

# INDONESIA ONE DISASTER DATA

## Institutional Mechanisms



*Presented in 14<sup>th</sup> TWG on Disaster Related  
Statistics – Workshop Coordinating the DRSF  
Business Process*

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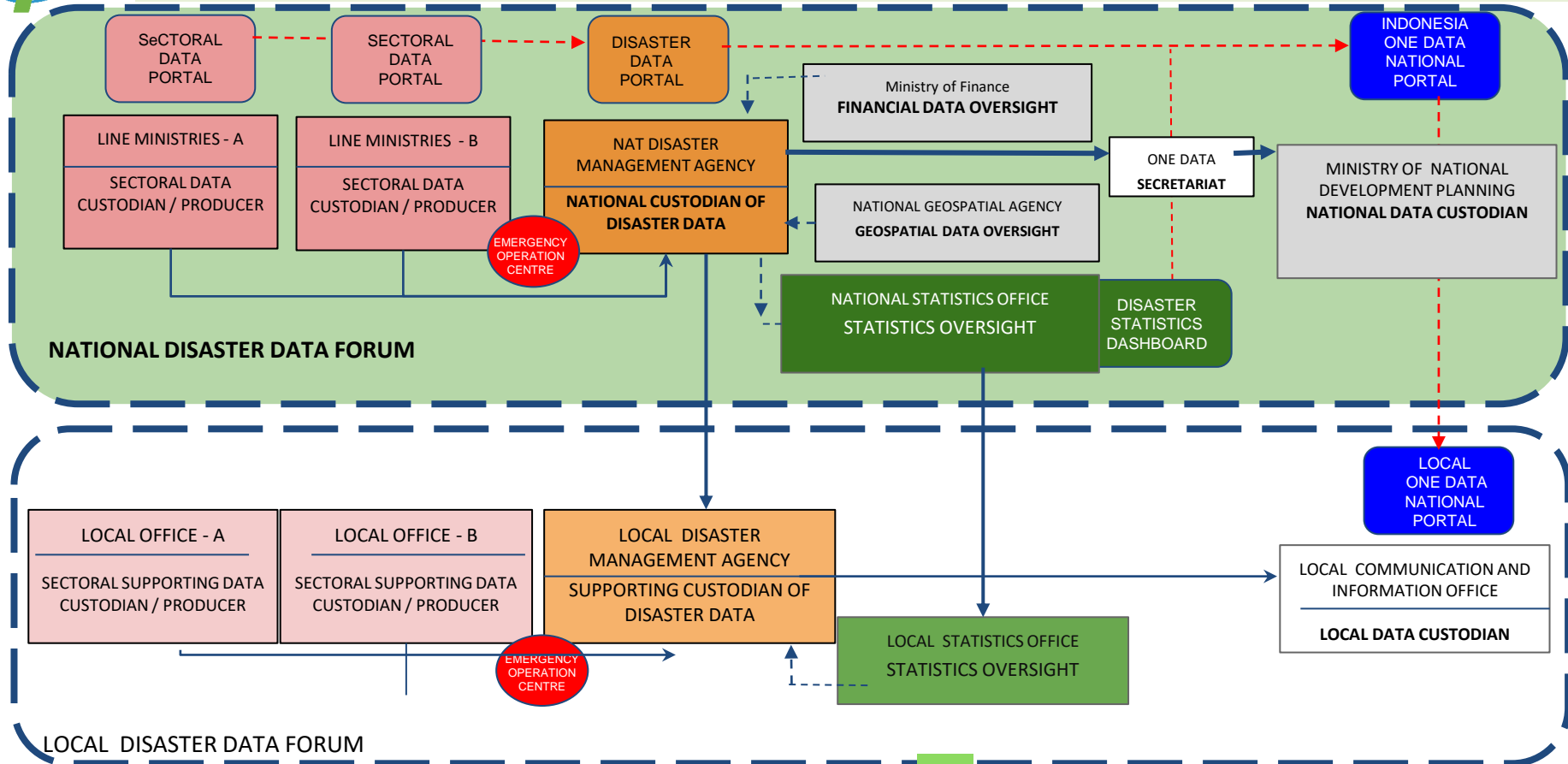


24th of November, 2021





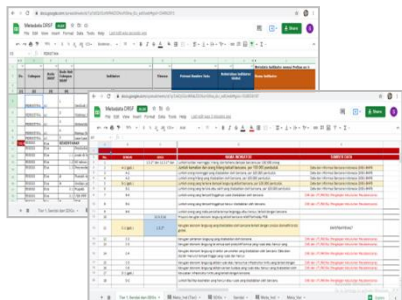
# ENVISIONED INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS





# BPS EFFORTS IN IMPLEMENTING INDONESIA ONE DISASTER DATA IN 2021

## 1 Mapped the DRSF Indicator and Identified Data Producers



### Challenges

- ✓ DRSF indicators are spread across many Ministries/Institution
- ✓ There are several indicators whose data producers have not yet been able to identify

### Solutions

- ✓ Estimated data producers who have the potential to produce data
- ✓ Divide indicators into three tiers

## 2 Explore disaster terminology (concept and definition, classification, thresholds, and identification unit) from various sources such as legislation, EM-DAT, international frameworks, etc.

2. Klasifikasi Jenis Bencana		INPRES (Perpres No. 10)
EMDAT	197-24 Februari 2007 Perpres INPRES No. 10/2011	EMDAT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gempa</li> <li>2. Tsunami</li> <li>3. Banjir</li> <li>4. Tanah Longsor</li> <li>5. Kebakaran</li> <li>6. Badai</li> <li>7. Wabah Penyakit</li> <li>8. Penyakit Menular</li> <li>9. Penyakit Infeksi</li> <li>10. Penyakit Paru-paru</li> <li>11. Penyakit Kulit</li> <li>12. Penyakit Mata</li> <li>13. Penyakit Tuli</li> <li>14. Penyakit Jantung</li> <li>15. Penyakit Ginjal</li> <li>16. Penyakit Diabetes</li> <li>17. Penyakit Kanker</li> <li>18. Penyakit HIV/AIDS</li> <li>19. Penyakit Malaria</li> <li>20. Penyakit Demam Berdarah</li> <li>21. Penyakit Dengue</li> <li>22. Penyakit Chikungunya</li> <li>23. Penyakit Zika</li> <li>24. Penyakit Ebola</li> <li>25. Penyakit Marburg</li> <li>26. Penyakit Rabies</li> <li>27. Penyakit Tetanus</li> <li>28. Penyakit Botulisme</li> <li>29. Penyakit Botulisme Botulinum</li> <li>30. Penyakit Botulisme Clostridium</li> <li>31. Penyakit Botulisme E. coli</li> <li>32. Penyakit Botulisme L. monocytogenes</li> <li>33. Penyakit Botulisme S. aureus</li> <li>34. Penyakit Botulisme S. cerevisiae</li> <li>35. Penyakit Botulisme S. pasteurii</li> <li>36. Penyakit Botulisme S. infantis</li> <li>37. Penyakit Botulisme S. solis</li> <li>38. Penyakit Botulisme S. infantis</li> <li>39. Penyakit Botulisme S. infantis</li> <li>40. Penyakit Botulisme S. infantis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gempa bumi</li> <li>2. Tsunami</li> <li>3. Banjir</li> <li>4. Tanah longsor</li> <li>5. Kebakaran</li> <li>6. Badai</li> <li>7. Wabah penyakit</li> <li>8. Penyakit menular</li> <li>9. Penyakit infeksi</li> <li>10. Penyakit paru-paru</li> <li>11. Penyakit kulit</li> <li>12. Penyakit mata</li> <li>13. Penyakit tuli</li> <li>14. Penyakit jantung</li> <li>15. Penyakit ginjal</li> <li>16. Penyakit diabetes</li> <li>17. Penyakit kanker</li> <li>18. Penyakit HIV/AIDS</li> <li>19. Penyakit malaria</li> <li>20. Penyakit demam berdarah</li> <li>21. Penyakit dengue</li> <li>22. Penyakit chikungunya</li> <li>23. Penyakit zika</li> <li>24. Penyakit ebola</li> <li>25. Penyakit marburg</li> <li>26. Penyakit rabies</li> <li>27. Penyakit tetanus</li> <li>28. Penyakit botulisme</li> <li>29. Penyakit botulisme botulinum</li> <li>30. Penyakit botulisme clostridium</li> <li>31. Penyakit botulisme e. coli</li> <li>32. Penyakit botulisme l. monocytogenes</li> <li>33. Penyakit botulisme s. aureus</li> <li>34. Penyakit botulisme s. cerevisiae</li> <li>35. Penyakit botulisme s. pasteurii</li> <li>36. Penyakit botulisme s. infantis</li> <li>37. Penyakit botulisme s. solis</li> <li>38. Penyakit botulisme s. infantis</li> <li>39. Penyakit botulisme s. infantis</li> <li>40. Penyakit botulisme s. infantis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gempa bumi</li> <li>2. Tsunami</li> <li>3. Banjir</li> <li>4. Tanah longsor</li> <li>5. Kebakaran</li> <li>6. Badai</li> <li>7. Wabah penyakit</li> <li>8. Penyakit menular</li> <li>9. Penyakit infeksi</li> <li>10. Penyakit paru-paru</li> <li>11. Penyakit kulit</li> <li>12. Penyakit mata</li> <li>13. Penyakit tuli</li> <li>14. Penyakit jantung</li> <li>15. Penyakit ginjal</li> <li>16. Penyakit diabetes</li> <li>17. Penyakit kanker</li> <li>18. Penyakit HIV/AIDS</li> <li>19. Penyakit malaria</li> <li>20. Penyakit demam berdarah</li> <li>21. Penyakit dengue</li> <li>22. Penyakit chikungunya</li> <li>23. Penyakit zika</li> <li>24. Penyakit ebola</li> <li>25. Penyakit marburg</li> <li>26. Penyakit rabies</li> <li>27. Penyakit tetanus</li> <li>28. Penyakit botulisme</li> <li>29. Penyakit botulisme botulinum</li> <li>30. Penyakit botulisme clostridium</li> <li>31. Penyakit botulisme e. coli</li> <li>32. Penyakit botulisme l. monocytogenes</li> <li>33. Penyakit botulisme s. aureus</li> <li>34. Penyakit botulisme s. cerevisiae</li> <li>35. Penyakit botulisme s. pasteurii</li> <li>36. Penyakit botulisme s. infantis</li> <li>37. Penyakit botulisme s. solis</li> <li>38. Penyakit botulisme s. infantis</li> <li>39. Penyakit botulisme s. infantis</li> <li>40. Penyakit botulisme s. infantis</li> </ul>

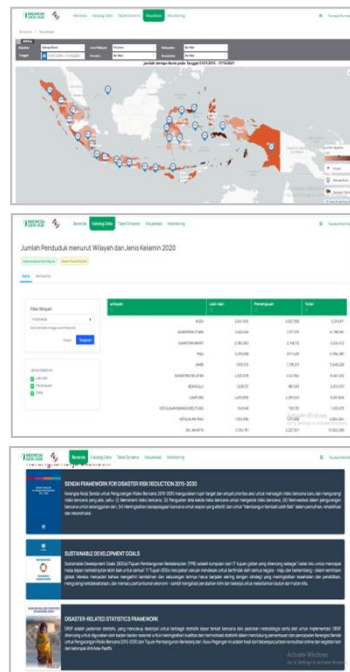
### Challenges

- ✓ There is no agreement regarding disaster terminology in Indonesia

### Solutions

- ✓ it is necessary to discuss disaster terminology involving all data producers

## 3 Developing a Disaster Statistics Dashboard Prototype



### Challenges

- ✓ The data contained in the dashboard must comply with the principle of One Data Indonesia, such as having metadata, data standards, reference codes, and data interoperability
- ✓ Agreement on the role and function of the disaster statistics dashboard compared to other disaster portals
- ✓ The need for an attractive dashboard visualization display

### Solutions

- ✓ Drafting metadata and data standards for each data that is ready to be entered in the dashboard
- ✓ Agree on the roles and functions of the disaster statistics dashboard with all data producers
- ✓ Maximizing INDAH to implement dashboard design



# BPS EFFORTS IN IMPLEMENTING INDONESIA ONE DISASTER DATA IN 2021

## 4 Submission of Statistical Data Standard for each Indicator

Indikator	Satuan	Frekuensi	Periode
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan	2020
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan	2021
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan	2022
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan	2023
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan	2024
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan	2025
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan	2026
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan	2027
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan	2028
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan	2029
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan	2030

### Challenges

- ✓ Submission of statistical data standard is done only once in a year
- ✓ Statistical data standards submitted must have a clear reference basis

### Solutions

- ✓ Socialization to data producers regarding the mechanism for compiling statistical data standards

## 5 Compiling Metadata for each Indicator

Indikator	Satuan	Frekuensi
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan
Produkt Domestik Bruto	Rupiah	Triwulanan

### Challenges

- ✓ There are indicators that have not been equipped with metadata
- ✓ Mechanism for compiling and checking metadata for external data

### Solutions

- ✓ Drafting metadata for indicators that do not have metadata yet
- ✓ Assistance to data producers is needed in compiling metadata

## 6 Sharing Disaster Data with Data Producers via API (Application Programming Interface)



### Challenges

- ✓ Mechanism of data flow received via API
- ✓ Readiness of data producers' systems and governance to support data sharing via API

### Solutions

- ✓ It is necessary to establish a data flow mechanism in the process of sharing data via API
- ✓ Socialization to data producers regarding data sharing via API



Initial coordination in 2021, was carried out with two data producers:

- **BNPB** as leading sector of disaster data
- **ESDM** as leading sector of geological disaster data



# RECOMMENDATIONS

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1

Institutional arrangements and mechanisms are to be formally provided in the national policy concerning Indonesia One Disaster Data

2

Inter-ministerial / agency deliberations on data standards (concept and definition, classification, thresholds, and identification unit) to be led by BNPB as the leading sector

3

The governance of machine-to-machine data sharing (API) must be immediately compiled and agreed with all data producers and stakeholders

4

The roles and functions of each disaster portals and dashboard must be clearly formulated and agreed upon by all relevant ministries/agencies/institutions

5

All disaster data contained in the dashboard must comply with the One Data Principle. For this reason, it is necessary to disseminate information to all data producers regarding this matter





BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK

Thank  
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*"You can have data without information, but you cannot have information without data."*

*— Daniel Keys Moran*

