INDONESIA ONE
DISASTER DATA
Institutional Mechanisms

Presented in 14th TWG on Disaster Related Statistics – Workshop Coordinating the DRSF Business Process

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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.

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
4 Submission of Statistical Data Standard for each Indicator

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

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

5 Compiling Metadata for each Indicator

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

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.
“You can have data without information, but you cannot have information without data.”
— Daniel Keys Moran