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# A VIEW OF STRATEGY OF INDONESIA ON DISASTER MITIGATION



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# introduction

Indonesia is  
archipelagic country



natural resources

diversity of local socio cultural  
tradition and language

density and unbalancing  
distribution for population

**natural phenomena and  
geographic / geological  
character**

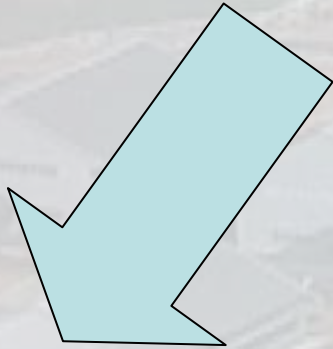
# Increasing of hazard level

## Caused by

- community unable to learn to experience of previous disaster and do not comprehend hazard characteristic
- unable / disability in facing of an existing hazard threat
- Less ready to keep the availability of catastrophic information and how avoiding and overcoming
- Lack of technology in anticipating forewarning
- Attitude or behavior resulting degradation of quality of natural resources



**Disaster**



**STOP  
or  
ERASE**



**MAKING FRIENDLY**

*community have to be stronger  
than disaster,*

*community may not bother it*

*community have to have  
tolerance*

**HUMAN / COMMUNITY**

# CHANGE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PARADIGM IN INDONESIA

## View of Indonesia community :

disaster is an anathema for the all sin and its negligence

## Paradigm of relief emergency aid (conventional view)

- an event which cannot be avoided and victim have to get help, that is disaster majoring aid (relief) and have the character of emergency.
- execution is by fulfilling requirement of emergency, like : food, relocation of emergency, crisis superior and health

## Paradigm of mitigation

identifying disaster gristle area, recognizing patterns able to generate disaster, and do activity of mitigation structurally and non-structural

## Paradigm of disaster management

- integration of knowledge and technical view which is paying attention social factors, economics, and politics in the plan reduction of disaster
- to improve ability of society in managing and depressing risk the happening of disaster

# TYPE AND HAZARD CHARACTERISTIC OF DISASTER

## Five classification from UNISDR:

- Aspect of geology : earthquake, tsunami, volcano eruption, and landslide
- Aspect of Hydro-meteorology : floods, dryness, wind, cyclone, tide waving tide
- Aspect of biological : disease epidemic, pest and disease of crop
- Aspect of technological: accident of transportation, accident of industry, failure of technology
- Aspect of environmental: forest fire, damage of environment, impure of waste

## Three earthquake belt in Indonesia:

- The Alpine Java or Tethys mountain system
  - Circum Pacific System
- The Circum Australia Belt

# why or what happened ?

Aceh & Nias Eq, December 26, 2004



# why or what happened ?

Jogjakarta Eq, May 27, 2006





# why or what happened ?

PANGANDARAN Eq, July 17, 2006



# Man made disaster



# Determination of risk

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazards} \times \text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Ability}}$$

**O R**

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazards} \times \text{Vulnerability} \times \text{Disability}$$

# Type of disaster

Floods, Land Slide, Dryness, Forest fire and farm, Storm wind, **Earthquake**, Tsunami, Volcano eruption, Failure of technology, Epidemic Disease



## CAUSE OF DAMAGED

- process of tectonic effect by movement of ground plate
- fault on the surface of earth
- movement of geo-morphology locally
- volcano Activity
- nuclear explosion



## MITIGATION STRATEGY

- building with earthquake resistance structure
- strengthening to existing important building
- placement of human settlement to lessen level density of dwelling in disaster gristle area
- Society know what conducted by moment happened earthquake
- Society participation in the effort and saving of awareness
- Map of regional of earthquake zone

# RESISTANT of the disaster

powerful and useful



- **People have a power by doing himself**
- **Good interaction between Government with community / other party**

No meaning

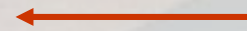


- **People do not apply standard [ that], norm, regulation, or code related to its own awareness**
- **available technology, but there is no desire and ability to apply / to going into effect**

# INDONESIAN STRATEGY IN COUNTER MEASURING OF DISASTER

expressed by regulation of President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 83 of 2005 about National co-ordinating Board for Natural Disaster Mitigation (BAKORNAS PB)

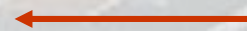
**BAKORNAS PB**



**Central level**

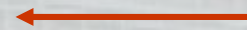
an non structural body which is positioning under and responsible to president

**SATKORLAK PB**



**level of province**

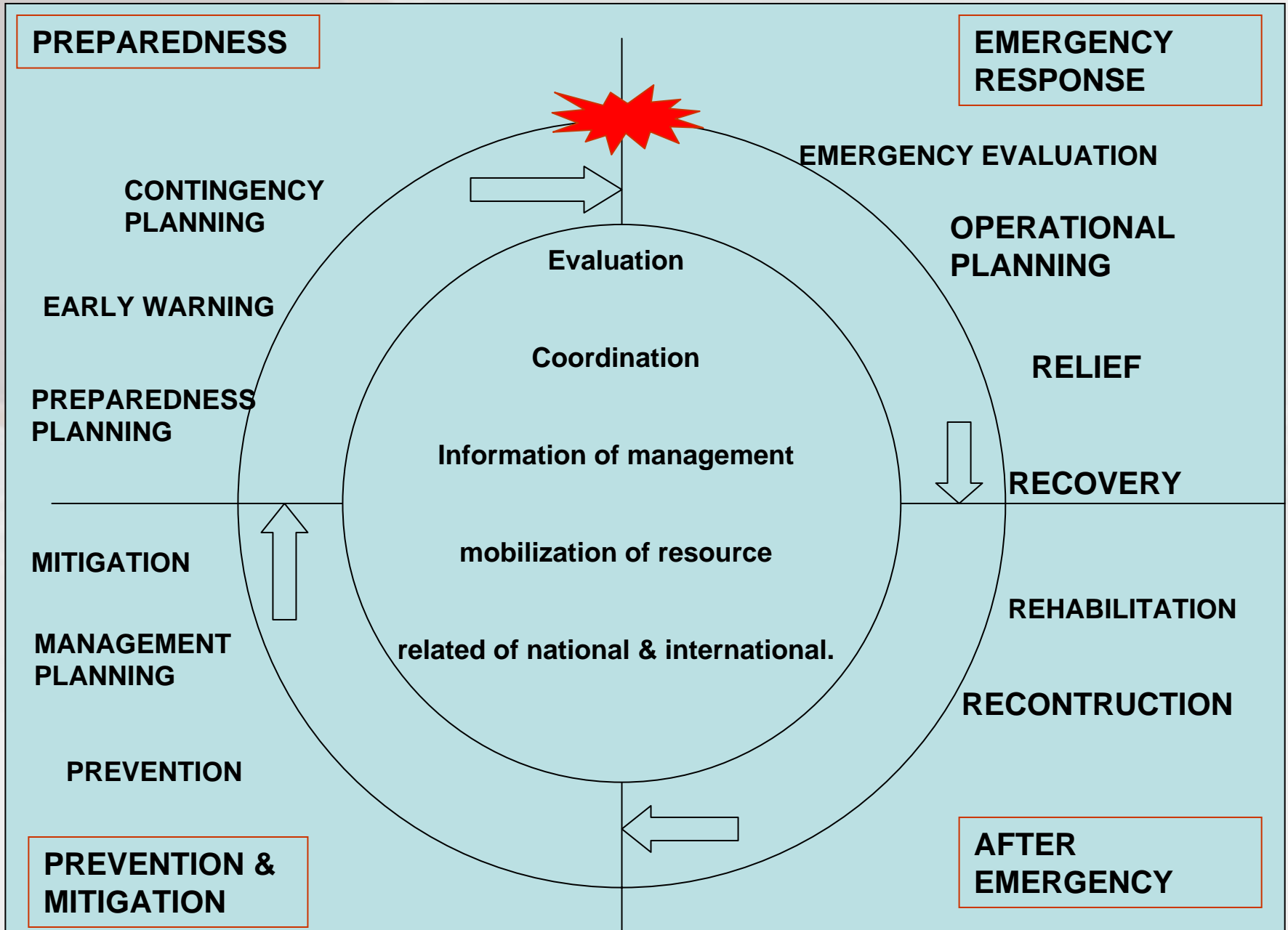
**SATLAK PB**



**Level of regency / municipally / town**

a cycle of management of mitigation covering : mitigation/prevention activity, preparedness, emergency response, and rehabilitation/reconstruction

# CYCLE OF DISASTER



# CONCLUSION

- ❑ Disaster could never be eliminated
- ❑ The Indonesia disaster mitigation will be more be effective if society involve in it as an subject.
  - ❑ Making more friendly with the disaster
- ❑ Together face disaster by applying regulation real correctly and of awareness alone
- ❑ Research & development must be done continually and society apply it manifestly