

**Geological Agency
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Republic of Indonesia**

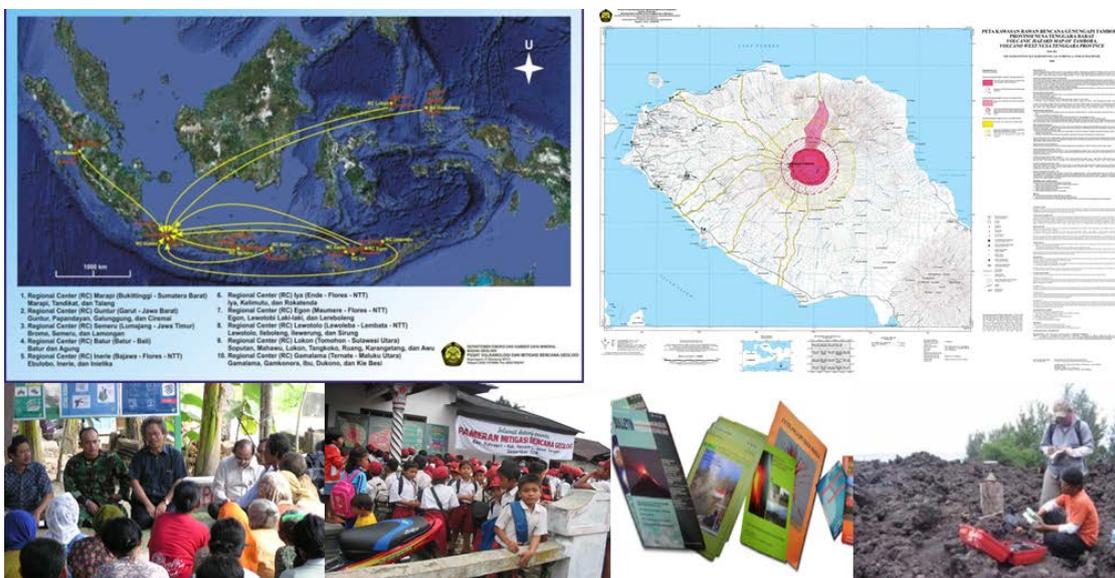
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Outline

The Geological Agency (GA) was initially formed during the Dutch colonialism era in the 18th century and was called as Kantoor van het Mijnwezen. In 1850, the name was transformed into Dienst van het Mijnwezen. In 2005, it was finally called as the Geological Agency under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on the decree of MEMR dated 18 November 2010, the Geological Agency (Echelon-I) consists of five Centers (Echelon-II), namely the Secretariat of Geological Agency (SGA), the Center for Geological Resources (CGR), the Center for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation (CVGHM), the Center for Groundwater Resource and Environmental Geology (CGREG), and the Center for Geological Survey (CGS). The CVGHM was established to conduct research, investigation, engineering recommendations, and services in the field of volcanology and geological hazard mitigation. In performing its duties, the CVGHM performs several functions including (a) the preparation of technical policy development, norms, standards, procedures, and criteria, as well as plans and programs in the field of volcanology and geological disaster mitigation; (b) the implementation of research, investigation, engineering, thematic mapping and analysis of geological disaster risk, as well as early warning of volcanic activity and potential of ground movement and the provision of technical recommendations on geological disaster mitigation; (c) coaching functional of volcano watchers or observers; (d) monitoring, evaluating and reporting the implementation of research, investigation, engineering, thematic mapping and geological disaster risk analysis, as well as early warning of the volcanic activity and the potential ground movement and the provision of technical recommendations geological disaster mitigation; and (e) the administration. The organization structure of the CVGHM consists of four sections, which are: (a) Section of Volcano Monitoring and Investigations (observing 67 active volcanoes by 70 volcano observatories, estimate and publish the states or level of volcanic activity, providing technical recommendations within each states of volcanic activity, publishing disaster-prone area maps, topographic maps, geological map, and providing counseling.



Research Achievements and Challenges

Achievements:

The establishment of the GA's CVGHM has significantly contribute to geological disaster mitigation in Indonesia. A multidisciplinary research activity is continuously carried out including geology, geophysics, geodesy, geochemistry, etc in line with socialization/dissemination of the results of our research to communities around the hazardous areas (see figure). For us , research is not fundamentally conducted for scientific purposes, moreover, it has to be useful for mitigating geological disaster risk and it must also be easy to understand by the people living in hazardous area. Cost-effective and relevant research carried out by the GA's CVGHM have a significant impact on the reduction of victims caused by geological hazards. Except for the 2014 tsunami, in average, number of victims caused by volcanic eruptions, earthquake, tsunami, and landslides in Indonesia is decreasing in line with the increase of people's capacity. This is the most important achievements of the GA in the framework of geological hazard mitigation in Indonesia.

Challenges:

The main challenge for disaster mitigation in Indonesia is to increase people's awareness and capacity in facing possible geological hazards. Geological hazards occur almost throughout the country and Indonesia is a very large country, therefore, with the existing human resources we had, it requires some times to overcome such challenge.