

CHAPTER IV

THE IMPLEMENTING OF DISASTER DIPLOMACY IN ACHIEVING SOFT POWER IN INDONESIA

Indonesia, as a nation formed by islands and has many active volcanoes that could erupt at any moment is a country with a very high risk of disaster. For the record in 2011 alone, there has been 1598 disasters that occurred in Indonesia like hydro-meteorological disasters such as floods, flash floods, droughts, landslides, cyclones and tidal waves are the dominant type of disaster in Indonesia. Data on disasters in 2002-2011 showed that about 89 percent of total disasters in Indonesia is dominated by hydro-meteorological disasters and the rest are earthquake and volcanic eruption disaster.³⁸

Fragility of Indonesia to the potential of disasters should not be viewed only in terms of negative or destructive, but it should be a medium to enhance the capacity of Indonesia to face disaster, in order to minimize the effects of disasters. Increased capacity of Indonesia in facing natural disasters is very important because Indonesia has the potential to become a country that can be viewed as an example for other countries in terms of natural disasters. The role of government, especially the diplomats should be able to take the positive value of the

³⁸ Firdaus, Fahmi, "BNPB: 1.598 Bencana Alam Terjadi Ditahun 2011 (accessed July, 01, 2012) available from: <http://news.okezone.com/read/2011/12/30/337/549497/bnpb-1-598-bencana-alam-terjadi-ditahun2011>, 30 desember 2011,

occurrence of natural disasters as disaster diplomacy in an attempt to gain soft power in the process of natural disasters in Indonesia.

A. Natural Disaster Risk Management in Indonesia

Management system of natural disaster risk reduction applied by Indonesia is inspired by the Yokohama strategy set in 1994.³⁹ This document is the international guideline for risk reduction and disaster impacts. Yokohama strategy focuses on the efforts to engage in systematic efforts to implement disaster risk reduction into sustainable development. In addition, it also focuses on the implementation of efforts to improve the resilience of communities through the increased ability to manage and reduce disaster risk. This work is done with a more proactive approach in providing information, motivation and community involvement in all aspects of disaster risk reduction. These efforts must be supported by specific appropriations in the budget development to realize the goal of disaster risk reduction. Budget mechanisms at national, regional and international cooperation in the context.

Meanwhile, in 2005, Indonesia also formally adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), at the World Conference On Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan in 2005.⁴⁰ It produces some of the basic substance in reducing losses from disasters, both the loss of the soul, social, economic and environmental. The outcome will require a commitment from governments, regional organizations and

³⁹ "Rencana Aksi Nasional Pengurangan Resiko Bencana 2006-2009" (accessed July, 09,2012) available from: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/3216926/RENCANA-AKSI-NASIONAL-PB-2006-2009>,

⁴⁰ INDONESIA'S COUNTRY REPORT ON DISASTER RESPONSE MANAGEMENT" (accessed July, 09,2012) available from: http://www.alpasecretariat.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Indonesia_Disaster-Response-Management.pdf,

international, public, private, academia and other relevant stakeholders. Strategies used to implement the basic substance include:

1. Developing and strengthening the institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, especially in communities so that people can improve the resilience to hazards.
2. Incorporating disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programs for sustainable development in an integrated and effective, with particular emphasis on prevention, mitigation, preparation of passage and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters.⁴¹

Indonesia is committed in the management of natural disaster risk reduction, and then Indonesia is implementing a program called the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR RAN). This program is applied for three years, in the years of 2006-2009 and in 2009-2012.

Indonesian government moves to incorporate disaster risk reduction into policy programs. In 2007, Indonesian Legislative Council passed a bill handling natural disasters. With the passing of the legislation, it will provide the legal umbrella for the handling of natural disasters in Indonesia. This is expected to accelerate the response to natural disasters that will happen.

Indonesia's seriousness in enhancing its capacity to deal with potential natural disasters was continued in 2008 with the establishment of National

⁴¹ "Rencana Aksi Nasional Pengurangan Resiko Bencana 2006-2009" (accessed July, 09, 2012) available from: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/3216926/RENCANA-AKSI-NASIONAL-PB-2006-2009>,

Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) through a presidential decree number 8 of 2008.⁴²

BNPB is independent and is based on the ministerial-level. BNPB has the authority to coordinate and to apply the program of natural disasters in Indonesia.

BNPB formation is to strengthen the management disaster system which previously existed, such as, BASARNAS (National SAR Agency), the Indonesian Red Cross, and the Indonesian National Army, which are also comprised by various volunteers from a variety of community institutions. BNPB functions as coordinator of all existing aid agencies, so as not to overlap each other in carrying out humanitarian tasks.

BNPB existence as a coordinator of each agency in disaster management has provided significant progress in promoting disaster management project. Meanwhile, the local level also has a representative of BNPB which is called BPBD. BPBD has the same function with BNPB national agency which is coordinating with all the natural disasters agency for disaster management program.

As part of the Indonesian government's efforts to build an integrated system of disaster management nationwide, the government established a program called, "National Plan of Natural Disaster Management" in the period 2010-2014.

⁴²"Badan Nasional *Penanggulangan Bencana*" (accessed July, 09,2012) available from: www.bnpb.go.id.

⁴³ The plan contains programs of natural disaster reduction and all activities related to natural disaster reduction, which will be integrated into the program of national development plans and local scale.

B. The application of Natural Disaster Diplomacy in Yogyakarta

Indonesia declared disaster diplomacy is succeed applied in the two major disasters that occurred, the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), both regions are categorized as areas prone to earthquakes and the eruption of Mount Merapi.

However, from the disaster that occurred there is a significant difference in the application of disaster diplomacy strategy, which ultimately led to the differences in the effectiveness and the results achieved by Indonesia.

Natural disasters that occurred in Yogyakarta, ranging from the earthquake on May 27th, 2006 and the eruption of Mount Merapi which occurred in October 2010, made Yogyakarta to be the center of attention of Indonesia and even the world.

Disaster management that is owned by Yogyakarta area has special characteristics that reflect the character of Yogyakarta people who love to work together. Disaster management step was easier with the movement of all walks of life in Yogyakarta to participate in the stage of disaster management which includes, the emergency response to the post-disaster reconstruction.

⁴³ Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (accessed July, 09, 2012) available from: www.bnpb.go.id.

Special characters are also shown by the Yogyakarta disaster diplomacy in a step that is done, where the role of disaster diplomacy is not only done by the central government but also many of the local government of Yogyakarta, which was granted freedom by the central government to collaborate with foreign stakeholders, to accelerate the development and to improve welfare in Yogyakarta after a natural disaster.

Diplomacy Disaster in Yogyakarta is more used, as a tool to create an international cooperation with foreign stakeholders. Plan for disaster diplomacy used by local governments of Yogyakarta tend to mimic disaster diplomacy used by the Chinese Government. A study conducted by Weizhun, China's economic growth increased significantly in the past ten years and this is no doubt that this is one of the efforts of the Government Capitalization China to manage natural disasters as a tool to create international cooperation with countries that doubted the Chinese intervention policy.⁴⁴

The same effort what Indonesian government wanted to do, is that Indonesia to capitalize disaster management as a medium for international cooperation, especially in Yogyakarta disaster. Yogyakarta disasters in many cases get generate help from the international world that eventually manifested itself in an ongoing international collaboration.

⁴⁴ Available from: Surwandono dan Herringtyas, Ratih, International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICOSI) dalam artikel "*Innovation of Local Government As a Mean Actor in Disaster Diplomacy Study in Yogyakarta special Province*". pp.272 (accessed July, 2012)

Yogyakarta Regional Government, at the provincial and city governments resolve the international cooperation in social, economic, educational, cultural, with many countries such as Japan, China, India, South Korea, and Singapore. Such cooperation is cooperation between the Government and the Government (G to G), in the form of a 'sister city' which is also the concept of "sister province", also in the form of Government to Society (Government of the People / G to S) in the form of cultural and educational exchanges and the Finally, Government to Manufacture (Government of the plant (G t M) in the form of investment to boost the economy in Yogyakarta. Institutional reasons in Yogyakarta disaster diplomacy is positively related to the HDI (Human Development Index), which rises in the communities in Yogyakarta from 6, 7 in 2005 to 7.2 in 2010.⁴⁵

Local Government and Central Government in case of natural disaster in Yogyakarta seeks to develop institutional reasons of diplomacy, a diplomacy disaster management is characterized by a more programmed and systematic, so that the assistance comes from the practice of diplomacy disaster does not result in social problems, economic and security . Institutional reasons for the practice of disaster diplomacy are positively connected with the people of Yogyakarta who can quickly recover than in Aceh. Management of institutional reasons for the disaster diplomacy to humanitarian agencies can play the role much longer and the maximum for their humanitarian mission. For example, an agent JRF (Javanese Reconstruction Funds) still runs the program in Yogyakarta until 5

⁴⁵ Ibid.,

years after the disaster. Also NGOs, IOM, Catholic Relief, Islamic Relief, sent their representatives in Yogyakarta longer and more productive.⁴⁶

C. International Cooperation Established Post Disaster

International cooperation on disaster management Indonesia has a lot to get help from the international community, e.g. tsunami Aceh (2004), Yogyakarta-Central Java earthquake (2006), earthquake. Besides, Indonesia also provides assistance when in neighboring countries overwritten disasters, like the Filipinos, Myanmar, China, Pakistan, Haiti, Australia, Japan, and others.

Indonesia implements the strategy of disaster diplomacy as a mechanism that has been expressed in the hypothesis in the first chapter of this thesis is that Indonesia seeks international cooperation as much as possible through government to government as well as government and NGOs. Therefore, in the following, the author presents some international cooperations that were created after natural disaster that occurred in Aceh and Yogyakarta.

a. AIFDR (Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction)

AIFDR, formed on July 15, 2010, is collaboration between the Government of Australia and Indonesia. AIFDR functions to strengthen Indonesia's ability to reduce the impact of disasters and is in the forefront of

⁴⁶ Available from: Surwandono dan Herningtyas, Ratih, International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICOSI) dalam artikel "*Innovation of Local Government As a Mean Actor in Disaster Diplomacy Study in Yogyakarta special Province*". pp.272 (accessed July, 2012)

international efforts to encourage greater investment in disaster risk reduction. AIFDR managed by the Australian Agency for International Development (AUSAID) and the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB).⁴⁷

Through collaboration with the Government of Indonesia and the Indonesia earthquake experts, a map of the area that are prone to earthquake has been completed. This map identifies vulnerable points increased in the earthquake in Indonesia that were previously considered safe.

AIFDR realizes the action by providing grants to various community organizations and civil society that are working to reduce disaster risk in Indonesia. AIFDR give grants to academic institutions and research that address the gap in knowledge for disaster risk reduction and disaster management. AIFDR disaster risk reduction trains for journalists because they have an important role in informing the public on how to prepare for disasters.

b. Disaster cooperation between Indonesia and Japan.

Indonesia and Japan, both countries have a history of major disasters that have struck the country's geographical area which are in a position prone to natural disasters. Both are located on the Pacific Ring of Fire, namely strand volcanoes surrounding the Pacific basin. This means that both countries are highly vulnerable to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis and other natural disasters.

Since 2005, Indonesia and Japan have agreed to establish a Joint Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction, which was signed by President Susilo

⁴⁷ "Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction (accessed July, 20,2012) available from: http://www.aifdr.org/?page_id=16

Bambang Yudhoyono and Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi in 2005 in Tokyo. The first meeting of the Joint Committee chaired by Coordinating Minister for Welfare and Disaster Management Minister of Japan Mr. Tetsuo Kutsukake.

The meeting discussed the proposed scope of cooperation include:

- (1) Tsunami Early Warning System,
- (2) Building Code for earthquake,
- (3) Disaster Management.

Since the date, May 27th, 2006 related to the earthquake in Yogyakarta, the Government of Japan has realized the following assistance:⁴⁸

- i. Emergency assistance in the form of goods, namely tents, water purification equipment, etc.. submitted to date. May 31 (the total amount of approximately U.S. \$ 180,000: one hundred eighty thousand U.S. \$)
- ii. Delivery of medical teams from JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) and from the Japanese Self Defense Forces. The teams have been treating about 4000 patients.
- iii. Realization of grant aid
 - U.S. \$ 1 million to IFRC (Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
 - U.S. \$ 4 million to the Government of Indonesia for the procurement of goods needed supplies such as tents for schools (3,700 units), tents for families (2,400 units), etc..

⁴⁸ "Bantuan Jepang untuk Gempa Bumi di Yogyakarta dan Jawa Tengah Melalui Bantuan Hibah Grass-Root/Human Security Project (accessed July, 20, 2012) available from: http://www.id.emb-japan.go.jp/news06_38.html, 25 Agustus 2006,

- 890 million yen to the Government of Indonesia to rebuild schools and health centers in Bantul.

iv. Support for the socialization of the technique of making buildings earthquake-resistant.

- JICA has been implementing a number of community empowerment projects, such as technical support for the socialization effort of making earthquake-resistant buildings, the revitalization of small enterprises and medium enterprises.

c. Disaster Management Cooperation between Indonesia and Italy

In a bilateral meeting in Sant'Agata on the 23rd April 2011 between the Secretary of Marty M. Natalegawa and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Terzi signed a Memorandum of Understanding in the field of natural disaster. Through this cooperation, Indonesia and Italy will share information and exchange experience in improving the capacity and preparedness to cope with natural disasters. "Indonesia and Italy have felt the impact of natural disasters, which caused the two countries have experience of coping with natural disasters nationwide."⁴⁹

MoU signed to reflect the form of cooperation between two countries that have the capacity to cope with natural disasters. Experience of national disaster

⁴⁹ "INDONESIA – ITALIA Pererat HUBUNGAN Bilateral Melalui NOTA KESEPAHAMAN Penanggulangan BENCANA (accessed July, 20, 2012) available from: <http://kompas.com/2012/04/25/indonesia-italia-pererat-hubungan-bilateral-melalui-nota-kesepeahaman-penanggulangan-bencana/>, 25 april 2011, diakses pada 20 juli 2012

made the two countries as a reference for disaster management to other countries in the region. As we all know that Indonesia has been a disaster management center in the Southeast Asia region and beyond, with the establishment of AHA Centre in Jakarta.

d. IOM (International Organization for Migration)

International Organization for Migration or commonly known as an international organization for migration is not an organization that acts specifically in handling disasters. However, the IOM also assists internally displaced persons (IDPs) following natural disasters, such as that struck Aceh, Nias and Yogyakarta, and in post-conflict situations. IOM Indonesia has developed a comprehensive approach, providing transportation and logistical support, building thousands of homes and schools, revitalizing public health services, training health workers, provide services and livelihood assistance for the reintegration of thousands of former political prisoners and combatants, and hundreds of people who affected by the conflict. In Aceh, IOM approach proved successful in helping rebuild the community and is a major success of the IOM in Indonesia.

In the past two days since the devastating earthquake that hit Yogyakarta and Central Java on May 27, 2006, IOM has built a significant relief capacity. IOM uses a long presence in Indonesia as well as expertise in emergency aid to provide assistance to some 1.5 million citizens who are victims of natural disasters.

In the weeks after the earthquake, IOM emergency relief activities including logistical support, medical and shelter. The launching of the program in the early stages of the recovery effort also includes the launch of a variety of medium-to long-term initiatives, such as housing for disabled victims of the earthquake as well as sustainable livelihood interventions in the form of capital replacement, providing supplies, minor construction work and capacity building.

As part of the next phase of its contribution to the recovery and rehabilitation, IOM has been involved in the implementation of a number of activities, including public assistance program called Mobile Community Assistance Program (MCAP) and the Project Preparation Tile and Bricks, which are both supported by the Program of Assistance to Yogyakarta and Java middle (YCAP).

IOM Indonesia also anticipated in funding for a project that aims to help the re-establishment of small enterprises 3000 Yogyakarta and Central Java. IOM will continue to support the efforts of the Government of Indonesia in order to ensure full restoration of livelihood activities have been hampered by the earthquake.

e. Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF)

Java Reconstruction Fund is a multidonor organization formed by the European Commission, the Netherlands, Britain, Canada, Finland and Denmark. The organization is controlled by a steering committee chaired by the Indonesian government and supervised by the European Commission and World Bank.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ "JFR" (accessed July, 21, 2012) available from: <http://www.javareconstructionfund.org/>,

One of the most extraordinary assistance provided to families in Yogyakarta, Central Java and West Java through six donors JRF with a value of more than \$ 80 million. The value of \$ 60 million of them for the implementation of Project-Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Society, better known as JRF-REKOMPAK 15.153 hopes to rehabilitate homes in the District of Klaten in Central Java provinces and districts of Bantul in Yogyakarta Special Province. As an added benefit, the project is helping to rebuild infrastructure as residential earthquake disaster mitigation efforts in at least 100 villages and districts in Central Java, West Java, and Yogyakarta.

As a result of consolidated efforts, and six months later, 97.31% of victims of natural disasters in Central Java and Yogyakarta provinces have been able to stay in their new homes that are earthquake resistant. By relying on the institutions of society, settlement planning and community-based infrastructure can be a model for developing an environmental management program planning and housing independently.

D. Impact of Implementation of Disaster Diplomacy in Yogyakarta

Disaster Diplomacy in Yogyakarta is more apply, which by natural disaster they create international cooperation with stakeholder abroad. The scheme of natural disaster diplomacy that use by the local government of Yogyakarta tend to copy the disaster diplomacy used by China's Government. As a study done by Weizhun, China's economic growth have significant progress within 10 years and it can not be denied that this is one of the effort from China's

Government capitalization to manage natural disaster as tools to create international cooperation with Countries that doubt China's interventif policy.⁵¹

Based on such consideration, the following author presents some positive effects that are obtained by Indonesia related to Indonesia's success in implementing disaster risk reduction management and implementation of disaster diplomacy in Yogyakarta cases of natural disasters.

D.1. Disaster Management Implementation in Yogyakarta as the International Standard for Disaster Management

Indonesia's success in implementing the disaster diplomacy and good management of natural disasters made Indonesia get the praise from the international world. Some international aid agencies have officially given a positive statement about the rapid response of Indonesian government in dealing with the disaster in Yogyakarta. Even further natural disaster management system is implemented Indonesia in addressing the impact of natural disasters in Yogyakarta has been adopted by various countries.

D.2. Award by the United Nations.

Indonesia's ability to handle natural disasters, especially related to the earthquake in Aceh in 2004 and the earthquake in Yogyakarta in 2006 has been

⁵¹ Available from: Surwandono dan Herringtyas,Ratih,International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICOSI) dalam artikel "*Innovation of Local Government As a Mean Actor in Disaster Diplomacy Study in Yogyakarta special Province* ".pp.272(accessed July,2012)

recognized by the United Nations, where on 19 November 2011, the United Nations represented by Ban Ki Moon handed an award that is named 'the Global Champion for disaster Risk Reduction' to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, who is considered a success in dealing with natural disasters and mitigate its impact, especially when the tsunami disaster in Aceh in 2004 and the Yogyakarta earthquake in 2006.

Ban Ki-moon gave reasons why the United Nations gave the award to Indonesia were "Although the new president of at the time, the President directly working on the operation of large-scale emergency response, which effectively recognized and used as the standard by natural disaster the world to reduce the impact of disasters nature".⁵²

Other UN agencies also gave credit for the success of Indonesia in reducing the risk of natural disasters was UNDP that is engaged in the development stating that, Indonesia is one country in the world's most disaster-prone, but Indonesia has become a role model for disaster management in Indonesia has been successfully integrate approach to disaster reduction in state policy and the national agenda.⁵³

⁵²(accessed July,10,2012) available from: <http://looking-news.blogspot.com/2010/04/china-menjemput-bencana-kekeringan.html>,8April2010,0/04/china-menjemput-bencana-kekeringan.html,8"

⁵³"UNDP Puji Indonesia dalam Pengurangan Bencana". (accessed July,10,2012) available from: <http://www.infobanknews.com/2012/06/undp-puji-indonesia-dalam-pengurangan-bencana/>

D.3. Increased Field of Natural Disaster Relief Cooperation

International cooperation on disaster management is realized by the partnership, both bilateral partnerships and multilateral partnerships. The examples of bilateral partnership are the Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction / AIFDR (Australian Government Overseas Aid Program / AusAid), Japan (Japan International Cooperation Agency / JICA), New Zealand (New Zealand Aid Programme / NZ Aid), Germany (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit / GTZ), United States (United States Agency for International Development / USAID), Turkey, Italy, Russia and others. These are the examples of multilateral partnership.⁵⁴

Other examples of partnerships with NGOs (Non Government Organisation), among others are the IOM (International Organization for Migration) and also with the Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF).

Examples of multilateral partnership are ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management / ACDM, Asian Disaster Reduction Center / ADRC, ASEAN Regional Forum / ARF, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction / ISDR - Asia Partnership / IAP, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery / GFDRR, Disaster Preparedness ECHO / DIPECHO, the European Commission's humanitarian aid department / ECHO (European Union), the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, and others.

⁵⁴ (accessed July,10,2012) available from: "PERAN INDONESIA DALAM HUBUNGAN INTERNASIONAL DI BIDANG PENANGGULANGAN BENCANA",www.bnpb.go.id,21 september 2011,

E. The Future of Disaster Diplomacy in Indonesia

As a large country and prone to disaster, the Indonesian people continue to learn from historical experience in disaster management. Yogyakarta after the earthquake, tsunami, and volcanic eruption disaster of 2006-2011, the national consciousness will arise the importance of disaster management. The terrible disaster has changed the mindset of the people of Indonesia. Sense of unity, solidarity, humanity and resilience of the nation becomes more powerful. At that time, Indonesia has not had anything related to the comprehensive disaster management. Now the nation of Indonesia has had a national system of disaster management that are reliable, which includes legislation, planning, institutional, funding and capacity building support in the implementation of all disaster management in an integrated, coordinated and comprehensive.

Society the world has viewed that disaster management in Indonesia has made tremendous progress. Post-disaster Yogyakarta, from countries that do not have a disaster management system and device, once it has a fairly complete national system. In a period of about four years after the enactment of Law No. 24 of 2007, Indonesia is considered by many as the advanced countries in disaster management. Compare that with South Korea that takes time to build for more than 15 years to have a national system of disaster management.

Some of the world's recognition of Indonesia's achievements includes:⁵⁵

1. The awarding of the Global Champion for Disaster Risk Reduction of the United Nations to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in May

⁵⁵ (accessed July,10,2012) available from: "Publikasi BNPB".www.bnpb.go.id,

2011, in recognition of strong leadership and hope for Indonesia in disaster, especially for disaster risk reduction campaign.

2. Data and Disaster Information Indonesia (DIBI) is recognized as the best tools of disaster information systems in Asia Pacific and serve as a model for other countries.
3. Indonesia Tsunami Early Warning Center (Ina TEWS) is capable of building systems and buoys for tsunami warnings to the ability of the estimated 8 minutes after the earthquake.
4. Establishment of Indonesia as a host of Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR to 5) in October 2012 and will be followed by 65 countries.
5. Myanmar government for help Indonesia to make the Myanmar Disaster Relief Act. Nearly 70% of the contents of Law. 24 of 2007 adopted to Act in Burma.
6. Visit 11 countries in the Asia Pacific archipelago to Indonesia gave technical BNPB and request assistance in the development of disaster information systems.
7. Establishment of AHA Centre in Jakarta, and some forms of cooperation among countries through the gentlemen Agreement or MoU in the field of disaster management.
8. Offers of other countries to cooperate in disaster management with Indonesia.

Indonesia has a bright future in carrying out disaster diplomacy as a means to enhance the soft power of Indonesia. That is because, the number of potential natural disasters that increase the risk of natural disasters, making Indonesia had no other way than to increase the capacity and ability of Indonesia to establish a disaster management system that can reduce the risk of natural disasters. Development of natural disaster management system is integrated and resilient then Indonesia will be considered as a successful country in reducing the risk of natural disasters by the international community. It is important to improve the international position of Indonesia in the world.

Indonesia in ASEAN itself has been regarded as the pioneer in the business of natural disaster risk reduction, disaster management issues is also a warm and interesting issue related to Indonesia has been appointed as Chairman of the ASEAN countries who are committed to the handling of natural disasters. Indonesia is considered capable and has gained experience. Issues related to natural disaster, the ASCC Council has approved the importation Agreement of the Establishment of ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) by the foreign ministers of ASEAN which is scheduled to take place on the 19th ASEAN Summit in Bali.⁵⁶

AHA will become a center of study and mitigation and disaster relief coordination center in the countries in Southeast Asia. Indonesia is currently the chair of ASEAN will play many works to enhance its role in the international

⁵⁶ "Indonesia Pusan Koordinasi Bencana ASEAN".(accessed July,10,2012) available from: <http://www.menkokesra.go.id/content/indonesia-pusat-koordinasi-bencana-asean>, November 2010,

world. Mitigation center will be established in the office of the Assessment and Application of Technology Agency, Jakarta and will be inaugurated in June 2011.