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Philippine Municipality Adopts Disaster Risk

As part of the collaborative project entitled *Partnership on Disaster Reduction on Southeast Asia (PDRSEA) Phase 4*, the Albay Public Safety Emergency Management Office (APSEMO) in the Philippines, with the technical support of Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), assisted the Camalig Municipal Disaster Coordinating Council (MDCC) in integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) components and strategies in their Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and in enhancing early warning system and evacuation procedures at the barangay level. Considering its proximity to the foot of Mayon Volcano, the Camalig Municipality was identified as one of the high risk areas in Albay province.



Workshop participants

Led by Mayor Caloy Baldo, members of the Camalig MDCC and Sangguniang Bayan participated in a four-day (29 January – 1February) seminar-workshop on "Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)" held in Mytallic Hall in Camalig Municipality.

The Provincial Land Use Committee reviews and provides technical inputs to the Municipality's CLUP and document is subsequently forwarded to Sangguniang Panlalawigan for approval. Recently, the Camalig MDCC has included representatives from APSEMO who will provide expert advice to the Committee. Dr. Melgabal Capistrano of ADPC, Mrs. Crispina Abat of NDCC, and regional representatives from national government agencies (DTI, PHI-

VOLCS, MGB-DENR, and OCD) assisted the Camalig MDCC members in reviewing the Municipality's CLUP with the end in view of incorporating DRR strategies in the plan.

During the workshop, Engr. Pabia of Albay Provincial Planning and Development Office stressed that to give teeth to the CLUP, appropriate zoning ordinances delineating clear boundaries must be passed to ensure the strict implementation of the CLUP. PHIVOLCS representative, Mr. Ed Laguerta, also averred that the Municipality also requires a modern device such as a Global Positioning System (GPS) to substantiate risk analysis process in identifying risk zones.

During the Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity (HVC) assessment workshop, the participants considered flooding and volcanic eruption as the two major hazards of the Municipality.

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School reconstruction in the Philippines. Full story on page 6

Multi Stakeholders Approach in DRR

A study from Nias Island, Indonesia

Background

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) has been the main attention for countries around the world, particularly for the developing countries. In Indonesia itself, DRR is one of the government's priorities of works in which is being developed through National Action Plan of DRR, a guideline for Hyogo Framework for Action implementation that consists of DRR mapping activities of local, national and international actors which implement their program in this country and also the current situation, gaps and challenges that are facing by these actors. This guideline drafted and published by Bappenas

(National Development Planning Board) cooperates with UNDP, as a milestone in setting up DRR framework for multi stakeholders in Indonesia.

Following the last convergence meeting that is annually held by UN OCHA Indonesia on 14 February 2008 involved DRR multi stakeholders, UN OCHA presented their findings based on the data that they compile within period 2007-2008, which shown that until 2008, there are 91 districts in 22 provinces that have DRR projects with main focus is on using knowledge and innovation for building culture of safety and resilience. Among these provinces, most DRR stakeholders work in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Province, responding to the major earthquake and tsunami on 2004. Meanwhile, less initiative on DRR project implementation is taken in Kalimantan Island. The same situation also happens in small island, such as Mentawai and Nias, in which in both islands, the DRR projects are not as crowded as in the other areas due to the remote location and access.

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JICA Grassroots Technical Cooperation Project Starts:

NGO training in Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia



The ADRC (Asian Disaster Reduction Center), with support from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), conducted the "NGO Training for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia" from 3 to 14 December 2007 in Kobe, Japan. This program, which will be conducted from 2007 through 2009, aims to strengthen the disaster risk reduction capacity of the ADRRN (Asian Disaster Reduction & Response Network) and to further develop the network of local NGOs based in the Asian countries. Six NGOs from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Philippines and Sri Lanka participated in this first year of the program and are expected to convey what they learn to their colleagues and other ADRRN members in the second year.

This year's training program aimed

- (1) to impart accurate information about natural disasters and disaster risk reduction as well as to learn tools for educating and raising disaster awareness among school children and local people,
- (2) to equip participants to transfer the knowledge gained during the course to other ADRRN members as well as to their colleagues, and
- (3) to enable participants to prepare a draft action plan utilizing the knowledge they gained during the course. This training course consisted of lectures on specific and practical topics, such as the development of natural disaster knowledge, the introduction of tools for providing disaster education and raising public awareness, and disaster risk reduction activities being undertaken by Japanese NGOs.

It also focused on stress management for NGO staff working in affected areas in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, on mental health care issues faced by victims of catastrophic disasters, as well as on the effectiveness of community radio during times of emergency.

On the last day of the training course, the trainees

gave presentations on their draft action plans and how they might be integrated into the on-going projects in which their organizations are involved. Each action plan reflected the knowledge and tools that were gained during the training course, and indicated ways that they could be applied to the situations faced in the participants' own countries.

In the second year of the program, the trainees will become trainers, sharing what they have learned with other ADRRN members. Since close cooperation among NGO members of the ADRRN is essential to the further development of the network, this training course provided a great opportunity for representatives of several NGOs to spend two weeks together learning more about one another's efforts.

The ADRC wishes to express its sincerest gratitude to all who contributed to the success of this course.

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Building Program Towards Organizational Development

Cordia, Caritas Medan (Indonesia) commenced its eighteen month project on *Community-managed Disaster Risk Reduction* (CMDRR), funded by SOA Working Unit 02/05. Technical assistance for this project will be provided by the *International Institute of Rural Reconstruction* (IIRR), an international not for profit organization focusing on participatory action research and training, with its headquarters in the Philippines.

On January 21st, an opening program was conducted at the Cordia office in Medan, to formally start the project. This occasion was graced by *Anat Prag*, Program Manager, Special Operation Unit (SOA) of CRS and *Fr. Friez R. Tambunan*, Director of Cordia Medan. Two consultants from IIRR, Shyamal Saha and Emilita Monville Oro came to Indonesia to conduct the first accompaniment activity focusing on orientation to CMDRR concepts and process and strategy development. Fr. Friez considered this as a big step in putting into practice their strategic plan towards realization of Cordia Medan's vision to become a strong development organization and training provider.

Nine Cordia's staff which will be the Core Team of



Ms. Emily, facilitating the training session

Cordia in DRR Programme joined the training, they are Kepler Silaban (Programme Manager), Rani M. Barus (Office Coordinator), Martin Soekendar (DRR Coordinator), Maria S. Tarigan (Livelihood Coordinator), Fransiska (Social Coordinator), Leo Dewantoro (Livelihood Project Officer), Sutan L. Tobing (DRR Project Officer), and Sagrina Bangun (DRR Project Admin Assistant). The eight days training held in Cordia DRR Center was focused on the *Basic orientation of CMDRR process to the Core Team Members (CTM) and CMDRR Program Strategy Development Workshop* during which the core team was prepared to carry out training or accompaniment training in ten different communities prone-to-disaster in the province of North Sumatra and Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. A total of 10 areas will be covered for the first phase of the CMDRR project:
Villages (6): Sekoci, Bukit Mas, Kuala Simpang (Kejuruan Muda), Siatas Barita in Tarutung sub district, Pinsur in Muara sub district, Simangulampe in Bakkara sub district.
Sub-districts (4): Mangkubumi, Pantai Cermin, Marelan, Sempahe

The Target population of this CMDRR is a total of 2,900 households or 12,500 people will be involved in the first phase of our CMDRR project. During the 18 month projects (Jan. 2008 to June 2009) Cordia's CMDRR team will also be accompanied by another international DRR consultant, Mr. Karl Ammann from Caritas Germany and a local DRR consultant Iskandar Lehman, now working for the MPBI Jakarta.

This project is part of Cordia's effort to implement its first strategic planning, which is Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response. The project is strongly supported by the Special Operation Appeal (SOA) Coordinating Unit, whose members are the International Caritas Organizations working for the tsunami response in Aceh and Nias – Indonesia.

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Continued from page 1 ...**Camalig Adopts
Disaster Risk Reduction**

After his briefing on weather hazards, Mr. Cedric Daep, Head of the APSEMO, emphasized that the hazard map review, which was done during one of the sessions, derived inputs specifically on the proposed land uses by risk levels (high risk, low to medium and safe zones) and other policy recommendations. Mr. Daep highlighted that this move is consistent with the Albay Provincial Government's **GUICADALE** (Guinubatan, Camalig, Daraga, and Legazpi) disaster proofing development platform which is a holistic and geo-strategic integration approach that considers the inter-relationship of DRR, development planning and strategies, and environmental protection.

The last day of the seminar involved series of workshops that prompted the barangay chairmen to identify the hazards in their locality; estimate the population at risks; identify the kinds of warning instruments available and accessible; formulate warning levels/indicators and required actions; design warning advisories; establish communication protocols; and devise evacuation procedures. Barangay chairmen presented their outputs to the group and which were subsequently commented by Mr. Daep and Dr. Capistrano.

The group was also able to discuss the MDCC's institutional capacity development, specifically the need to create at the Municipal level a permanent division or office with organic staff that shall plan out and implement on disaster preparedness, safety management, information campaign, and address disaster-related issues including funding. To expedite the passage of the resolution at the local Sangguniang, a number of barangay chairmen who were participants in the seminar, signed a manifesto that supports the creation of Camalig Public Safety and Emergency Management Office.

A Training on CBDRM for Local Authorities was also held last November 2007 in Albay wherein which the group analyzed the potential hazards and vulnerable communities in Albay Province.

The PDRSEA 4 project is funded by the European Commission Humanitarian Office under its Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO).

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6th Annual Mekong Flood Forum



The Mekong River Commission (MRC) is holding the 6th Annual Mekong Flood Forum on 27-28 May 2008 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, at the Cambodiana Hotel. The theme for this year's forum is '



"Delegates at the 6th AMFF will discuss advances in methods of managing and mitigating the flooding that regularly causes widespread damage across the Mekong region"

"Integrated approaches and applicable systems for medium-term flood forecasting and early warning in the Mekong River Basin"

The forum will host discussions on the current state of data collection, transmission and exchange, especially regarding water level and rainfall, at national and regional levels in the Mekong Basin. Delegates are encouraged to exchange information on the database systems and tools used to disseminate the flood forecasting and early warning products of the MRC Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Centre and of national centres in the MRC member states. The forum will also provide an opportunity for participants to discuss emerging needs related to flood forecasting and floods within the basin, and to share the progress each country has made towards a holistic and balanced flood management plan.

Stakeholders from MRC member countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam) and Dialogue Partners (China and Myanmar), development partners, MRC Programmes, scientists, civil society organisations, and local communities are expected to attend. The call for papers, country report template, registration form, exhibition registration form and tentative programme are available on the MRC website (www.mrcmekong.org).

At last year's Annual Flood Forum in Ho Chi Minh City, much progress was made in the bid to integrate data crucial to flood forecasting across the entire Mekong Basin. This year's forum is expected to carry on this mission and help further improve cooperation in this crucial, life-saving endeavour. Around 120 officials, scientists and experts are expected to attend.

For invitations and more information contact:

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Geo-Risks Reduction and Awareness Rising on Natural Hazards

in Primary Schools in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Indonesia



The Management of Georisks NAD project (ManGeoNAD) is a technical cooperation project between BGR (Federal Institute for Geoscience and Natural Resources of Germany), the Geological Agency Bandung and the Regional Department for Mining and Energy in the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD).

The overall purpose of the project activities is to reduce the impact of future natural hazards on the population which is still suffering from the destruction caused by the tsunami and earthquake in December 26, 2004. ManGeoNAD gives recommendations based on geological information (e.g. building ground stability, earthquake hazard) which is provided to planners and decision makers to support effective risk mitigation from the beginning of the planning process.

In terms of raising awareness, the project developed a strategy to help to build up a *culture of preparedness* in a simple, straightforward and cost-effective way.

The project is using an old eye-catching Volkswagen van built in the 1950's, our so-called GEO-mobil, to visit primary schools in the province NAD. The GEO-mobil team, a team of experts from the Department for Mining and Energy, provides in-class programs for children on disaster risk reduction, as well as information for the teachers as their knowledge about natural hazards is often. The VW van serves as a mobile library with children's books on natural hazards and is equipped with age-based experiments related to natural hazards.

A visit of the GEO-mobil team generally consists of a half-day program for the school children from grades 4-6. Easy to understand and child-centered scientific background on natural hazards is transferred to the children and the teachers with the help of a number of games, songs, experiments, and movies on these occasions. When the GEO-mobil team is focusing on earthquakes, an evacuation drill tops the program off in order to obtain faster reactions in the case of an earthquake.

The focus of the GEO-mobil activities is put on children for several reasons: Firstly, children are one of the most vulnerable groups. Secondly, they are also the future society and the decision makers of tomorrow. Thirdly, children have a strong influence on their parents, disseminate disaster knowledge to their communities and are, in general, very enthusiastic and receptive in learning about their safety.

The experiences with the GEO-mobil show clearly that learning about natural hazards, as for example about earthquakes, their likelihood to happen, preparedness and response measures, help children, teachers and communities to cope better with the related risk.

In 2007 the GEO-mobil team visited 11 primary schools in the Banda Aceh area and supported the DRR Day initiated by UNDP in October as well as several exhibitions and fairs on the regional and national level. A total of approximately 1300 children were directly reached by those activities.

Apart from the school visits, a drawing competition was held successfully with 30 children from grade 1 to 6 and a child-friendly georisk calendar for the year 2008 with a lot of information on natural hazards, their causes and things to do before they strike, was produced and distributed in Banda Aceh. In the beginning of this year the GEO-mobil team finished the production of a movie, "Disasters and Us: Understanding Earthquakes" which consists of different sequences related to earthquakes, e.g. a picture story drawn by children from Aceh, scientific explanations by the Meteorological Agency NAD (BMG NAD), earthquake experiments, facts and fictions, preparedness actions etc. The movie will be distributed to schools the GEO-mobil team could not visit so far and to schools located in isolated areas. This is first try to reach teachers and children who cannot be directly visited with the GEO-mobil.

For the upcoming months trainings for teachers in at least 60 schools in NAD are planned and a closer cooperation with the Department for Education is envisaged. A second bus will start to work in May 2008, so that more children can be reached.

The major challenges for 2008 are however, to bring local authorities together to agree on a common strategy and to develop a comprehensive plan of action. This could e.g. be the development of an extra curriculum on natural hazards or even the inclusion of DRR in the standard curriculum for primary schools.

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Capacity-Building Programme on Disaster Management

In response to the December 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the French and Indonesian Governments have initiated a partnership involving the PMI (Indonesian Red Cross) and the French Red Cross to reinforce the capacities of Indonesia in coping with disasters. This programme supports a wide range of activities at the national, provincial, district and community levels.

The main focus of this capacity-building programme is to establish Emergency Operations Centres at national and provincial levels in order to strengthen the command, coordination and information-sharing schemes among responders and decision-makers in times of emergency. Hence the main partners of the programme are the BAKORNAS (National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management) and the six pilot SAT-KORLAK (Provincial Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management) of Aceh, West Sumatra, Jambi, Jakarta, Yogyakarta and Bali.



Training on GIS technologies for the EOC operators

The PMI also plays a crucial role in this civil security initiative being at the same time auxiliary of the state and thus part of the governmental Disaster Management set-up at all levels, and having a strong link with communities. Its expertise in responding to major crisis makes it a valuable partner for the implementation of activities in the field of preparedness for response. In particular, the reinforcement of its Command Post schemes will be one of the focuses of the programme.

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The first phase of the programme, implemented by the French Government, has achieved the establishment of four EOC (BAKORNAS, Aceh, Jakarta and West Sumatra). While the rooms are now activated, a need was identified to focus now on the design of the system underlying these technologies in order to ensure its efficiency and sustainability.

More generally, it is now acknowledged by all that, apart from providing technologies for information and communication, the programme aims at assisting the Indonesian authorities in designing their Disaster Response system at all levels, starting from the affected communities up to the national authorities interacting with the international assistance.

Assisting Indonesian authorities to create the disaster response system

This research and development approach is now being implemented through a wide range of consultations, surveys, workshops and trainings. The first milestone was the joint organization by the French Red Cross, with IFRC and UNOCHA, of a workshop in February 2008 gathering the major international actors involved in capacity-building programmes in the field of preparedness for response to disasters. The aim of this workshop was to foster a common understanding among participants about the system under creation in Indonesia (due to the new 2007 DM Law) and to share experiences about each organization's input to this system, in terms of trainings, guidelines, partnerships, technologies, procedures, etc.

The workshop was attended by about 50 participants from 20 different organizations and underlined the great number of possible linkages between the programmes. Follow-up discussions will be held in the future months with concerned institutions to design common activities in the pilot areas of the programme.

Following this workshop, a reflection is now being initiated with BAKORNAS and the pilot provinces to prepare national guidelines on EOC as part of the new system being settled within the framework of the new DM law and the new DM agencies. This participative process will involve local actors at provincial and district levels as well as all the members of SATKORLAK. It is expected that the national guidelines will be enacted in the coming months.

The EOCs as a tool for disaster management

At the same time, the planning phase has begun in the pilot provinces for the construction of the three remaining EOCs of the programme, in Jambi, Yogyakarta and Denpasar. While feasibility studies will be started soon to identify the location of these crisis rooms and the types of equipments needed, discussions are also being held regarding the preparation and training of human resources to effectively manage and operate these structures. As part of the programme, necessary trainings will be implemented for local operators and managers when the rooms are built and operational.

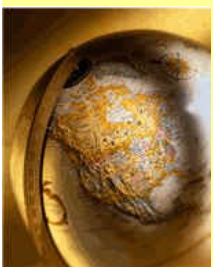


Tabletop simulations as part of the trainings of operator

At a period when Indonesia is currently re-organizing its disaster response system, which is led by the BAKORNAS, we believe that the programme is proposing a groundbreaking tool, in the sense that the Emergency Operations Centres will necessarily have an impact on the way disasters will be handled by the Indonesian actors in the future. Helping the Indonesian authorities to create their multi-hazard command and coordination mechanisms seems now to be crucial for a better management of the future disaster response activities in the country.

For any information needed about the programme, please contact Mr Jean-Arnaud Etchanchu at hod-indo.frc@croix-rouge.fr

C B D R R D A T A B A S E



Why do we need to be part of CBDRR Data Base?

1. To let other people know what activity we have done in the area, to **avoid duplication**
2. To let other people know the lessons we learn, to **avoid repetition** of mistakes
3. and to **replicate the good lessons**
4. To **share** the activities dealing with CBDRR in the region
5. By sharing to others, it shows the **transparency** of the project

So, what are you waiting for?

Shall you wish to be part of CBDRR Database, please contact ewie at silviaa@adpc.net for further information



Rising from the Storm

Plan Philippines' DRR Intervention in Albay

The Typhoon that Made Bicol a Wasteland

More than a year ago, on November 30, 2006, super typhoon Reming (Durian) with its packing winds of up to 265 kph, brought volcanic debris, mudflows and floodwaters upon the villages below the slopes of Mt. Mayon volcano, and ravaged Albay causing tremendous damage and devastation to the province especially to the province's island communities. The ensuing disaster caused the destruction of houses, buildings, structures and schools. Majority of the population were left homeless and without a source of livelihood. Lives as well perished for mud and boulders cascaded down the volcano, crushing people and everything else in their path.

Sixteen days after the typhoon hit, the Philippine Government's official figures have reported 734 people killed, 2,360 injured and 762 missing. More than 3 million people in 14 eastern provinces were affected, with more than 112,000 persons being housed in evacuation centers. Reming was the first super-typhoon recorded in the Philippine History. However, to date, it was the third global super-typhoon of 2006. Scientists said that as global temperatures rise, the intensity of extreme weather events are likely to increase, and it is possible that in the future the impact of these events will become even greater.

Plan's Interventions in Albay Province

Plan Philippines' efforts on disaster risk reduction and response in Albay have given hope and a future for the children of the province, particularly in Rapu-Rapu Island. To date, Plan's assistance for the province has already been accounted at US 1.2 million. This includes support for the repair, building and construction of disaster-resistant school buildings or a total of 86 classrooms, the provision of 3,000 classroom furniture, 8,000 student packages, 200 sets of teacher's pack and hundreds of instructional materials and textbooks for the children (daycare to high school level) of typhoon-ravaged Rapu-Rapu.

Plan's efforts however, have not ended there. Through its program on "Strengthening Local Capacities for Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction" which aims to strengthen communities' resilience to disasters through the development of robust and replicable practices for managing child-centered community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) and contributing to positive changes in international policy and practice.

Plan conducted trainings on Disaster Risk Reduction (Training-Workshop on Enhancing School &

Community Safety Against Disasters) to increase and enhance the capacities of the community (teachers, parents, local officials) and the children to respond and plan for the effects of disasters. Plan also organized other training workshops such as DRR Orientation for community residents, Orientation of students on DRR, Trainers Training on Disaster Preparedness for Families, Training on Curriculum Planning, and Orientation on Disaster Preparedness for Families, benefiting at least 200 teachers, parents and children, 89 community leaders/officials, and 153 communities all over the island.



Building Typhoon-Resistant School Buildings

Immediately after the Reming disaster, Plan Philippines conducted relief efforts, as well as a *Disaster Needs & Capability Assessment (DNCA)* in Albay. However, it was through the suggestion of Redemptorist priests in Legaspi City that encouraged Plan to also look at the damages caused by the disaster in the neighboring island communities of Albay. The Plan team witnessed for themselves the extreme devastation brought about by the typhoon in the coastal areas, where almost all infrastructures and properties were destroyed - houses, boats that are used for transportation and livelihood, and the schools which served as the children's sanctuaries of learning. Almost all schools in all barangays of Rapu-Rapu Island were damaged during the typhoon. The DNCA that Plan conducted in the islands involved consultations with teachers and school authorities, community officials & parents. They also conducted focus group discussions (FGDs) with children. Based on the results of these activities, Plan decided to establish a special unit in Albay focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities. The result of the assessment activities enabled Plan to respond to the expressed needs of the people particularly of the children in Rapu-Rapu, which was to reconstruct schools and rehabilitate the education sector on the islands. Through partnerships with the Department of Education and the Philippines Education in Emergencies Cluster, Plan established community-based projects and counterpart efforts for the repair, construction and reconstruction of typhoon-resistant school buildings in Rapu-Rapu.

Community and Children Participation

Once the typhoon resistant school building designs were finalized, prioritization of projects took place and beneficiary schools and barangays were identi-

fied. Consultations with the school authorities were held to identify what specific reconstruction or construction projects were to be executed in each area. Since the project was truly participatory, a Project Management Training was held for beneficiary communities and was participated in by representative teachers, parents, barangay officers, other community members and children. The objective of the training was to orient the community on how to properly manage, effectively evaluate and precisely monitor the construction project. The participants were also tasked to re-echo the teachings of the training to the rest of the community. In this way, a wider audience will be reached and more people will be informed about the project and the participation it required. Each community was tasked to do specific activities associated with the project.

One of the major activities tasked to the community was project documentation which was important in project assessment and would be the basis for the project to push through. The next step was to form a community Pre-qualification and Bidding Committee (PBC), which is organized by and composed of manifold communities together with representatives of school beneficiaries. With the support and assistance of Plan, the community PBC was tasked to verify the eligibility of the contractors in the project bidding prior to construction. Guided by Plan, the community PBC managed and handled the tasks ranging from the invitation, evaluation and pre-qualification of contractors, bidding process, selection and the recommendation and awarding to chosen contractors.

During the structural process itself, the community participated in monitoring the construction to ensure that the design plans were properly followed by contractors. The monitoring team from the communities included volunteers who had some knowledge or experience in construction and were further trained by Plan's engineering team. The children also participated in the monitoring process. While classes went on in their nearby temporary tent schools, volunteer child monitors ensured that other children or students stayed away from the construction site for their own safety and wellbeing.

Typhoon Resistant School Construction

Technically there were two major issues considered in designing typhoon resistant schools. First was the strength of wind forces brought about by typhoons that usually cause damage to school buildings, and second, the salinity in the coastal areas where the schools would be located. When water with high salinity comes into contact with buildings and other infrastructure, salt can be carried with it. As the water evaporates (or dries) the salt crystals grow and expand, causing physical damage to bricks, mortar and other construction materials, shortening the life of infrastructure.

Prior to the beginning of any construction work, sites were inspected to make sure that they were not hazard or disaster prone. Communities were

in fact encouraged to participate in the process of developing site development plans that integrated disaster risk reduction. In community “Manila” in a neighboring island, for example, the damaged school building originally stood just a few meters from the shore line and was clearly built on a hazard prone area. When the typhoons hit, the school was almost completely destroyed. Prior to any construction work to commence in this community, Plan urged the community to provide land on higher ground. The community met and was able to come up with a better and more appropriate location for the school, and now the construction of two school buildings with a total of four classrooms has been completed in the area.

Truly, the participation of the community was important and crucial in this case.

Plan also requested the participation of the school community in monitoring the construction of the school buildings, as well as in taking care of simple maintenance duties such as oiling window hinges and being watchful for pests or termites that could cause damage to the ceilings.

Although the school buildings were built to last and resist typhoons and other immediate hazards, the buildings’ stability and durability will also depend heavily on maintenance. Most of the local communities and local governments in the beneficiary areas have committed to allocate some percentage of their annual budget for the maintenance of the school buildings.

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In some communities, the project also provided a source of livelihood and income during the construction process, such as the hauling of materials from the boats to the islands and the site, and other types of manual labor. Although the income was temporary, it was able to assist them after the disasters they have faced. Plan also made sure that the community understood that the construction process incorporated disaster risk reduction components to instill the importance of disaster preparedness in all their future construction efforts there. DRR components and good construction practices were also promoted in the community, such as the careful site selection and setting of proper orientation of the infrastructure to avoid or minimize further effects of hazards. The community also learned about the fundamental processes in establishing and managing a project.

The Plan-constructed school buildings were designed with the following special features:

- Steel casement windows using GI sheet instead of glass to avoid breakage from strong winds. The sheets were connected by rivets and metal adhesive over the steel window frames to resist entry of strong wind which creates an uplift force that destroys roofs;

- Steel trusses that were securely welded to several steel dowels embedded in reinforced concrete beams;

- Purlins that were made of thick angle bars (instead of the conventionally used C-Purlins) that hold text screws firmly. The purlins were securely welded to steel trusses creating a sturdy roof framework. They were also embedded in top beams and welded to top beam reinforcements which makes it an integral part of the side walls;

- GI roofing that were fastened to purlins with numerous text screws fastened on every corrugation at the ends of the roofing sheet and end laps, and on every other corrugation on the rest of the roof. Rivets were added at the side laps and the thick purlins serve as a knot to every text screw installed;

- Facia boards that were made of thick GI sheets connected by rivets over angle bar frames that were in turn welded to the purlins. The ends were also welded and embedded in reinforced cantilever beams;

- Metals and steels that were coated with red lead primer, one with rust preventive component, to protect it from saline environment;

- Aggregates that were ordered from the mainland (Legaspi) itself to avoid salinity contamination which causes metal to corrode easily and consequently breaking concrete covering.

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Typhoon Resistant School Construction

Technically there were two major issues considered in designing typhoon resistant schools. First was the strength of wind forces brought about by typhoons that usually cause damage to school buildings, and second, the salinity in the coastal areas where the schools would be located. When water with high salinity comes into contact with buildings and other infrastructure, salt can be carried with it. As the water evaporates (or dries) the salt crystals grow and expand, causing physical damage to bricks, mortar and other construction materials, shortening the life of infrastructure.

Prior to the beginning of any construction work, sites were inspected to make sure that they were not hazard or disaster prone. Communities were in fact encouraged to participate in the process of developing site development plans that integrated disaster risk reduction. In community “Manila” in a neighboring island, for example, the damaged school building originally stood just a few meters from the shore line and was clearly built on a hazard prone area. When the typhoons hit, the school was almost completely destroyed. Prior to any construction work to commence in this community, Plan urged the community to provide land on higher ground. The community met and was able to come up with a better and more appropriate location for the school, and now

Impacts to the Community

The people were highly receptive and appreciative of the way the project process was handled by Plan. One great component highlighted was the participation and management performed by Plan from the beginning until the end of the project. Plan’s total control and rigidity in terms of the quality of the structures was also tenaciously recognized. It was observed that the school community, particularly the Parent and Teacher Community Association (PTCA) exhibited strong support and active involvement in the monitoring of the construction process of the school buildings. Through this mindset, people are encouraged that this project will prosper and has a direction to take.

The members of the community now have the opportunity to utilize a school that is of good quality. This is truly important, most especially to the children. For them, it fostered a more conducive learning environment, promoting a feeling of safety for the children.

Community integration and participation also imparted to the people the value of organizing themselves, and the experience with Plan empowered them with the knowledge that they can work together before and during disasters. For them it was a big contribution to resilience. It encouraged them to venture into other projects that may be beneficial to their communities.

Local Government Capacities in Managing Disaster

As it mentioned above, Nias Island is one among the thousands island that exist in Indonesia that has few ongoing DRR projects. This island is part of North Sumatera Province, yet located seperately and remotely from this Province due to its geographic condition. It is the largest island in North Sumatera consisted of 2 Districts which are North Nias and South Nias, and has 25 regencies with more than 639,675 inhabitants. lth as a very unique culture, regards to the multi ethnics that live in this island. To reach this island will take an hour flight from Medan International Airport by using old aircraft.

Based on the historical background, Nias is one of the disaster prone area in Indonesia. Within 2 years behind, there were 2 major disasters struck this island, which were major tsunami on 26 December 2004 and earthquake on 28 March 2005. 234 people died, 4000 other were displaced and 431 units of house were damaged and destroyed as the result of tsunami. A year after, the number of elements at risk was increasing up to 674 people died, 20,000 IDPs and thousands of houses were damaged and destroyed because of the earthquake. As a respond to these major disasters, a number of donor agencies and humanitarian organizations give their assistance in rebuilding this island, yet unfortunate only few of them are working on development.

Until now, most NGOs and Donors in Nias are mainly focusing in Rehabilitation and Reconstruction phase post earthquake and tsunami. Not much of them are working on DRR issues, only few, include Save The Children and Surf Aid International are taking initiative to implement DRR program concentrates in community based. This situation has been one of the major challenges for BRR (Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Board) to decide the exit strategy post the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction phase that will end in 2009. The question that now occurs is who will continue to build the local capacities in Nias Island in order for them to be resilience and resistant to upcoming disasters?

Regarding to the question above, the local government of Nias Island which consists of North and South Nias Districts have limited capacities in managing with the hazards in their areas. For instance, such as the activities that are carried out by Nias or North Nias Satlak PBP (Disaster Management and IDPs Coordination Agency) which the daily chairman of this agency is Dinas Tramtiblinmas (Community Protection and Law Order Bureau), based on discussion with its

Secretary, Mr Kurnia Zebua, because of the remote location of Nias District and also the emerge of this Island (Nias was consist of one District then in 2003, South Nias formed its own District with the Capitol City Teluk Dalam), the budget that comes from the Province (North Sumatera Province-Medan) each year has to be shared equally between these two Districts. Meanwhile North Nias has more regencies than in South, which are 14 regencies from 22 that exist in Nias.

Local budget that is available could not fulfil the needs of Satlak PBP in Nias in implementing their DM Program, particularly for conduct trainings for Satlinmas PBP (Community Protection Agency in DM and IDPs)' staff and simulation for the communities. This problem is also influenced with the supports that come from the humanitarian agencies that work in Nias which most of them are working on their own programs and have less collaboration with the Satlak itself in program development. Yet, Satlak PBP of North Nias manages to do their own DM Activity Plan, such as the ones that will be done and or are ongoing in 2008, based on the table below.

Moreover for the structure of DM agencies in Nias District, consist of Satlak PBP in District level, Unit Operasional PBP in Sub-district/Regency level and Satlinmas in Village level. These agencies include local police force, military, red cross, and other government agencies, also civil society.

Unfortunately not all of these agencies have enough capacity to do their task and carry their functions in DM. Fire Brigade in Nias District is one among them that not just has limited capacity but also nearly collapse, in which its staffs have not have refreshment training for several years and also not equipped with standard fire equipments. Same condition also with Satlak PBP Nias District in which it is not equipped with standarize equipments for response, i.e. Rubber boat, life jacket, etc.

Multi Stakeholders Approach in Reducing Disaster Risks in Nias

The above description that describe the limited capacity of the local government in managing disaster has been accomodated by BRR Nias by conducting annual Nias Island Stakeholder Meeting (NIMS). This meeting is initiatively organized by BRR to strengthen the collaboration and cooperation between multi stakeholders in Nias Island that involve in rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. The aim of this meeting forum is to evaluate ongoing activities and deciding the next strategic plan for Nias. The first meeting was held in Jakarta in December 2005 which was followed by 2nd NISM to discuss the technical issues in Nias then followed with the 3rd meeting in March 2006.

From those meetings, there is an increasing of real commitment from national and international agencies in building a better Nias. Until now, there are more then 80 national and international organizations and 20 countries that are working hard to recover Nias and create opportunity to rebuild it better. Beside the meeting itself, a group of UN Agencies and NGOs, local, national and international also gathered their selves forming a Disaster Preparedness Coalition for Nias Island named SiGaNa to answer the gap in not just rebuilding Nias but also promoting disaster risk reduction. This coalition consists of 12 agencies, includes: BRR, Satlak PBP (Disaster Management Agency in District level)Nias Island, UNORC, UNDP, Surf Aid International, PKPA, CWS, Medina, Save The Children, PMI, IFRC, Forniha, and ARNet. It is established in October 2007, following the commemoration of International Disaster Risk Reduction Day 2007 in Nias Island that was held through a collaboration between the agencies above. Furthermore, as a result of workshop held in January 2008, this Coalition is legalized under sector Working Group of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Post Earthquake in corporated with BRR Nias.

Continued on the next page

No	Activity	Volume
1	Satlinmas' Training in Nias District	35 People
2	Continuing organization administration consolidation and training for UOPB (Operational Unit for DM) and Satlinmas in Village/Regency	32 Villages and or Regencies
3	Design Disaster Map in Regency and Village level	6 Regencies
4	Socialization on Flood, Landslide, Fire, and Earthquake and Tsunami	6 Regencies
5	Disaster Simulation	4 Regencies



Later on an agreement between these agencies is made in order to have similar perception of this coalition in which its vision is to create disaster resilience communities of Nias Island, by:

- Create strong coordination among DRR program which are being implemented by rehabilitation and reconstruction multi stakeholder agencies in Nias Island, including Satlak PBP, in order to synergize and synchronize, also to avoid any overlapping and optimize DRR efforts based on the existing procedure that is set by the local government of Nias Island
- Set up information center and documentation of DRR activities in local, national, and international which can be used as reference to develop DRR strategic activities of all stakeholders, particularly for the local government.
- Be a productive partner for Satlak PBP of Nias Island in designing strategic DRR work plan.
- Actively contributes as a forum which represents DRR stakeholders in scope of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in term of advocacy of local government and preparing policies and programs in DRR comprehensively and sustained.
- Increase the capacity and awareness of local agencies in taking greater role in DRR activity by involving them directly in it based on the target that these agencies will be able to continue SiGana's vision and mission in near future post the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase.

Despite of its new establishment, 5 (five) months past the initial event of this coalition's formation, some activities have been done in promoting DRR through this multi stakeholders approach, include: Disaster Education in School, Radio Talk Show, Workshop on Legalize and Formal Draft of SiGana Work Plan, and Website Design as media of information sharing and building interaction between DRR practitioners around the world (www.sigana007.wordpress.com). Even, this year SiGana initiatively develops their program plan for 2008 which will focus on integrate disaster education to elementary school curriculum, assist the local government in developing their disaster preparedness plan, improve networks among DRR stakeholders local, national and international, and even also assist BRR in designing DRR Plan for Nias Island.

Through BRR's (Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Board) support in providing secretariat and designated staffs, and also in cooperated with Satlak PBP Nias Island, this coalition is in planning to be reformed into an affiliation which will be more focused in building the local capacity. In this way, this coalition will still exist and its program can be sustained though its members that mostly are working in Rehabilitation and Reconstruction phase have closed their projects in this island. SiGana is only an example on how to ensure that risk reduction can be a priority in local level with a strong institutional basis for implementation and also that disaster preparedness is strengthened by using knowledge, innovation and culture to build culture of safety and resilience in small island of Nias.

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References:

- Result of SiGana Workshop in Gunung Sitoli on 15 January 2008
- Discussion with Mr Kurnia Zebua at Dinas Tramtiblinmas's Office in Gunung Sitoli on 14 January 2008
- Paper of Nias District Mayor "Nias Sustainable Development Post BRR 2009" on Seminar "Nias In the End of BRR" in Jakarta, 8 February 2008, organized by DPP HIMNI
- Coordination 'Role in Reconstruction of Nias, Emanuel Migo, BRR Nias

From page 7



safety.

A secondary impact is the positive influence of Plan's building process on government agencies also constructing school buildings on the islands. The good feedback received on the Plan buildings challenged the way the government handled their own projects. The Department of Education has already made steps to improve the monitoring of contractors to ensure strict adherence to the department's design plans.

Aside from the structural efforts, Plan also implemented and organized training workshops on disaster risk reduction for the communities in Rapu-Rapu. The training workshops were participated by hundreds of teachers, school heads and administrators, parents, other community members and the children. The workshops not only taught them the concepts of hazards, disasters, assessment and disaster risk reduction, they also learned skills in water rescue, first aid and emergency care. The workshops also emphasized that children, in their evolving capacities, can also involve and participate in Disaster Risk Reduction activities. The children and community participants learned participatory processes in assessment and developed their own hazard maps and HVCA tables, from which they developed their own school and community disaster risk reduction plans that also integrated climate change adaptation measures. In some areas, the children were grouped together to make their own hazard assessment and plans. Re-echoing of the training workshops were also done and conducted by teachers for other members of the school community. Overall the people are now more conscious of the threats of hazards, the risk of these hazards becoming disasters, and the need to plan and implement disaster risk reduction activities not only to save lives but to develop disaster resilience in their communities.

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Impacts to the School

Because of the school's typhoon resistant features, the community and the children themselves expressed their confidence that they will be safeguarded from the impacts of future typhoons, other hazards or disasters. The children were more eager and interested to attend school, recognizing it now as a beautiful, safe and positive place to be. The teachers also expressed a higher motivation to teach and were more eager to maintain and care for the classrooms, embellishing it with colorful decorations for a more conducive educational atmosphere.

The typhoon resistant school buildings were also expected to function as temporary shelters or evacuation centers in times of disaster. During the threat of Typhoon Mina in Albay in December 2007, people in the islands voluntarily evacuated their homes and sought shelter in the Plan-constructed school buildings. Fortunately the typhoon averted path and did not reach landfall, but staying in the buildings gave the people a high level of confidence in terms of

Community Based Flood Management Training in Dong Thap, Viet Nam



The Partnership for Disaster Reduction in South East Asian Project Phase 4 (PDR SEA4) is being implemented by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) in close collaboration with Standing Office of the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCSFC), Provincial and District Committee for Flood Storm Control (PCFSC/DCFSC) of the province of Dong Thap, Vietnam.



Dong Thap has identified the training and capacity building of the key officials of the Province, District and Commune levels Flood and Storm Control Committee in their annual plan and 5-year plan documents as one of the key measure to enhance flood preparedness planning and implementation practices at respective levels. At the commune level, in particular, the capacity of the key officials need to be improved in implementation of the commune plan as well as understanding on disaster reporting format formulated by CCFSC.

Therefore, ADPC, together with Standing Office of CCSFC, Dong Thap PCFSC and Thanh Binh DCFSC organized a training course on Community-Based Flood Management (CBFM) on 23-25 January 2008. The objectives of the activity were as follows:

Therefore, ADPC, together with Standing Office of CCSFC, Dong Thap PCFSC and Thanh Binh DCFSC organized a training course on Community-Based Flood Management (CBFM) on 23-25 January 2008. The objectives of the activity were as follows:

- To enhance knowledge and skills of the key district/commune level officials in flood preparedness planning and implementation;
- To understand how to conduct damage/needs assessment, using damage/needs assessment guidelines and formats by CCFSC.
- To increase awareness and dissemination of the national government's Guideline on Flood and Storm control.

The training course, held in Thanh Binh district, Dong Thap province, was participated by delegates from 4 communes namely: Tan Hue, Thanh Binh, Tan Phu, and Binh Thanh. There were a total of 30 participants. The three-day training used a mix of learning and teaching methodologies such as lectures, group work, evocative discussion, and action planning exercises.

The training curriculum was jointly prepared by ADPC, CCFSC, PCFSC of Dong Thap Province, Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) trainers of An Giang Province and Can Tho City. The Technical Division of the Health Department in Dong Thap also provided major inputs to make up the set of training materials, including the following modules: (1) **Understanding Disaster Management Concepts**, (2) **Flood Preparedness Planning**, (3) **Introduction of DANA Guidelines and Formats** and (4) **Follow up activities**.

Resource persons for the CBFM Training came from the following agencies: CCFSC, Dong Thap PCFSC, Can Tho City VNRC, An Giang provincial VNRC and ADPC.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Below are the results of the evaluation which were shared by the participants after completion of the training:

- Training Materials are considered to be well contextualized and suitable with level of understanding of participants.
- Trainers have applied various training methods targeting different groups of participants and motivate them to involve in all sections of the training. Some sessions, however, still focused too much on theory and leave limited room for group discussion, practice and experience sharing among the learners.
- Sessions on Public Awareness Raising and Flood Early Warning should be more visualized.
- A field trip to a particular community was recommended so that participants can practice HVCA tools, planning techniques and understand better the local risks, gaps and needs.
- Some participants suggested having a separate session on evacuation exercise outside class settings.
- CBFM should be replicated at commune level in all commune/town of the selected districts.
- Female candidates should be encouraged to participate in community based flood management and delegate their contribution to the specific tasks like HVCA, Evacuation planning and Safe Area Management, needs assessment, public awareness raising, resource inventory and control, etc.
- ADPC, PCFSC and DCFSCs should continue to support (training materials, IEC materials and finance) to facilitate the follow-up activities identified in the Action Planning Session of each training course.
- Training materials, agenda and schedule to be reviewed by ADPC, PCFSC/DCFSC in cooperation with resource persons

FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES

Hereunder are the suggested follow up activities:

- PCFSC/DCFSC to follow up with the commune action plan particularly on the section about the provision of follow up trainings on CBFM at the commune levels.
- ADPC jointly with CCFSC to support the publication of the document on the Provincial Guideline on Flood and Storm Preparedness to supplement the national guide.
- Launch the Provincial Guideline on Flood and Storm Preparedness during the planned National Advocacy Workshop

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Preparedness Saves Lives and Livelihoods

A case study from Cambodia

Bos Lvea commune is like many other rural areas of Cambodia with farming and fishing the mainstay of the majority of its 1,435 families.

This lowland area of Kratie province is bordered by the Mekong River to the west; a Mekong tributary to the north; and a series of lakes to the east. In the rainy season, the Mekong River floods fertilize fields with nutrient-laden silts and flood forests enabling fish spawning thus sustaining the farming and fishing livelihoods of the villagers. However this very same location puts the villagers at high risk when annual Mekong flooding is higher or longer than normal. This can be further compounded by flash floods from the tributary to the north.

Provincial authorities ranked the area as the most flood-affected in the province. In response, a concerted effort, under the leadership of the local authorities, via its commune committee of disaster management since its establishment in 2007, has seen preparedness for flood disaster increase significantly.

Cambodian Red Cross has worked with the authorities and communities to protect lives and livelihoods in a long-term engagement that has brought many benefits. Improvements in flood early warning, planning and response have resulted from a more holistic approach to disaster management.

'Previously, at commune level we only had the structure assigned by the government for disaster management, but we did not have the skill and knowledge to perform the job,' said Mr. Phork Beurn, 60, commune chief and head of its committee of disaster management.

The Red Cross' community based disaster preparedness programme provided technical disaster management training and, more importantly, helped prepare a plan. Previously,

people mostly had to organize themselves, with limited support from elsewhere. This left many of the more vulnerable at higher risk.

'For instance, arrangements for safe areas were carried out after an evacuation rather than in advance and no clean water was available once people arrived in the designated safe areas,' said Mr. Phork Beurn'

'Cattle are critical to livelihoods. Villagers would often push them to swim out but regularly two or three would drown during each flood evacuation.' Flood early warning and improved planning now mean that both people and cattle are evacuated in good time before the flood peak approaches.

For the poorest farmers, the loss of cattle can be devastating making recovery a very long road indeed.

The community based disaster preparedness programme started in 2003 after severe flooding during the previous three years. The strategy supported the establishment and development of the commune disaster management committee and works to empower local villagers, volunteers, and community based organizations to work together to increase understanding of various hazards, raise awareness of risks and deal with disasters that do occur.



The first stage trained representatives of these groups in the concept and practice of first aid, disaster preparedness, risk analysis and planning. Subsequent training helped communities organize their own village disaster reduction plan, a long-term guide for a series of activities and measures that households and communities can undertake to prepare for or soften the impact of various hazards including flooding. It contains measures that communities can take through local resources as well as other initiatives that require external support.

Once the village plan is agreed the local disaster committee organizes a meeting before each flood season so that communities are prepared for the coming hazards and to ensure that teams are trained in various tasks that make use of local expertise and experience.

There are several teams, all of which include Red Cross volunteers: one to disseminate flood forecasts and early warnings; one equipped with a community boat to evacuate villagers to safe areas; another to clean and prepare the safe areas; and another to talk to communities about health issues in relation to floods. VHF radio handsets have helped the various teams to quickly and effectively communicate. Since the village plan was made no cattle have died during flood season.

The progress in Kratie is very much in line with the Hyogo Framework of Action, the global strategy for disaster risk reduction, which emphasizes that disaster response preparedness and risk reduction should be addressed from community to national level.

The Red Cross has achieved this by utilizing two of its key comparative advantages: first its auxiliary status to public authorities during disaster response; and second its ability to mobilize communities through a nationwide network of community level volunteers

Because the local disaster management committee structure has played the leading role in this reduction of local vulnerability it is hoped that progress beyond this initiative, which ends in 2008, is sustained through local capacity and leadership.

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Strengthening Local Government Capacity in DRR

A lesson learned



Since the establishment of MPBI (Masyarakat Penanggulangan Bencana Indonesia), one of its commitments is to ensure disaster management as one of the priority both in national and local development. In 2003, MPBI together with several organizations with high concern on disaster management had initiated the formulation of Disaster Management Bill in which expanded as initiatives of House of Representative. Having gone through series of public consultations, campaigns, hearings, and other activities for two years, this Bill had finally legalized in April 2007 as Law No 24 Year 2007 regarding Disaster Management (UUPB).

Aside from the above activities, MPBI also carried out campaign to Build National Sovereignty and Community through Hyogo Action Framework 2005 – 2015. In 2005, MPBI translated this document to Bahasa Indonesia then continued with workshop collaborated with Bappenas to integrate planning and funding in the development. On 24 January 2007, Bappenas launched the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction as complement to the Mid-Term Development Planning (RPJM) 2004 – 2009. This document is also attached into the draft of Government Action Plan for 2008 which has included Disaster Risk Reduction as one of the 9 priorities of national development

One of MPBI Programs is to mainstream disaster management by including disaster in management planning and budgeting into Local Action Plan of Disaster Risk Management (RAD PRD) and Local Regulation of Disaster Management (PERDA PB).

Activities:

Workshop : Mainstreaming DRR in Development

MPBI held a Seminar "The Responsibility of Local Government in the Context of Policy Shifting in Disaster Management: DM Bill and National Action Plan" in Jakarta, on March 7, 2007. on the importance of having a regulation on disaster management and included in the local budgeting and planning will be organized in each of the areas. The seminar is targeted for public awareness in each area. This event was attended by 100 participants from Government representatives, Local Government (PEMDA, BAPPEDA), Parliament (DPRD), NGO, academic circles, and local community leaders.

The Objectives of the seminar are to get an overview on the role of local sovereignty in Disaster Management and enhancing local government skills in developing a disaster risk management strategy and local action plan for disaster management.

Pilot Project/Facilitation on Integrating DRR into Planning and Budgeting

Involving NTT Local Regulation

NTT Provincial regulation draft initiated is to accommodate a wider space for local government to participate in disaster management work. First activity is the socialization of UU No. 24 tahun 2007 about Disaster Management on October 2007. Thus to disseminate information to all stakeholders in NTT province, especially to member of parliament, to understand the new paradigm in disaster management and to items to be included NTT Provincial Regulation Draft that fit into local characteristic in that region.

As the follow up is to form a small team to make a initial draft from Academic papers NTT disaster management Provincial regulation draft, that will be consisting of Provincial parliament, Academics, MPBI and government, specially SATKORLAK and SATLAK PB. A Focused Group Discussion were held recently on January 30-31, 2008 in Jakarta in order to finalized the drafting process

Serang

Serang's Local Action Plan (LAP) is one of Department of Marine & Fisheries pilot project and MPBI appointed as the facilitator of the process. Serang's LAP was once targeted for Coastal Disaster Mitigation Strategic Planning, but as the released of DM Law No. 24 / 2007 and National Action Plan, this Strategic Planning developed not only mitigation but all disaster management cycle, pre, during and post disaster. Now on Serang's LAP is been legalized by Municipal Decree into Disaster Reduction Action Plan 2007 – 2011.

Alor, Ende, Jogjakarta and Semarang

In these pilot project are organized by MPBI in cooperation with GTZ -GLG.

Priority scale shifting in Alor

Previous socialization by MPBI and GTZ-GLG in Alor is considered succesful. Head of District and Head of Bappeda apparently understand how to include Disaster Management issue into planning and budgeting even though DRR is not included in priority scale, but will be included in RPJMD priority number 10 as advised from Bapedda.

Municipal and Local Legislative (DPRD) Input sharing

Currently Jogjakarta Local Action Plan has been legalized by Jogjakarta Municipal Decree No 659/KEP/2007 on 19 December 2007. While formulation of Local Regulation is still on process.

Discussion on Role of Community in National Platform

MPBI in conjunction with Oxfam GB and Cordaid in Indonesia held national workshop on December 18, 2007 on Disaster Risk Reduction Activity in Community, Hyogo Framework for Action implementation and National Action Plan/Regional Action Plan study for DRR National Platform that attended by 136 invitations from 91 organizations. This workshop objective was to accommodate the needs to undermine experience, study and sharing upon DRR implementation to Indonesian stakeholders. Also to portrayed community role in implementing DRR National and Local Action Plan and discussing collective agenda on drafting the DRR National Platform as output of the workshop.

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UPCOMING ACTIVITIES

5th Disaster Management Practitioners' Workshop
2-4 April 2008
Hotel Cambodiana
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

18th World Conference Disaster Management
15-18 June 2008
Toronto, Canada
www.wcdm.org

CBDRR Web Based Course
Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
April-May, 2008

Disaster Management 2008 Exhibition and Conference
16-18 April 2008
Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, India
www.dmindiaexpo.com

The 7th meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)
8-10 May 2008
Sri Lanka

CBDRR 17 Training Course
Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
21 July-2 August
Bangkok