

# 'Maritime Disasters and HADR: Indonesian Navy's Commitments in Responding to Natural and Man-Made Disasters in the Last Decade'



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### 1. Background.

The Republic of Indonesia has a vast territory and is located in a cross position between two continents (Asia and Australia) and two oceans (the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean) with diverse natural conditions in terms of geographical, hydrological, and demographic having high economic potential. However, geologically, the territory of Indonesia is located at the confluence of three active tectonic plates, namely the Indo-Australian Plate in the south, the Eurasian Plate in the north and the Pacific Plate in the east. The meeting of these plates is known as subduction. The three plates move and collide with each other. Therefore, the Indo-Australian Plate dips beneath the Eurasian Plate and causes earthquakes, volcanoes, and faults (NDMA, 2011). The Eurasian Plate, which is where most of Indonesia's landmass moves relative to the south and collides with the Indian-Australian plate which moves relative

to the north. In the eastern part of Indonesia, the Pacific plate moves westward and collides with the Eurasian plate. The process of movement and collision of these three plates causes the formation of a trough and the formation of volcanoes. The movement of the plates ranges between 5.4 cm/year (Eurasian plate), 7.5 cm/year (Indian-Australian plate) and 10.5 cm/year (Pacific plate)<sup>1</sup>. These conditions cause a high potential for natural disaster vulnerability in Indonesia.

The risks of natural disasters include disasters caused by geological factors (earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions), disasters caused by hydrometeorology (floods, landslides, drought, hurricanes), disasters caused by biological factors (human disease outbreaks, plant / livestock diseases, plant pests) and technological failures (industrial accidents, transportation accidents, nuclear radiation, chemical pollution). Disasters due to human factors are related to conflicts between

1. Nandian Mareta, (Indonesian Institute of Sciences), Pengetahuan dan Manajemen Bencana, on [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328230942\\_PENGETAHUAN\\_DAN\\_MANAJEMEN\\_BENCANA](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328230942_PENGETAHUAN_DAN_MANAJEMEN_BENCANA) accessed on 25 Agustus 2019

people as a result of struggles over limited resources, ideological, religious, and political reasons. Additionally, complex emergencies are a combination of disaster situations in a conflict area.

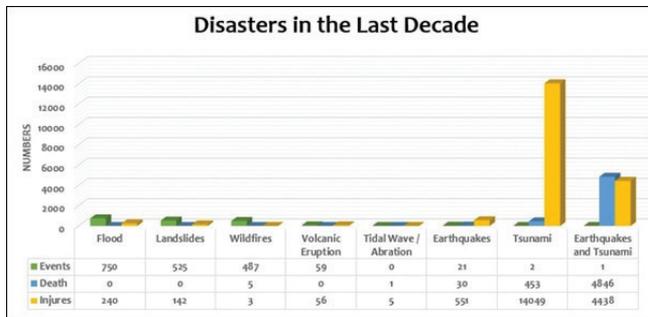


Figure 1. Disasters in Indonesia in the last ten years.

Source: NDMA, 2019

Disasters, both natural and man-made disasters, not only cause extraordinary damage but can also leave lasting problems behind them, such as human fatalities, environmental damage, property losses and psychological impacts such as in the case of tsunami disasters, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods and landslides. Figure 1 shows the types of natural disasters and the victims the disasters have caused in the last ten years.

The Indonesian Navy, as a component of national defense, is believed to have several reasons for participating in disaster management in Indonesia. There are at least five reasons in consideration<sup>2</sup>. First, the Navy has a legal basis in the form of Indonesian Act No. 34 Year 2004 concerning the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI), which places disaster management as a form of duty for military operations other than war (MOOTW). Second, the Navy has a robust institutional system with an organizational culture that prioritizes preparedness and improvement of individual and team skills. This advantage allows the Navy to move and act more quickly, efficiently, and well-coordinated compared to non-military institutions. Third, the Navy

has soldiers or personnel who are ready and superior in physical and mental to deal with emergency tasks, both in individuals and in groups. Therefore they are suitable for emergency response when a disaster occurs. Fourth, the Indonesian Navy has a high-quality repair and maintenance system. Hence, even in the minimum material conditions, the available physical resources can be well optimized for disaster management objectives. Fifth, the Indonesian Navy has the appropriate equipment for emergency assignments both in terms of facilities and infrastructure. These five rationales authorize the Navy legitimacy to carry out disaster management tasks in the coordination of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

## 2. Academic Perspectives.

In general, natural disasters occur because of changes in nature, either slowly and extremely. Some natural disasters occur due to human intervention, for instance, the demolishing of trees in the forest, which causes landslides. In Disaster Management - A Disaster Manager's Handbook, a disaster is an event, natural or man-made, sudden or progressive, which has a terrible impact therefore the community is affected and it requires a response with extraordinary actions<sup>3</sup>. According to Indonesia Act No. 24 Year 2007 concerning Disaster Management in Chapter I Article 1 section (1), a disaster is an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt people's lives and livelihoods caused, both by natural factors and/or non-natural factors as well as human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property loss, and psychological impact. In section (2), (3), and (4) disasters are divided into three categories based on their causes, namely natural disasters, non-natural disasters, and social disasters<sup>4</sup>. Natural disasters are disasters caused by events or a series of

2. Aldedharma, E.S, The Role of Defence Force in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, IGCS Delhi, 2012, p. 6  
 3.. Carter W. Nick., Manajemen Penanggulangan Bencana (Disaster Management), Manila: National Library, 1991.  
 4. Indonesian Act No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management (Penanggulangan Bencana)

events caused by nature such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, hurricanes and landslides. Non-natural disaster is a disaster caused by events or a series of non-natural events which include technology failures, modernization failures, epidemics and disease outbreaks. Social disasters are disasters caused by events or a series of events caused by humans which include social conflicts between groups or between communities and terror<sup>5</sup>.

Disaster management is defined as an applied science that seeks, with systematic observation and analysis of disasters, to improve measures related to preventive, mitigation, preparation, emergency response and recovery. According to William Nick Carter (1991) that natural disaster management needs to be carried out through stages, namely preparation, facing disaster, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and mitigation<sup>6</sup> These stages are not absolute, because one can precede the other. In other words, disaster management is an applied science that seeks to improve actions related to prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and recovery by using systematic observation and analysis of disasters<sup>7</sup>.

There are various international disaster managements to help countries prevent, prepare themselves, and cope with disasters caused by humans or the use of technology by humans, which has the potential to have a transboundary impact, such as those originating from industry, occurring at sea, or caused by a nuclear accident. They are the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is the part of the United Nations Secretariat responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies. OCHA also ensures there is a framework within which each actor

can contribute to the overall response effort. ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) serves as a common platform and regional policy backbone for disaster management in the ASEAN region. The AADMER Work Programme outlines a detailed structure of activities of the region's disaster management priorities over five-year periods. The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) provides oversight to the implementation of the Work Programme and reports directly to the Ministers in charge of Disaster Management, who also serve as Conference of the Parties (COP). As the Governing Board of the AHA Centre, the ACDM provides further guidance to the AHA Centre, as the primary operational engine for AADMER.

### 3. Disaster Management in Indonesia

The central government is responsible for national matters while the local government is responsible for provincial and / or district / city, in the implementation of disaster management in the form of a series of efforts which include the establishment of development policies that are at risk of disaster, disaster prevention activities, emergency response and rehabilitation, compiled in a specific plan at each stage of disaster management<sup>8</sup>, namely:

- a. The pre-disaster phase in a situation where no disaster occurs, a Disaster Management Plan is prepared, which is a general and comprehensive plan that covers all stages/areas of disaster framework. Specifically, for certain disaster prevention and mitigation efforts, there are plans called mitigation plans, for example, the Province Jakarta Flood Disaster Mitigation Plan.

5. Ibid.

6. Wanto et., Uji Coba Pola Manajemen Penanggulangan Korban Bencana Alam Pada Era Otonomi Daerah Yogyakarta: B2P3KS, 2003, p. 12.

7. Refleksi Pengelolaan Bencana di Indonesia antara Harapan dan Realita (Suatu Analisis Yuridis) on [http:// ditjenpp.kemendikham.go.id/hukum-lingkungan/1095-refleksi-pengelolaan-bencana-di-indonesia- antara-harapan-dan-realita-suatu-analisis-yuridis.html](http://ditjenpp.kemendikham.go.id/hukum-lingkungan/1095-refleksi-pengelolaan-bencana-di-indonesia-antara-harapan-dan-realita-suatu-analisis-yuridis.html) accessed on 26 August 2019

8. Head of NDMA Rules No. 4 of 2008 concerning Disaster Management Plan.

b. In the pre-disaster phase in the stage of a potential disaster phase, a Preparedness Plan is set up to deal with an emergency based on a single hazard scenario followed up by a plan called a Contingency Plan.

c. The emergency response phase is carried out based on the Operational Plan which is the operationalization/activation of the Emergency Plan or Contingency Plan that has been prepared previously.

d. The Recovery Phase is Preparation of a Recovery Plan that carried out which includes rehabilitation and reconstruction plans in the aftermath of a disaster. Meanwhile, if a disaster has not yet occurred, then to anticipate future disasters the preparation of guidelines for post-disaster management mechanisms is carried out.

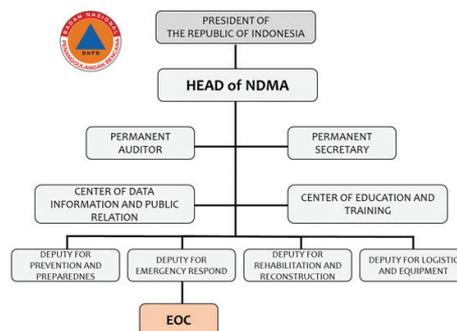


Figure 2. Organizational Chart of NDMA Source: NDMA, 2019

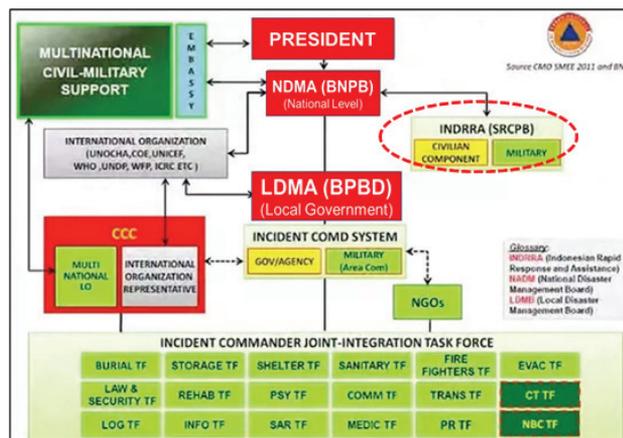


Figure 3. Coordination Mechanism of Disaster Management Source: NDMA, 2019

### 3.1. National Organization.

At the national level, NDMA carries out the functions of formulating and determining disaster management policies and handling refugees by acting quickly and precisely as well as effectively and efficiently. Institutionally, NDMA is a non-ministerial government institution consisting of (1) Head of NDMA; (2) Permanent Auditor; (3) Permanent Secretary; and (4) Operational Elements with an organizational structure consisting of the Center for Data Information and Public Relation; Center for Education and Training, Deputy for Prevention and Preparedness, Deputy for Emergency Respond, Deputy for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction and Deputy for Logistics and Equipment.

### 3.2. Local Organization.

Considering the broad scope of disaster management areas, the responsibility of disaster management does not belong only to the government but also to local governments. With the spirit of building regional independence in disaster management, the implementation of NDMA's tasks in the regions is supported by the Local (provincial and district / municipal) Disaster Management Authority (PDMA/DDMA/MDMA)<sup>9</sup> Which is directly led ex-officio by the regional secretary. To date, 34 provincial LDMA's and 428 district / municipal LDMA's have been formed.

9. LDMA (Local Disaster Management Authority); PDMA (Provincial Disaster Management Authority); DDMA (District Disaster Management Authority); MDMA (Municipal Disaster Management Authority)

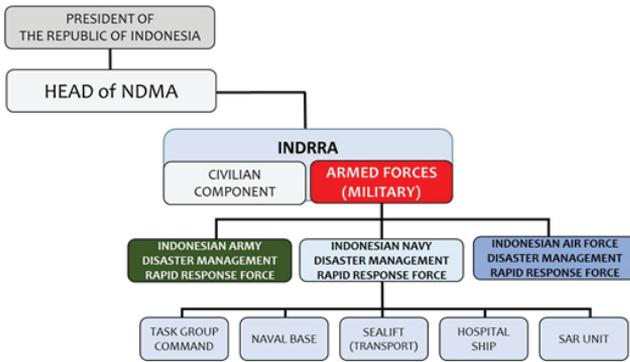
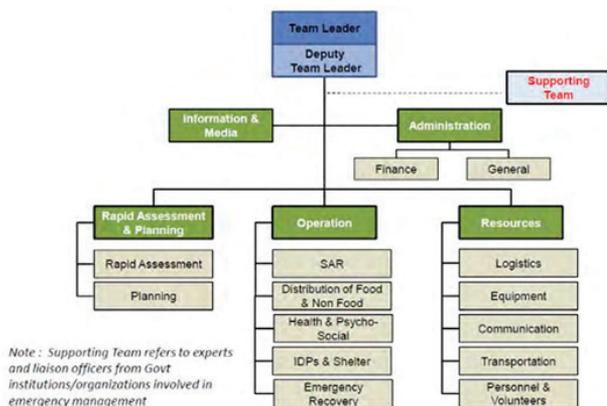


Figure 4. Indonesian Navy Disaster Management Rapid Response Force (PRC PB) Source: Armed Forces HQ, 2007

### 3.3. Organization within the Indonesian Navy.

NDMA as a leading sector in disaster management, cooperates with various institutions in order to improve the effectiveness of disaster management, such as the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Headquarters which support emergency response operations, through the mobilization of personnel in the Indonesia Rapid Response and Assistance (INDRRA) and direct personnel mobilization to the affected area.

In the Indonesian Armed Forces Implementation Manual Book (2007) about the Disaster Management Rapid Response Force (PRC PB) has been determined in the form of an organization, which is in the form of a Naval Task Force. At this Naval Task Force, consisting of the Task Force Command, Naval Base, Transport and Support Units, Hospital Ship Units, and SAR Units.



Note : Supporting Team refers to experts and liaison officers from Govt institutions/organizations involved in emergency management

Figure 5. Indonesia Rapid Response and Assistance (INDRRA) Organization Chart Source: Armed Forces HQ, 2007

The Indonesian Navy<sup>10</sup> carries out operations following a disaster emergency command system that is fast, precise, effective, efficient, integrated and accountable. This is done to minimize human casualties and property losses. The composition of the Indonesian Navy Disaster Management Chart is set in Figure 4.

### 3.4. Indonesian Navy's HADR Capability

Indonesian Armed Force (TNI) as a component of national defense has a duty in disaster management in Indonesia based on<sup>11</sup>: First, the TNI has a legal basis in the form of Indonesian Act No. 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI), which places disaster management as a form of duty for MOOTW. Second, the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) has a strong institutional system with an organizational culture that prioritizes preparedness and improvement of individual and team skills. This enables the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) to move and act more quickly, efficiently and in a well- coordinated manner compared to non-military institutions. Third, the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) has personnel who are ready and superior physically and mentally to deal with emergency tasks, both individually and collectively. Therefore they are suitable for emergency response when a disaster occurs. Fourth, the TNI has a superior reparation and maintenance system when, even with minimum material conditions, the available physical resources can be well optimized for disaster management purposes. Fifth, the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) has the appropriate equipment for emergency tasks both in terms of facilities and infrastructure.

During the emergency response phase, the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) can play a role in six activities that can be conducted continuously or stages, depending on the situation happening on the ground. These activities include (1) food provision and medical assistance to the disaster area, (2) victims search and rescue operations (SAR),

10. Indonesian Navy, Disaster Relief Operation Handbook, 2013.

11. Aldedharma, op cit, p. 6

(3) victim and non-victim medical services, (4) victim relocation, (5) mobilization volunteers, and (6) securing locations.

a. The role of the Indonesian Warship (KRI) is to provide relief goods, food, and medicines. The transportation of food and medicine by warships is preferred because it is capable of carrying large amounts of aid at high speeds compared to non-military vessels.

b. The roles of KRI (warship) in Search and Rescue (SAR). In SAR operations, warships (KRI) act as team and cargo transporters, supported by vertical lift helicopters<sup>12</sup> as the most effective and efficient vehicles. Warships (KRI) is tasked with providing a platform for the helipad.

c. The roles of warships (KRI) for Medical Service Supports. The task of carrying aid also includes bringing medical aid. The hospital ships (KRI dr. Soeharso and KRI Tarakan) are very helpful in the first days of a disaster and during the rehabilitation phase of a disaster with the following advantages:

1) Facilities and Infrastructure. As a Hospital Ship, KRI Dr. Soeharso and KRI Tarakan function to carry out the task of world peace in accordance with foreign policy, especially humanitarian tasks, providing security support for the President and Vice President and their families in medical matters, helping the task of the government in the regions to solve problems faced, especially in the field of medical, supporting social medical service operations due to natural disasters, displacement and supporting humanitarian assistance, carrying out SAR and

carrying out additional functions to support limited VVIP / VIP activities.

2) Human Resources. The use of human resources in Hospital Ship in MOOTW includes several elements, including personnel, medical capabilities, budgets and methods as well as information. Medical personnel, who manned KRI dr. Soeharso-990 is arranged according to the needs of operational tasks that are carried out, can be limited or complete in number. Medical personnel resources may come from the Indonesian Armed Force, the Navy, the Ministry of Health or other participating institutions.

3) Medical Capabilities. Medical Support Team KRI Dr. Soeharso-990 can carry out support activities and health services following a 2nd military hospital class which includes:

a) Emergency medical response and surgical services that can be carried out on warship (KRI) and the team sent to the target area by air ambulance (helicopter), sea ambulance (lifeboat), land ambulance;

b) Services of general practitioners, dentists and specialist doctors;

c) Minor and major surgical case operations as well as midwifery; Intensive Care Unit (ICU);

d) Detaching field hospitals;

e) Radiological and laboratory examinations.

d. Disaster Management Rapid Response Forces (PRCPB).

12. Ures, S.A. 2011. Financing Naval Support for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response: An Analysis of Cost Drivers and Cash Flows. (Thesis), Monterrey: Naval Postgraduate School, p.22

The Navy, in this case, the Fleet Command, organizes the MOOTW by cooperating with the Army and Air Force as well as with the NDMA as the Government Institution that acts as the executor and coordinator and stakeholders in the HADR area. The Indonesian Navy can support HADR Operations activities by sending Disaster Management Rapid Response Forces (PRC PB) in the form of Naval Task Force deployed through the Fleet Command. The Navy's Rapid Response Force henceforth joined the Indonesia Rapid Response and Assistance (INDRRA) located in the Western region with a base at Halim Perdanakusuma airbase, Jakarta and the East region with a base at Abdul Rachman Saleh airbase, Malang, both bases are under NDMA's command<sup>13</sup>

The Naval Task Force on the Naval Disaster Management Rapid Response Forces was declared a formed organization whose nature and pattern of operations were projections of strength from sea to land to carry out disaster relief and the distribution of humanitarian assistance logistics<sup>14</sup>. HADR operations conducted by Naval Disaster Management Rapid Response Forces (PRC PB) are currently referring to organizations formed following the structure stated in the Indonesian Armed Forces Regulations and the Naval Publications<sup>15</sup>.

The process of assisting the Armed Force to the government through NDMA in emergency response activities in disaster management, especially when involving other countries in its implementation has been regulated and determined through Armed Force Regulations<sup>16</sup>. This procedure has been carried out up to now by the Armed Forces Disaster Management Rapid Response Forces, which includes the Naval Disaster Management Rapid Response Forces Task Force to assist the government in the face of natural disasters on a national scale.

#### **4. Indonesian Navy's Commitments in Responding to Natural Disaster Management Activities in the Last Decade.**

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among the Indonesian Ministry of Defense, the Armed Forces HQ and NDMA is an embodiment of cooperation in the operational and administrative fields. The Indonesian Ministry of Defense supports NDMA in achieving the Government's policy goals to reduce the risk of natural disasters following the duties and responsibilities of each institution. Indonesian Armed Force Headquarters supports NDMA in the form of availability of resources, such as personnel and equipment and roles based on the principle of humanitarian assistance which must meet standards and quality both nationally and internationally. Indonesian Armed Forces Headquarters through Armed Force Disaster Management Rapid Response Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force) supports the INDRRA according to needs both during pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster under NDMA command. The Indonesian Navy has actively participated in the disaster management in Indonesia in the last decade of 2004-2019. In every disaster occurrence, the Indonesian Navy has made an active contribution by sending Naval Disaster Management Rapid Response Force (PB PRCs) and its equipment to carry out disaster management both during the emergency response phase and during the post-disaster rehabilitation phase. The disaster has caused significant material losses and fatalities over the past 15 years.

##### **4.1 International.**

ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre) is an intergovernmental organisation, established by the ten ASEAN Member States to facilitate cooperation and coordination of disaster

13. Indonesian Act No. 24 of 2007

14. Indonesian Armed Force HQ, Rapid Response Force Handbook, 2007

15. Indonesian Navy HQ, Disaster Relief Operation Handbook, 2013

16. Indonesian Armed Forces HQ, Implementation of Indonesian Armed Force Cooperation with the Armed Forces of other countries on HADR Handbook, 20019

17. AHA Center, About the AHA Center, on <https://ahacentre.org/about-us/> accessed on 30 September 2019

management amongst the ASEAN Member States. The Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management was signed by ASEAN Foreign Ministers on 17 November 2011 and witnessed by the Heads of State / Government of all ten ASEAN countries. In operationalizing its mandate, the AHA Centre primarily works with the National Disaster Management Organisations (NDMOs) of the ASEAN Member States. Furthermore, the AHA Centre also partners with international organizations, the private sector, and civil society organizations, such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the United Nations, and AADMER Partnership Group.

Multilateral cooperation has also been established with ASEAN Dialogue/ Development/ Sectoral Partners, including Australia, China, the European Union, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, and the United States of America. In the event of large-scale disasters, such as 2013 Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, the AHA Centre works closely with the Secretary-General of ASEAN who will perform the role as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator to mobilize more resources and coordinate with ASEAN Leaders and partners worldwide<sup>17</sup>.

The Armed Force participated in quite several HADR operations in extra-territorial regions such as the ASEAN and Pacific region, including assistance to victims of the Typhoon Haiyan natural disaster in the Philippines in November 2013, carried out by Indonesia in cooperation with the Indonesian Navy and the Air Force. The Indonesian Air Force performed assistance in the form of food logistics, and evacuation of victims as many people who were transported with four Air Force Hercules (aircraft), while the Indonesian Navy prepared LPD a KRI Makassar-590. The government of Indonesia sent military (TNI/Indonesian Armed Forces) personnel to help, one of which

was by rehabilitating damaged buildings after the typhoon. The TNI Task Force in the Fiji Humanitarian Relief Operation had carried out rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Queen Victoria School (QVS) building located in Matavatu, Tailevu Province, Fiji, in April 2016. The Indonesian Armed Forces also has shown its commitment to help refugees in Rakhine State, Myanmar, by continuing to send humanitarian aid for the Rohingya refugees, September 2017.

#### 4.2 National.

The involvement of the Indonesian Navy in the operation of HADR in the country is very high in the last decade. The support of the Navy in the context of disaster management in Indonesia aims to bring about social stability in the affected area. The Indonesian Navy carries out assistance supported by the main equipment and platform as needed in disaster management operations to help cope with natural disasters, refugees and humanitarian assistance.

National HADR Operations that have been carried out by the Navy during the last decade include<sup>18</sup>:

a. Search and Rescue at Sea: Airplane crashes and Ship Accidents

1) Airplane crashes:

- a) Lion Air 737-800, at Bali Sea, 2013 (route: Bandung-Denpasar)
- b) Air Asia QZ8501, at Java Sea, 2014 (route: Surabaya-Singapore)
- c) Malaysia Airlines MH370, 2014 (route: Kuala Lumpur-Beijing)
- d) Lion Air JT-610, at Java Sea, 2018 (route: Jakarta-Singapore)

18. Indonesian Navy HQ, Operation Staff, 2019f

2) Ship Accidents:

- a) MV. Levina I, at Java Sea, 2007 (51 passengers)
- b) MV. Dumai Ekspres 10, at Riau, 2009 (54 passengers)
- c) MV. Sinar Bangun, at Toba Lake, 2018 (164 passengers)
- d) MV. Pieces, at South Kalimantan, 2019 (37 passengers)

b. Earthquake and tsunami

- 1) Earthquake and tsunami in Aceh, 2004
- 2) Earthquake and tsunami in Yogyakarta / Bantul, 2006
- 3) Earthquake and tsunami in Pangandaran, 2006
- 4) Earthquakes in Bengkulu and Padang, 2007
- 5) Earthquake in Manokwari, 2009
- 6) Mentawai Tsunami, 2010
- 7) Earthquake in Lombok, 2013
- 8) Earthquake in Pidie Aceh Jaya, 2016
- 9) Earthquake in Lombok, 2018
- 10) Earthquake and tsunami in Palu, 2018
- 11) Tsunamis in Banten and Lampung, 2018

c. Floods and landslides

- 1) Flood and landslide disaster in Morowali, 2007
- 2) Flood and landslide disasters of North Sumatra and NAD, 2007
- 3) Landslide disaster in Manggarai, NTT, 2007
- 4) Flood in East Java Bojonegoro, 2008
- 5) Flood in Wasior City Manokwari, 2010
- 6) Flood and landslide disaster in Manado, 2014
- 7) Flood in Bima NTT, 2016
- 8) Navy's Main Naval Base V Flood

Task Force in Madiun District (2019).

d. Search and Rescue (joining Armed Force Task Group)

- 1) Earthquake natural disaster evacuation and SAR assistance in Sumbawa (Lombok), 2008
- 2) Hot mud disaster in Sidoarjo, 2006
- 3) Volcano Merapi Emergency Response, 2010
- 4) Volcano Kelud Disaster Relief, 2014
- 5) Volcano Rokatenda disaster, 2013
- 6) Natural disaster relief in Mentawai and West Sumatra, 2008

e. Fighting Forest Fires.

- 1) Forest fires in Riau, 2013
- 2) Forest and land fires in South Sumatra and surrounding areas, 2015
- 3) Evacuation of victims of forest and land fires and smoke haze in South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan and surrounding areas, 2015
- 4) Forest fires in Riau, 2019

## 5. Conclusion.

The implementation of disaster management and humanitarian assistance in Indonesia is carried out by the central government and regional governments. At the central level, it is led by NDMA and in the regions, it is led by LDMA. In carrying out their duties, NDMA and LDMA involve the TNI together with the civil component in the Disaster Management Rapid Reaction Unit (SRC-PB).

NDMA, as the leading sector in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance (HADR) activities, has a dominant civil function and determines the use of all available resources,

including military assets, to be used to minimize costs and human casualties.

The Navy, as part of the TNI, has been able to prepare personnel and equipment in various humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) activities and has been involved in responding to natural disasters at home and abroad.