

Lessons–Learnt from the use of Opensource GIS for Training of Disaster Contingency Planning in Indonesia

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SUMMARY

For the purpose of improving capacity building in disaster preparedness and responses of local agencies and communities in Indonesia, National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) and Australia Agency for International Development (AusAID) through the Australian Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR) established a project on disaster management. The project includes the developing a tool (named InaSAFE) for enabling hazard specific-impact assessments running on top of Quantum GIS (QGIS) as the underlying software, as well as executing trainings on the use of the developed tool and QGIS for developing disaster scenario plans. In regards with this, this paper presents the lesson-learnt from the capacity development activities side. Prior to executing the training, a series of works have been done. These include (1) preparing and developing Indonesian version of QGIS Training Material for beginner, intermediate and advanced users; (2) preparing and developing InaSAFE training module in both English and Bahasa Indonesia; (3) delivering capacity development program for local agencies, local universities, and relevant NGO members in six targeted provinces on the use of QGIS and InaSAFE; and (4) develop a mechanism for a sustainable support to BPBD in the six targeted provinces. The project activities were grouped into training preparation, training implementation, training monitoring and evaluation, and reporting. Twelve sessions of trainings, which include six session of beginner and six session of intermediate level, were conducted between September 2012 and March 2013 at six provinces namely, Sumatera Barat, Jawa Barat, Jawa Timur, Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT), Sulawesi Selatan, and Papua Barat. All of these provinces are considered as highly prioritized areas for disaster mitigation and risk reduction programs. During the time period, the training faced a variety of challenges but was successfully implemented. This paper will present and discuss the results of training monitoring and evaluation in detail.