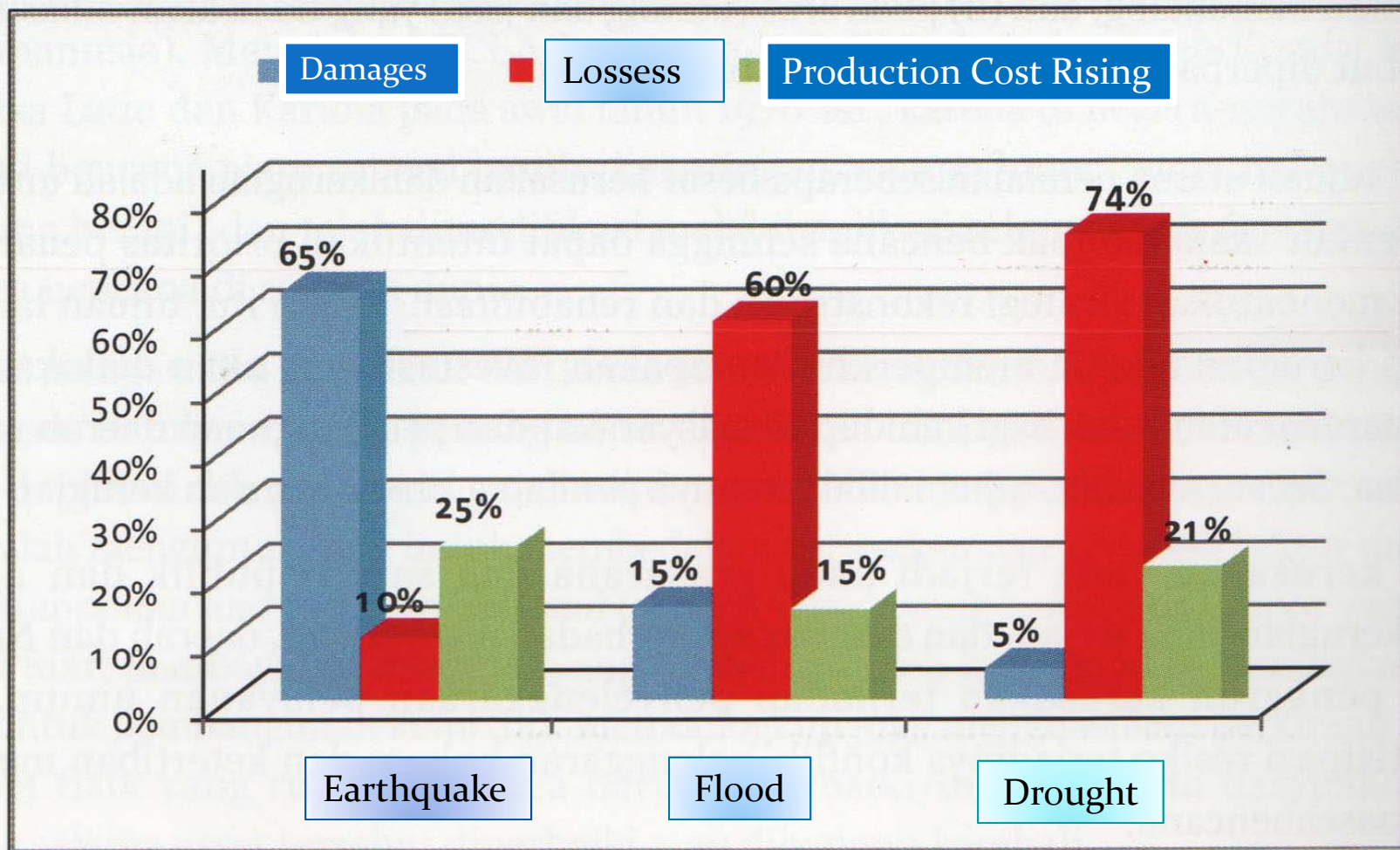


- ❑ Developed by ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean), since 1972
- ❑ Use by World Bank to doing damages and losses assessment in the disaster as Aceh Tsunami 2004, Gujarat Earthquake, etc
- ❑ The Indonesian National Development Board (Bappenas) use this methodology to assess the disaster damages and losses

# Damages and Losses Assessment Scope

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR
HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ HOUSING</li> <li>■ HUMAN RESETLMENT ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE</li> </ul>
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ LAND TRANSPORTATION</li> <li>■ SEA TRANSPORTATION</li> <li>■ ENERGY</li> <li>■ POS AND TELECOMUNICATION</li> <li>■ WATER AND SANITATION</li> <li>■ AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE</li> </ul>
SOCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ HEALTH</li> <li>■ EDUCATION</li> <li>■ RELIGION</li> <li>■ CULTURAL AND HERITAGE BUILDINGS</li> <li>■ SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS</li> </ul>
ECONOMIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ AGRICULTURAL</li> <li>■ FISHERIES</li> <li>■ SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALES INDUSTRIES</li> <li>■ MARKET / TRADING</li> <li>■ TOURISM</li> </ul>
CROSS SECTORAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ LIFE ENVIRONMENT</li> <li>■ GOUVERNMENT</li> <li>■ FINANCE AND BANKING</li> <li>■ SECURITY and ORDER RECOVERY</li> </ul>

## DISASTER DAMAGES AND LOSSESS CHARACTERISTICS



Sources : ECLAC Methode

## Basic Concept of HRNA

- Human Recovery Needs Assessment (HRNA) is a methodology to measure human aspect recovery. A comprehensive human recovery must be assessed through participatory and effective instrument to produce dimensional humanitarian recovery needs in rehabilitation and reconstruction (to humanize the human being)
- This methodology has been tested in several disaster area in Indonesia such as : Eruption Merapi in Central Java and Yogyakarta 2010, Tsunami in Mentawai, West Sumatera 2010, earthquake in Yapen – Waropen, Papua 2010, flash flood in Wasior, West Papua 2010
- HRNA focuses on assessing the impact of the disaster on the people and the priorities for recovery in the community, which not only covers the physical aspects but also the non-physical aspects related to the needs in humanitarians recovery.
- HRNA: identification of the needs on early recovery and longterm recovery.



# PDNA : DaLA + HRNA

DaLA

- Damages Assessment
- Lossess Assessment

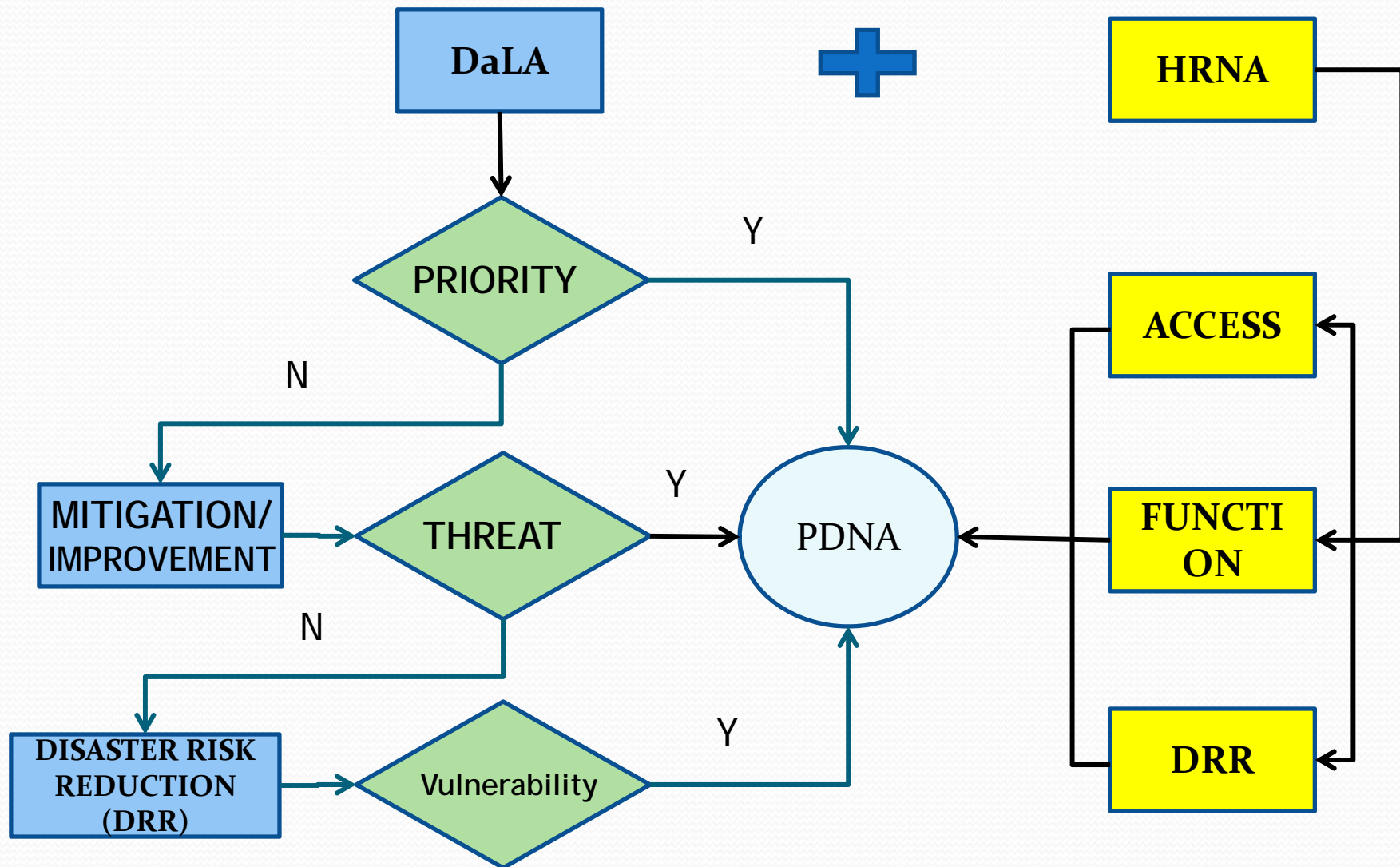
HRNA

- Access Disturbance Assessment
- Function Disturbance Assessment
- Risk Rising Assessment

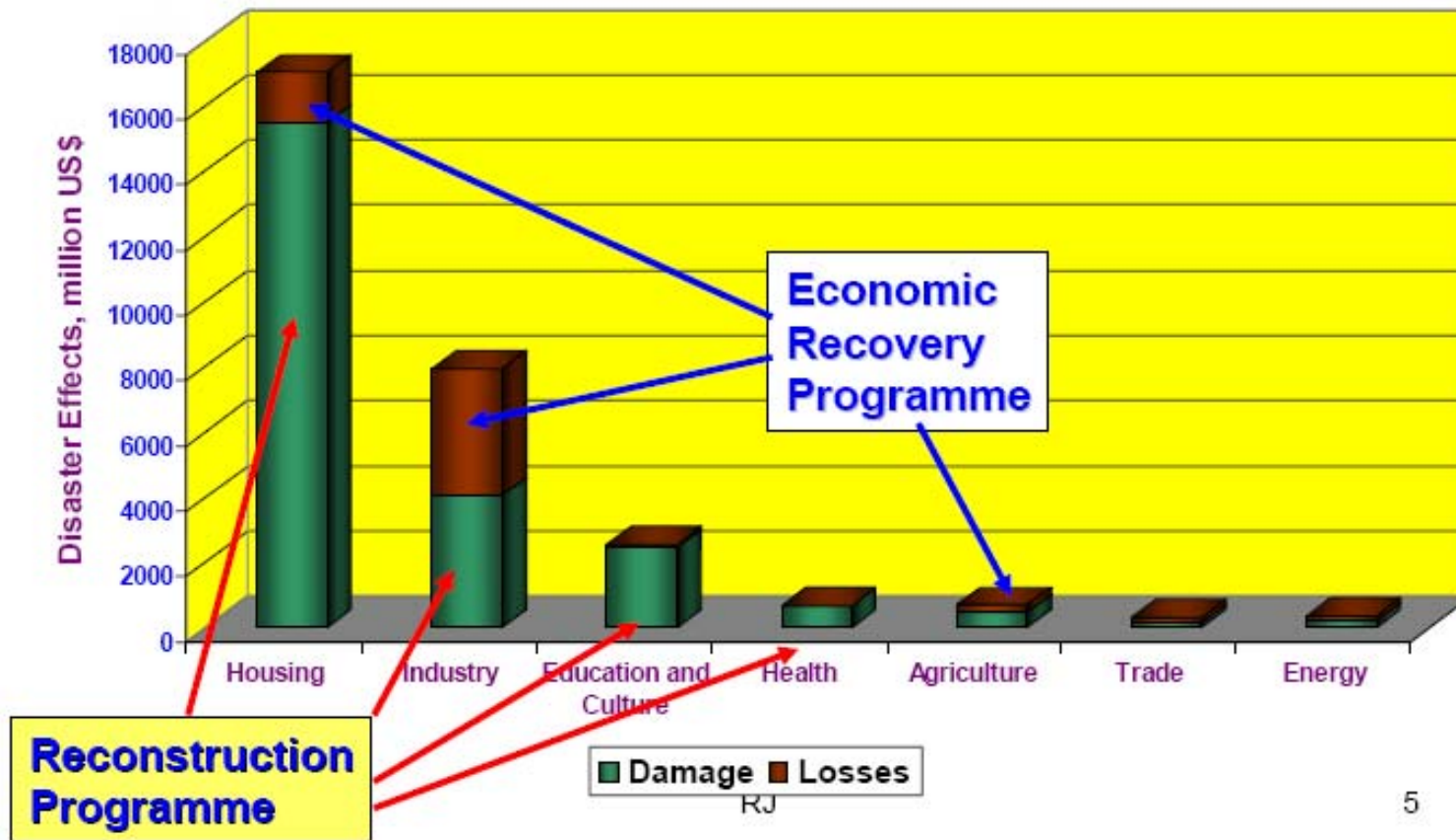
PDNA

- DaLA
- HRNA

# MECHANISM OF PDNA



# IMPLEMENTATION OF ANALYZE SECTOR



# STEPS OF RECOVERY

## *Early recovery*

- ❑ Fullfill/ Continuing the emergency measures.
- ❑ Support the spontant recovery.
- ❑ Longterm recovery fondation.

## *Rehabilitation*

- Refuncional of basic needs.
- Assisstance pattern for spontan recovery.
- Economis activity recovery.
- Provide and support to bring the social and psychological.

## *Reconstruction*

- Re-development of:
  - services of public facilities
  - infrastructure.
  - collapse building rebuild.
- Economics Revitalization.
- Social life and culture recovery
- Disaster Risk Reduction.

# POST DISASTER NEEDS

**Rehabilitation Program:** Economic recovery need for :

- a) Personal and Family Income
- b) Main Services
- c) Various products that are affected by disaster

# LOSSESS ASSESSMENT TO THE ECONOMICS RECOVERY

**Lossess  
Value**

Impacts:

1. Macro Economic Performance
2. Personal and Family Income
3. Bussiness World Performance

Economics Recovery Program

1. Absorb the temporary labour
2. Re-aktivities special sector Program
3. Small and Medium Scales Industries Short Term Loan

# RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM OF YOGYAKARTA EARTHQUAKE (2006)



# RECONSTRUCTION NEEDS

## Lossess Values

## Reconstruction

1. Budget Needs
2. Reconstruction Priority
  - Clustering sector
  - Geographical / Region

## Reconstruction Needs

1. Damages Value +
2. Added Value of Technology +
3. Relocation Budget +
4. Mitigation Budget + Inflation +
5. DRR Budget
6. Implementing Times

## Funding Formula

1. Government Fund
2. Private Sector Fund
3. Insurance re-imbursment
4. International Aid
5. International Loan



# terima kasih



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