

***Intervention by Indonesian Head of Delegation  
H.E. Willem Rampangilei  
Head of National Agency for Disaster Management  
at High Level Leaders' Roundtable  
"Natural Disasters & Climate Change: Managing Risks and Crisis Differently"  
24 May 2016 at 09.00 - 11.00  
Istanbul Congress Center***

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Mr. Moderator,  
Distinguished Speakers,

As one of the most prone to natural disaster countries, Indonesia attaches high commitment to building a nation resilient to natural disaster in the long run as envisaged by our Long-term National Development Plan 2005-2025.

To achieve this, Indonesia commits to ensuring that disaster preparedness be mainstreamed and becomes an integral part of our national priorities and development agenda.

Let me therefore underline Indonesia's key commitment toward disaster risk reduction and management.

**First**, Indonesia commits to support core commitments proposed, as appropriate and in accordance with our national circumstances, priorities and plans.

**Second**, Indonesia is committed to continuing the mainstreaming of and building of a more comprehensive and systematic approach to disaster risk reduction and management in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

**Third**, Indonesia commits to promoting the convergence of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption in all government agencies and all sectors, including strengthening DRR-related and emergency response related initiatives, environmental conservation and management as well as vulnerability reduction

programming. In addition, Indonesia is also committed to allocation adequate budget for non-structural mitigations such as policy guidance on DRR-sensitive spatial planning, building code enforcement, DRR education, and community-based DRR.

**Fourth**, cognizant to the fact that in the past decade Indonesia's more urbanized provinces have become more vulnerable to natural disasters, Indonesia attached high importance to building its cities and urban centers resilient to disaster.

At present, a number of line ministries in Indonesia have started programs addressing resilience in urban areas. The Ministry of Public Works has in the past several years developed Sustainable Cities Program. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has also piloted Climate Resilient Cities Program, while the Ministry of National Planning has its Resilient Cities Program. In its effort to build indicators of resilient governments, the National DM Agency has implemented the Local Government Self-Assessment Tools for disaster resilience since 2011.

**Fifth**, Indonesia reaffirms its commitment to building capacity of Local Governments as set out in the Sendai Framework for DRR. Thirty five districts and cities have been engaged in assessing resilience by using Local Government Self-Assessment Tools/LG-SAT, which is derived from HFA1. The SFDRR had led to Thirty-five cities and districts in one of the world's most disaster-exposed countries, Indonesia, have come together to declare their commitment to reduce disaster risk.

**Sixth**, Indonesia reaffirms its commitment to building Disaster Resilient Villages, including, by implementing several core indicators of HFA1 adopted in Guideline for Disaster Resilient Villages. In addition, the Government attaches high commitment to engaging the private sector in implementing programs to increase resilience at the village level. Currently more than 1000 villages have been involved in effort to build disaster resilient villages, facilitated by various stakeholders.

**Seventh**, Indonesia is committed to promoting the national health system that supports the development of disaster risk management. In so doing, the Government commits to involving health care community to invest in preparedness

and risk management, including training and education for doctors, nurses and other health professionals.

**Eighth**, Indonesia reaffirms its commitment to ensuring that disaster risk management becomes a shared responsibility of central and local governments and DRR stakeholders.

**Ninth**, Indonesia reiterates its commitment to further mainstreaming disaster management in development planning through The National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019. The Government is further committed to achieving a nation resilient to disaster by (1) Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development framework at the national and local levels, (2) Reducing vulnerability to disaster, and (3) Enhancement of the capacity of the national government, local governments and all communities in disaster management.

**Tenth**, through the National Disaster Management Plan for 2015-2019, Indonesia attaches its growing commitment to financing disaster risk reduction mainstreaming efforts.

I thank you.

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