Natural Hazards
and Earth System
Sciences

Open Access

EGU

Supplement of

Taking stock of decentralized disaster risk reduction in Indonesia

Anthony Grady et al.

Correspondence to: Anthony Grady (anthonygrady4@gmail.com)

Supplementary material A: Legal and policy context for DRR

The Disaster Management Law of 2007 is the foundation of the current DRR policy framework in Indonesia. It was the result of a movement to improve DRM in Indonesia with external assistance from UNDP, UN OCHA and others (UNDP, 2009a). The Indonesian Society for Disaster Management (MPBI) led the lobbying and advocacy to pass the bill. The law directs a paradigm shift from emergency response to DRR, recognising people's basic right to protection and placing the government responsible in this regard (BNPB. National Disaster Management Plan 2010-2014). Several ancillary pieces of legislation were subsequently passed, providing for areas such as the involvement of the international community in disaster response.

The National Plan for Disaster Management (NP DM) 2010-2014 is the current strategic plan for DRR, serving as a guidance document for DRR in the areas of policy, priority setting and mainstreaming (COE-DMHA, 2011). Line ministries and agencies are required to adhere to the National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-2014 in developing their Strategic Plans and through annual implementation of their Ministry's/Agency's Work Plan. National Action Plan for DRR (NAP-DRR) 2010-2012 is the operational plan for DRR and details the action plans and programmes of all stakeholders, including government, NGOs, the international community and the private sector, in DRR at the national level.

The environment and disaster management together make up one of the eleven national priorities of the National Medium-Term Plan (RPJMN) 2010-2014. This plan sets the foundation of the Strategic Plans (RENSTRA) by line ministries and government agencies.