# FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) RESULTS Mataram City – Introductory Workshop 15 Nov 2014

## Hazard (types of disaster)

- Flood in all districts/cities every year (in the rainy season)
- Landslide in all districts except Kota Mataram (in the rainy season)
- Drought every year
- Earthquake all districts
- Hunger all districts
- Tsunami in the south coast of NTB, Lombok Tengah and Lombok Timur,
- Coastal erosion –Kota Mataram and Bima
- Volcano eruption Mt. Sangiang, Bima
- Typhoon all districts
- Fire all districts
- Conflict Dompu, Bima, Mataram
- Dengue epidemic all districts
- Technology failure

### Structural Vulnerability (building structure)

- Building materials/ design-build
- Spatial planning
- Building form
- Negligence
- Soil structure
- Change in building use
- Building structure
- Lack of planning
- Lack of human resources
- Lack of funding
- The reinforcement does not adhere to the current standard.
- The concrete does not mix properly.
- Building code for earthquake is not yet available
- Feasibility study on the location of the buildings (prone to earthquake or flood)
- Construction standardization
- Infrastructure (road, bridge, port, airport)
- Buildings that are not resilient to earthquake
- Constructions do not conform to building code

#### Socio-cultural and Socio-Economical Hazard

- Poverty
- Social conflict
- Unemployment
- Lifestyle
- Develop solidarity and tradition of communal work
- Control the population growth
- Social gaps
- Standard of living
- Education level
- Community's activity related to primary needs
- Lack of employment
- Social security
- Lack of capital
- Skill/creativity
- Local Wisdom
- The tradition of communal work in urban areas is diminishing
- Drought
- Community Heterogeneity
- Social strata
- Economic level

### Planning (regulation, budget, training which supports DRR)

- Regional Regulation on DM (in process)
- Disaster management plan (in process)
- Regional Contingency Plan (flood, landslide, earthquake, volcano eruption)
- Governor Regulation on DRR (available), Law on DM, Government Regulation on DM,
- SOP on Emergency Response, Rehab Recon
- Limited Regional Budget (<1% of APBD)
- District/City Regulation on DM
- Bupati or Mayor Decree
- Budget Allocation in district level
- Calculation of disaster damage value
- Mapping on hazard prone area
- Sufficient data
- Local wisdom
- Determination on priority of DM
- The planning is not integrated
- Private sector has not been involved optimally

# Relationship between stakeholders and government, private sector, and NGO in effort of DRR (form of relation, quality of relation, available activities, etc.)

- Dissemination of information on DRR
- Simulation
- Disaster preparedness training
- Hazard mapping
- MOU with private sector
- Regional regulation/SOP
- Early Warning System
- Funding request from the community to the government
- Utilization of communication media and community organization in DRR
- Coordination
- Synergism in programs
- Control
- Governor regulation in DRR (community involvement)
- Bupati or mayor decree
- DRR mapping

# Networking in effort of DRR (form of relation, activities, positive/negative impacts)

- Communication between the government and community, however, it has not involved private sector
- Collaboration between the government and community is not routinely conducted
- Collaboration among BPBD, JICA, United Nations World Food Program, OXFAM, KONSEPSI (NGO)
- Involvement of Army and Police in disaster preparedness
- Strengthening of DRR Forum
- Collaboration interdistrict preparedness team
- Establishment of Alert Village (Health Agency), disaster resilient village (BPBD), disaster preparedness village (Social Agency), Self-sufficient Food Village (Agricultural Agency), Disaster Preparedness Schools (Mataram University)
- Communal Work
- Reforestation
- Communication forum (RRI, TVRI, ORARI)
- Print media
  - Conclusion:

The government has established communication with community but not with private sector. Collaboration between BPBD, NGO, JICA, Army/Police, university and related agencies in and inter districts must be improved.