

Implementation Of Disaster Risk Reduction Policy In Indonesia

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Policy, Risk Reduction, Disaster	This research analyzes the implementation of Presidential Regulation (PERPRES) Number 87 of 2020 as a significant step in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) in Indonesia. Although the PERPRES shows a strong commitment to these global goals, this research identifies several areas that require further attention to ensure the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction governance. The main focus of the research is on the PERPRES communication strategy, where there is potential to increase transparency, deepen information to the public, and strengthen public support through advocacy campaigns. In addition, this research highlights the evaluation of the success of PERPRES in formulating disaster management policies that are in line with the principles of the Paris Agreement, SDGs, and SFDRR. These findings underscore Indonesia's commitment to achieving adaptive and sustainable disaster management goals, in line with widely recognized global frameworks.
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INTRODUCTION

In 2020, Indonesia experienced a significant increase in the number of climate-related disasters, including forest fires, storms, landslides, floods, extreme temperatures, drought, fog, sea waves and glacial lake ruptures, for a total of 26 disasters. Even though in 2022, Indonesia succeeded in suppressing this phenomenon until there was a significant reduction to only 13 disasters (Statista, 2023), a deep understanding of the geographic and sectoral impacts of disasters remains a critical essence. It is important for Indonesia to understand the extent of these disaster losses so that it can design effective mitigation interventions in the future. A comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of previous mitigation efforts is also a main focus for Indonesia to be able to formulate and ensure a more adaptive and efficient response to the risk of prolonged disasters.

In facing this threat of disaster, disaster risk reduction (DRR) governance plays an important role in protecting the entire community, property and the nation's environment. Discussing DRR related to climate-related disasters, there are three commitments that have been recognized globally to prevent, handle and overcome disasters, namely the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), Sustainable Development Goals (Sustainable Development Goals). SDGs), and the Paris Agreement (PA).

In its commitment to participate in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which

were approved by UN member countries on 27 September 2015, the Indonesian Government launched Presidential Regulation (PERPRES) Number 59 of 2017 to ensure the successful implementation of the 17 SDGs goals in Indonesia. Apart from that, the Indonesian Government has also officially ratified the principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) through Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning Ratification of the Paris Agreement. To perfect Indonesia's commitment to integrating disaster risk reduction governance into its national policies, the Indonesian government launched Presidential Regulation (PERPRES) Number 87 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2044 Disaster Management Master Plan (RIPB). which specifically refers to the three main global frameworks regarding DRR, namely SFDRR, SDGs, and PA by covering various aspects of disaster risk reduction (DRR), including the protection of the natural and social environment in the context of disaster risk reduction.

Based on existing phenomena and seeing how crucial DRR is for Indonesia, this research will analyze the extent to which Indonesia aligns its policies with the preventive, proactive and inclusive approach of the Sendai Framework, which is harmonized with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, implements its policies and evaluates the communication strategies contained in PERPRES Number 87 of 2020.

Literature Review

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), which was adopted by UN member states in Japan in 2015, designs an agenda or road map for the 2015-2030 period with the main objectives: Substantial reduction of risk and loss of life due to disasters, livelihoods and health as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets at the person, business, community and country levels (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, 2015).

Based on SFDRR, disaster risk reduction (DRR) refers to efforts and policies aimed at reducing human vulnerability and exposure to natural disasters and increasing their capacity to overcome and respond to the impacts of disasters. The Sendai Framework emphasizes a preventive, proactive and inclusive approach involving all of society, the public and private sectors which aims to; (1) Understand and measure risk; (2) Capacity development and strengthening; (3) Development of disaster-resistant infrastructure; (4) Strengthening the early warning system; (5) Integration of DRR in sustainable development (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, 2015).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global framework designed by the UN to achieve inclusive, sustainable and balanced development throughout the world. Indonesia has shown serious commitment to the success of the 17 SDGs targets. The Indonesian government has implemented a number of policies and programs that holistically cover the main aspects of the SDGs. These efforts include increasing access to education, expanding health services, developing sustainable infrastructure, alleviating poverty, and preserving the environment. Apart from that, Indonesia is also actively building strategic partnerships with the private sector, civil society and international organizations to support the achievement of the SDGs.

The Paris Agreement is an international agreement that emerged in the United Framework Convention Nations on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which is designed to

address the impacts of climate change globally. The Paris Agreement aims to limit global temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius, with efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Paris Agreement itself is closely related to the Environmental Development Pillar in the SDGs. SDGs themselves are divided into four pillars (Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, 2019), namely; (1) Social Development Pillar (Goals 1 – 5); (2) Pillar of Economic Development (Goal 7–10 and Objective 17); (3) Legal and Governance Development Pillar (Goal 16); (4) Environmental Development Pillar (Goal 6 and Goals 11 – 15) and in particular, PA contributes to the achievement of several SDGs related to the environment, including Goal 13 (Tackling Climate Change), Goal 7 (Clean and Affordable Energy), Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and Goal 15 (Land Life) through an approach to addressing climate change (Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, 2019).

The correlation between the three is visible when apart from discussing risk, mitigation and overcoming, DRR emphasizes the importance of integrating DRR in sustainable development which creates a strategic foundation for DRR to be integrated harmoniously with the SDGs and PA which aims to achieve inclusive, sustainable and balanced development and also increase Indonesia's resilience. in facing climate-related disaster risks. Previously, BNPB (2022) published a review report on the implementation of the Sendai Framework in Indonesia, and declared that one of Indonesia's challenges in the field of disaster risk governance is to align laws and regulations with global standards in order to expand the focus of disaster risk management responses. So, it is crucial to know to what extent Indonesia aligns PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 with the principles and values of the three global commitments as important milestones in the architecture of Indonesia's environmental policy.

In order for an environmental policy to be effective and efficient, Robert Cox in his book entitled "Environmental Communication and The Public Sphere", states that there are seven scopes of communication that need to be fulfilled so that an environmental policy can be optimal. increasing public understanding of risks, changing public behavior through education and campaigns, analyzing alternative models of stakeholder collaboration for the resolution of environmental problems and increasing public participation in decision making regarding environmental issues themselves. In essence, all activities in disaster management require good communication and coordination. (Cox, 2021; Hidayat et al. 2022). So, apart from analyzing the implementation of PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 policy, it is also important to analyze the environmental policy communication strategy adopted by the Indonesian government in launching PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 to local communities.

METHOD

This research uses qualitative methods which are complemented by document study data collection techniques. The qualitative method was chosen by the author because the research focus focuses on reviewing Presidential Regulation (PERPRES) Number 87 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2044 Disaster Management Master Plan (RIPB), which leads to an analysis of the suitability of the content with the global disaster risk reduction

governance framework in the research. it focuses on SFDRR, SDGs, and PA.

The data used in this research was obtained by collecting data sources indirectly through library reviews and internet-based research, including journal articles, books, research institute reports, Indonesian government documents, official government and institutional websites, and writings. leading media. This research also uses several approaches in discussing secondary data, namely; 1) Conceptual Approach. This approach connecting a concept in disaster mitigation with the public policy cycle theory, and 2) a comparative approach, namely by comparing Indonesia's disaster management master plan contained in PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 with the principles and priority values promoted by the global agreement framework, namely SFDRR , SDGs, and PA. This research will evaluate the environmental policy communication strategy implemented for PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 and analyze the synergy and collaboration between the values and principles of SFDRR, SDGs, and PA and compare it with the policy strategy focus of the 2020-2044 RIPB implementation road map contained in PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 through a suitability comparison table to be able to more deeply understand the achievements of PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 in both.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PERPRES Communication Strategy Number 87 of 2020

In fact, there are 7 (seven) scopes of communication that need to be fulfilled so that an environmental policy can function as a symbolic medium used to design environmental issues and negotiate differences in responses to environmental challenges (Cox, 2021). However, this research highlights 4 (four) areas of communication that are close to Indonesia and summarizes them in a table to show the suitability between the coverage of communication and the core narrative of PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 as follows:

Table 1. Achievements of PERPRES communication strategy Number 87 of 2020 (Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2023)

Assessment of the 2015-2020 National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, 2020				
No.	Communications Coverage	Done (✓) / Not Implemented (x)	Proof	
1.	Komunikasi Risiko	✓	<p>Chapter I Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets for Disaster Management on Pages 7-12 contains an explanation of geographic location and other factors that make disaster risk reduction governance or Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is crucial for Indonesia to be able to design effective mitigation interventions and ensure a more adaptive and efficient disaster response to the risk of prolonged disasters.</p> <p>Although on Page 6 it says that: "For</p>	

2.	Public Education and Advocacy Campaign	x	everyone to know, this Presidential Regulation is ordered to be promulgated by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia." PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 is only published on the official Indonesian law and policy website. There were no mass media, either printed or electronic, that covered or reported on the publication of PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 directly after the Government promulgated it on 11 September 2020.
3.	Environmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution	✓	Chapter 1.2 Page 5: "Based on the challenges of changes in the strategic environment both domestically and at the global level, as well as the Government's policy commitment to medium and long-term national development priorities which have paid attention to the importance of disaster management aspects in national development, a Disaster Management Vision for 2019 has been formulated. 2020-2044 as follows:"
4.	Public Participation in Decision Making on Environmental Issues	x	Article 4 paragraph (2) Page 3: "The national disaster management plan as intended in paragraph (1), is prepared and determined by the Head of the agency that carries out government affairs in the field of disaster management by involving Ministries/agencies, the Indonesian National Army, and the National Police of the Republic Indonesia."

Through the comparison table above, it can be seen that Indonesia's environmental policy communication strategy in PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 has had a number of successes, but still shows the need for development in several crucial aspects. Research highlights public education strategies and advocacy campaigns that have not been fully implemented. Public education has a central role in changing people's behavior regarding environmental issues. Therefore, there is a need to increase efforts in conveying targeted and in-depth information to the public, as well as intensifying advocacy campaigns to strengthen public support for environmental policies. Apart from that, public participation in

Decision making regarding environmental issues has also not been carried out optimally. Increasing public participation requires a more inclusive and open communication

strategy, so that the public feels they have a significant role in shaping environmental policy. Therefore, there is an increasing need to develop mechanisms that enable more substantial public participation in environmental decision making.

Overall, the results of this research emphasize the need to develop environmental policy communication strategies in Indonesia, especially regarding PERPRES Number 87 of 2020. By increasing communication coverage, the government can be more effective in improving understanding, participation and support from the community and stakeholders, makes environmental policy a more effective instrument in realizing positive changes in environmental behavior and policy.

Evaluation of PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 in supporting PA, SDGs and SFDRR Through the comparison table that will be presented, the researcher tries to display a comparison between the core policy strategies Indonesia's environment as included in the Roadmap for Implementing the Master Plan for Disaster Management for 2020-2044 with the principles of the Paris Agreement, SDGs and SFDRR. To provide a comprehensive picture of the extent to which national policy implementation is aligned with and supports global efforts to achieve sustainable development goals and disaster risk reduction. Researchers dissected each policy and strategy to obtain the following analysis results:

Table 2 Policy 1: Strengthening effective and efficient disaster management laws and regulations.
(Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2023)

Strategy	PA	SDGs	SFDRR
Strengthen disaster management policy infrastructure for adaptive and quality responses.	Article 8; Points 2 and 13 Increase resilience to climate change and reduce the impact of disasters.	Target 11.b; Indicator 11.b.2 Increasing disaster risk reduction through inclusion policies and resource efficiency.	Target 5 and Target 6 Increasing the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction through international cooperation and national strategies.
Two (2) strategy points involve;	The three (3) point strategy involves;	The two (2) point strategy involves:	The two (2) point strategy involves:
1. Regular updates to match the latest developments in the field of disaster management as well make sure that these regulations able to adapt to dynamically changing situations.	1. Identification of disaster-prone areas and urban and residential planning to reduce the risk of human loss and infrastructure damage.	1. Appropriate and efficient resource allocation to build disaster-resistant infrastructure, adopt innovative technology, and increase community capacity in facing disaster risks.	1. Establishment and implementation of effective and inclusive strategies, which include risk identification, development of adaptive capacity, and coordination between diverse
2. Renewal and	2. Preparation of concrete and measurable action plans to reduce	2. Ensure coordination and consistency in disaster risk reduction	

refinement of existing norms and standards, as well as the development of procedures that are more efficient and responsive to various types of disasters, including the preparation of clear criteria and measurable.	greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation capacity impact of climate change 3.Regular and transparent reporting in achieving mitigation and adaptation targets, as well as implementing possible mechanisms	efforts at all levels of government, as well as strengthening local capacity in dealing with disaster risks specific to each region.	stakeholders. 2. Provision of adequate and sustainable support to support their national actions in implementing SFDRR until 2030. International cooperation can in the form of a transfer technology, financial assistance, and technical assistance in the field
	independent evaluation of each goal.		mitigation, adaptation and post-recovery disaster.

Table 3 Policy 2: Increase synergy between ministries/institutions and stakeholders in disaster management. (Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2023)

Strategy	PA	SDGs	SFDRR
Increasing synergy and integrated information systems in disaster management.	Article 7; Point 7.C; Point 8 and Article 13 Point 1 Strengthening global cooperation in adaptation and transparency actions.	Target 13.1, Target 16.7, Target 17.18; Indicator 17.18.1 Increasing responsiveness, resilience and data capacity for sustainable development.	Target 6 and Target 7 Increased international cooperation and access to early warning systems.
The two (2) point strategy involves:	The three (3) point strategy involves:		The two (2) point strategy involves:
1. Establishment of effective coordination mechanisms at the national, regional and local levels to facilitate rapid and efficient exchange of information, resource allocation and response	1. Systematic monitoring of the climate system, and development of early warning systems by promoting more	The four (4) point strategy involves: 1. Strengthen public participation mechanisms in the	1. Providing adequate and sustainable support to developing countries

actions when a disaster occurs.	effective climate services and encouraging informed and timely decision making.	process decision making, promoting cooperation between government, civil society, the private sector, and other societal groups, as well as ensuring fair representation of all groups in the decision-making process.	in designing, implementing and monitoring their national actions in reduce the risk of disaster.
2. Create and improve an integrated and sustainable early warning system, data collection and disaster information services by ensuring the integrity, accessibility and interoperability of disaster data from various sources.	2. Coordination and integration of various existing initiatives and resources at the international level, including specialized UN organizations and institutions to increase the effectiveness of responses to climate change.	2. Development of disaster-resistant infrastructure, training and education to increase community awareness and preparedness, as well as integration of adaptation principles in national development planning.	International cooperation is possible includes transfers technology, help finance, technical assistance, and exchange of knowledge and best practices between countries.
	3. Increasing transparency in the work framework by providing a clear, verified, accountable and fair reporting system.	3. Increase the availability of high quality, timely and data trustworthy ones	2. Building a more sophisticated and equitable early warning infrastructure in all areas vulnerable to disasters and carrying out regular risk assessments to strengthen disaster preparedness and response.
		important in supporting the planning and implementation of sustainable development policies.	
		4. Development of a national statistical system strong	

Table 4 Policy 3: Strengthening investment in disaster risk management in accordance with projected increases in disaster risk by taking into account spatial planning and regional planning.
(Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2023)

Strategy	PA	SDGs	SFDRR
Optimizing investment and implementing preparedness programs.	Article 9 Points 1 and 7 Financial support and transparent information for mitigation and adaptation.	Target 9.1 and Target 17.16 Building quality infrastructure and increasing global partnerships.	Target 2, Target 3, dan Target 4 Reducing the impact of global disasters, reducing economic losses and increasing infrastructure resilience.
The three (3) point strategy involves:	The two (2) point strategy involves:	The two (2) point strategy involves:	
1. Identification and mitigation of disaster risks in regional development planning, construction of disaster-resistant infrastructure, as well as community training and education in terms of disaster preparedness and response.	1. Require developed countries to provide adequate financial support to developing countries to strengthen their mitigation and adaptation efforts in accordance with existing commitments under the UNFCCC.	1. Development of infrastructure that not only supports economic growth and human welfare, but is also environmentally friendly and resistant to disaster risks.	The three (3) point strategy involves:
2. Increase investment in disaster risk mitigation, including the development of disaster-resistant infrastructure and adaptation programs. Apart from that, it is also necessary to utilize innovative funding schemes such as disaster insurance and other financial instruments to manage disaster risks	2. Regular publication of information regarding financial resources provided and mobilized, as well as their use for mitigation and adaptation projects delivered through available mechanisms, procedures and guidelines to ensure	2. Formation of partnerships that involve various stakeholders, well government, private sector, civil society, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources to support the achievement of the	1. Strengthening early warning systems, increasing community preparedness capacity, and implementing policies that support disaster risk reduction. 2. Development of innovative funding schemes, such as disaster insurance, and implementation of policies that mitigate impacts disaster economics, including the development of disaster-resistant infrastructure.

effectively.	transparency and accountability in the provision of support.	SDGs.	3. Infrastructure development planning that takes into account disaster risks, system maintenance
3. Source merging resources from various sources, both government and private sector, to support the implementation of comprehensive disaster management programs intensive and sustainable.			early warning, and increasing the resilience of critical facilities.

Table 5 Policy 4: Strengthening disaster management governance that is increasingly professional, transparent and accountable (Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2023)

Strategy	PA	SDGs	SFDRR
Strengthening professional, transparent and accountable disaster management governance.	Article 7 Point 2 and Article 12 Improving the global response to climate change through adaptation and education.	Target 9.c, Target 11.a, Target 11.7, Target 13.a, Target 13.b, Target 13.3, and Target 16.6 Realizing sustainable development through strengthening institutions, access to technology, and increasing awareness.	Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, and Target 7 Strengthening resilience to disasters through infrastructure, cooperation and early warning.
The seven (7) point strategy involves:	The two (2) point strategy involves:		
1. Training and competency development for disaster management officers as well as strengthening collaboration between institutions and individuals involved in disaster management efforts.	1. Strengthen adaptation capacity at local, subnational, national, regional and international levels to reduce vulnerability to climate change.	The six (6) point strategy involves:	The four (4) point strategy involves:
2. Optimizing the	2. Increasing public	1. Development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all	1. Development of infrastructure that is resistant to disasters, planning that considers disaster risks, and proper maintenance

implementation of minimum service standards for disaster management	understanding of climate change and its impacts, as well as providing greater access to information on how to face the challenges they face.	levels. 2. Implementation of the UNFCCC 3. Developing methods and tools for sustainable development planning, as well as strengthening the ability to manage natural resources efficiently and sustainably.	regular for ensure continued function. 2. Increasing the capacity and commitment of countries in developing and implementing effective strategies to reduce risks disasters, as well as ensuring coordination between sectors and levels of government.
3. Increasing public access to information regarding disaster risk, increasing coordination between related institutions, and using data and evaluation for continuous improvement in disaster management efforts.		0. 1. 4. Development of extensive telecommunications infrastructure, training in the use of information technology, and ensuring that all levels of society have equal access to information and communication.	3. Procurement of financial, technical and capacity assistance for developing countries to strengthen
4. Encourage the involvement of local communities, the private sector and non-governmental organizations in the decision-making process and implementation of disaster management programs.			
5. Strengthening capacity society in facing the risk of disaster-			
na, development of disaster-resistant infrastructure, as well as the establishment of effective local coordination mechanisms.		5. Coordination between central and regional governments in formulating inclusive and sustainable development policies.	their disaster management system and increase resilience to disaster risks. 4. Development and improvement of early warning
6. Construction of			

physical infrastructure such as embankments, shelters and early warning systems, designed to reduce vulnerability to disasters.	6. Providing quality education on environmental issues and climate change, as well as training in mitigation and adaptation efforts.	infrastructure that can cover various threats disasters, as well make sure that Disaster risk information is easily accessible to the community and relevant stakeholders.
7. Increasing public awareness of disaster risks, emergency skills training, and disseminating information regarding appropriate actions must be done in the face of disaster.		

Table 6 Policy 5: Increase the capacity and capability to handle disaster emergencies quickly and reliably. (Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2023)

Strategy	PA	SDGs	SFDRR
Increase capacity and capability for disaster emergency management.	Article 7; Point 7.b Strengthen global cooperation in adaptation actions.	Target 9.1, Target 13.2, and Target 13.3; Indicator 13.3.1 Increasing awareness and capacity for sustainable development and overcoming climate change.	Target 4, Target 5, and Target 6 Increasing infrastructure resilience, disaster risk reduction, and international cooperation.
The five (5) point strategy involves: 1. Training and competency development for disaster emergency officers, including increasing knowledge of emergency management tactics, techniques and strategies.	The two (2) point strategy involves: 1. Increase the capacity and effectiveness of institutions responsible for formulating adaptation policies, including ensuring that the necessary resources are available to support	The four (4) point strategy involves: 1. Providing quality education on environmental issues and climate change,	The three (3) point strategy involves: 1. Build, strengthen and maintain infrastructure that is resilient to disasters, and increase

2. Maintenance and improvement of emergency equipment and facilities, as well as development of an efficient logistics system for the distribution of aid and equipment in emergency situations.	the implementation of necessary research, analysis and evaluation activities. 2. Development and provision of guidelines	as well as training in mitigation and adaptation efforts. 2. Evaluation and monitoring of the extent of education global citizenship	institutional capacity to respond quickly and effectively to disasters.
3. Coordination between government, non-government organizations and civil society providing emergency assistance, including the establishment and training of disaster volunteers.	practical, tools, and methodology to assist countries in formulating, implementing and evaluating their adaptation strategies. Technical support also includes transfers knowledge and technology, as well as assistance in monitoring and reporting adaptation progress.	and education for sustainable development has been integrated into school curricula and national education policies. 3. Include climate change considerations in national development planning, as well as formulate policies and strategies that strengthen resilience to climate change.	2. Developing, implementing and monitoring disaster risk reduction strategies at national and local levels, as well as ensuring coordination between sectors and levels of government.
4. Improvement of organizational structure and standard operational procedures, as well as the use of information and communication technology to improve coordination and communication between various related parties.		4. Development of infrastructure that is resistant to disasters, and ensures that This infrastructure supports inclusive and sustainable economic growth.	3. Providing financial, technical and capacity assistance for developing countries to strengthen their disaster management systems, as well as increase cooperation between countries in the exchange of information, technology and resources.
5. Integrated recovery planning, building resilient infrastructure, and local economic recovery to speed up the recovery process and minimize long-term impacts			

long from disaster.

Tabee 7 Policy 6: Accelerate post-disaster recovery in areas and communities affected by disasters to build a better life. (Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2023)

Strategy	PA	SDGs	SFDRR
Post-disaster recovery to build a better life.	Article 11 Point 1 Effectively act on climate change.	Target 1.a, Target 1.5, and Target 3.d Increase resilience and capacity to climate change and disaster risk.	Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, and Target 5 Reduce the impact of disasters and increase resilience.
The four (4) point strategy involves:	This strategy involves:		
1. Development of rehabilitation and reconstruction plans that consider disaster risk as a whole, including selecting safe building locations, providing access to basic services, and	1. Providing funds and financial mechanisms that can help vulnerable countries and communities to implement climate change projects	The three (3) point strategy involves: 1. Strengthen infrastructure, early warning systems and community emergency response capacity so that they can	The four (4) point strategy involves: 1. Strengthening early warning systems, increasing emergency response capacity, and increasing awareness
use of disaster-resistant technology.	2.Rebuilding infrastructure damaged by disasters by paying attention to aspects of disaster resilience.	face disasters better. 2. Providing training, resources and technology to developing countries need to increase their capabilities in facing the threat of climate change and disasters. 3. Increasing development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable facilities for developing countries, especially less developed countries	community about the threat of disaster. 2. Increased efforts to reduce disaster risk, better understanding of the causes and impacts of disasters, as well as appropriate adaptation steps. 3. Development of effective disaster risk reduction strategies, investment in disaster-resistant infrastructure, and
2. Provision of social, health and educational assistance to society which affected, as well as local economic empowerment through skills training and development of micro and small businesses.			
3. Development of disaster-resistant infrastructure, construction of safe and affordable housing, and			

realignment of settlements to reduce the risk of disasters in the future.	development of disaster insurance mechanisms.
4. Economic rehabilitation of affected communities, restoration and sustainable management of natural resources, as well as restoration of the environment damaged by disasters.	4. Development, implementation and monitoring of effective national and local strategies for reduce risk disasters, as well as ensuring coordination between government, the private sector and civil society in reduction efforts risk.

Through the comparison table above, it can be seen that Presidential Decree Number 87 of 2020 confirms its commitment to global responsibility by formulating six disaster management policies. By focusing on strengthening regulations, cross-sector cooperation, sustainable investment, professional governance, increasing emergency capacity, and post-disaster recovery, this PERPRES consistently aligns its strategy with the principles of the Paris Agreement, SDGs, and SFDRR. With these steps, Indonesia shows its seriousness in achieving the goal of adaptive and sustainable disaster management, in line with recognized global framework standards.

CONCLUSION

PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 shows success in supporting the Paris Agreement, SDGs and SFDRR. However, the research highlights several aspects that still require further attention to ensure optimal disaster risk reduction governance. In relation to the communication strategy of PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 concerning the Master Plan for Disaster Management (RIPB) for 2020-2044, research focuses on the potential to increase transparency and depth of information to strengthen public understanding, intensify advocacy campaigns to strengthen public support for environmental policies, encourage more collaboration effectively also consider alternative models for more holistic conflict resolution, and develop mechanisms that enable more substantial public participation in environmental decision-making. Meanwhile, regarding the evaluation of PERPRES Number 87 of 2020 in supporting PA, SDGs, and SFDRR, research highlights that Presidential Decree Number 87 of 2020 confirms its commitment to global

responsibility by formulating six disaster management policies. By focusing on strengthening regulations, cross-sector cooperation, sustainable investment, professional governance, increasing emergency capacity, and post-disaster recovery, this PERPRES consistently aligns its strategy with the principles of the Paris Agreement, SDGs, and SFDRR. With these steps, Indonesia shows its seriousness in achieving adaptive and sustainable disaster management goals, in line with recognized global framework standards.

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