

Asian Disaster Management News

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a newsletter of and for the community of disaster risk management practitioners and development workers

Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction

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Hazard and resource mapping is one of the Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment tools which enables community members to become more aware of the hazards that confront their community, to look at their resource base and make an inventory of their capacities and to identify graphically the vulnerable members of the community especially the children, women, elderly and people with disabilities. Photograph was taken during the pilot testing of IFRC SARD/ADPC project on the standardization of CBDRR curriculum for field practitioners in September 2008, Kalutara District, Sri Lanka.

Editor's note



'Communities are at the front line of disasters', is a globally acknowledged fact. The importance attached to community-focused and community-led approaches to disaster management is paramount. Over time, it has become apparent that top-down approach to managing disaster risks is not sufficient in holistically addressing specific vulnerabilities of communities. At times, it further increases the vulnerability

of the community. In response to the limitations of this approach, the community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) has emerged as an alternative mechanism during the decades of 1980's and 1990's. ADPC believes that community action for disaster risk management is a crucial element in promoting a "culture of prevention" and creating safer communities.

However, supporting grass-root initiatives and locally led action alone cannot undertake risk reductions, as they do not have the necessary resources and expertise. Thus, CBDRR approach should be mutually reciprocal, whereby communities compliment existing national disaster management directives whilst obtaining national commitment, support and resources in return.

Strong national policy frameworks are essential to support and scale-up CBDRR. This is especially crucial in the context of global climate change. It is to be increasingly recognized by all stakeholders that to achieve

this 'scaling up' it is important not only to demonstrate good practices at the local level, but also to identify, and address the constraints on investment in CBDRR.

Additionally, reinforcement and mainstreaming CBDRR concepts into socio-economic development process by the Governments and social mobilization processes engaging rural and urban youths in education and awareness raising campaigns can add significant value to its evolving challenges. Research on capacity gaps, indigenous knowledge, technology innovations and CBDRR practices can add to existing essential and promising interventions.

We are grateful to all the contributors of this issue. Special mention is due to the members of ADPC's Community-based disaster risk reduction team, led by Dr. Mel Capistrano for their insights and inputs.

Loy Rego
Editor-in-Chief

CBDRR was given a 'home' at ADPC. ADPC with CBDRR as its thematic focus, works closely with national disaster management offices to build capacities and to strengthen existing disaster management structures, whilst emphasizing the contributions made by communities and to advance the creation of safer communities.

ADPC's CBDRR program emphasizes its efforts on

- Institutionalization of CBDRR in the policy, planning and implementation of the government ministries and departments and the that of the donors in target countries;
- Implementation of innovative programs to explore new dimensions in the CBDRR practice;
- Development of frameworks and tools to support the work of decision-makers and practitioners;
- Development of databases and publications to map the CBDRR practices in various regions;
- Development of new training tools to enhance the capacity of practitioners;
- Continued support to the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and other regional entities for promoting CBDRR practices.

CBDRR is an integral part of all ADPC's projects and programs in recognition of its vision of safer communities through disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. ADPC is committed to raising the awareness of people at local level on hazard risks in order to better prepare and enhance their capacities to manage these risks by encouraging the growth of locally born and relevant risk reduction activities and promoting community ownership.

Under its Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Program (AUDMP), the CBDRR lessons learnt approach has been demonstrated in several countries such as, Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Cambodia. In Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam, ADPC's Climate Risk Management team is working on communicating climate forecasts to farmers. Pioneering work on developing community-based risk communication strategies was implemented under the Disaster Reduction Program for Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam

adpc and Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR)

(DRPCLV) project. Substantive work has also been done on community level action planning and risk communication in Uttarranchal and Uttar Pradesh states in India, as well as in Cambodia and Vietnam under "capacity building for flood preparedness planning in the lower Mekong Basin using flood information products" project.

CBDRR is a specific focus under the Partnerships for Disaster Reduction in Southeast Asia (PDR-SEA), a project implemented in seven Southeast Asian countries since 2001 with financial support from DIPECHO. The program has developed practical tools for practitioners to support community action.

ADPC's Regional Training Course on CBDRR was initiated in 1997 and in July 2008, the 17th International course was held. Furthermore, the course has also been adapted in the national context in India, Sri Lanka, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand and Central Asia.

the authors

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Inclusive CBDRR: Ensuring participation of vulnerable groups

by Mel Capistrano and Daniel Watson

It will be a great day when all 'at risk' communities in Asia have the capacity to cope with the impacts of the hazards they face despite Asia being the most disaster prone region in the world. This is a great challenge due to the many geophysical, climatic and conflict-borne hazards that plague the continent, for reasons of its location on the planet and the current internal socio-political and economic dynamics in the different countries of the region. It is ADPC's vision that through empowering communities to reduce their disaster risks, people are spared significant losses and suffering.

Over the past decade, Asia has suffered from about 38% of the major natural hazards of the world. Climate change is compounding the impact of some of the disasters altering their dynamics and triggering new ones. Moreover, some countries are still experiencing continued conflicts, displacing population in huge proportions. But, by working with the population 'at risk' through partnerships with non-government agencies, civil societies, the academic, media, private sector, UN organizations, donor community and the concerned government organizations, both local and national authorities, who have the mandate to develop and implement programs and projects, vulnerable communities will make this vision a tangible reality.

Involvement of vulnerable communities is essential for effective risk reduction programs since they are the first to be affected and the first to respond when a disaster strikes. Their involvement in the design and implementation of activities help ensure that a CBDRR project is well tailored to the actual vulnerabilities and needs of the affected people.

There are some groups in 'at risk' communities, who are especially vulnerable in a disaster. Specific factors such as gender, age, disability and health status affect vulnerability and shape abilities to cope and survive in a disaster context. In particular, women, children, older people, people with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS, may suffer specific disadvantages in coping with a disaster. These groups are at increased risks due to physical, cultural and social barriers that prevent their access to services and assistance to which they are entitled and their inclusion in disaster risk management and development activities.

Prejudice, discrimination, and exclusion can multiply the devastating impacts of disaster upon people's lives. Discrimination is not always the result of prejudice but can arise from incorrect assumptions about particular groups. For example, 'women and children' are often considered as one group, but children have their own needs, not to mention the varying needs of boys and girls. Also the contribution that children can make, as with

many other groups, is often underestimated. Risk reduction measures to assist children are often delivered in a top-down way without considering their inputs. The same is often true for older people and people with disabilities. People with disabilities are too often treated as if they are one homogeneous group, when there are many different types and experiences of disability.

The contribution that vulnerable groups can make is also often underestimated. These groups can be remarkably resourceful and resilient in the face of disaster, and initial assessments should take account of the capacities and skills as much as of the needs and deficiencies of the affected population.

In order to maximise the coping strategies of those affected by disasters, it is important to acknowledge the differing vulnerabilities, needs and capacities of affected groups. Failure to recognise their diverse needs and the barriers they face in gaining equal access to appropriate services and support can result in them being further marginalised, and denied vital assistance.

Responsibility for engaging with vulnerable groups is not the NGOs alone, but with governments too, who shape national policy. NGOs however can advocate for governments to make society more inclusive for the vulnerable. Inclusion means that vulnerable groups have the same opportunities as the rest of the population and are able to participate as equal members of the community in all aspects of community life. They have equal access to the information, services and support that facilitate their participation (social welfare, education, health, employment and income generation, accessibility issues relating to transport, infrastructure and the built environment and access to water and sanitation).

In disaster, context inclusion means that vulnerable groups are represented and included in all the phases of disaster management, from disaster risk reduction, relief, recovery and development activities. Their participation in the planning of disaster management and risk reduction activities throughout the decision-making process helps to ensure an equitable and effective program that is responsive to their needs and maximizes their capacities.

Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) is a process that should benefit the whole community. For this to happen the whole community, including vulnerable groups need to be able to participate and contribute to the development, implementation and monitoring of CBDRR programs.

Below is a list of guide questions which will help ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups for each of the step in the CBDRR process.

CBDRR STEPS	KEY QUESTIONS
1. Selecting the Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you considered vulnerable groups as one of your criteria?
2. Building Rapport & Understanding the Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are vulnerable people adequately engaged in rapport building and community profiling? • Have you made an active effort to locate and approach vulnerable groups? • Have you made any necessary accommodations to ensure vulnerable groups can participate in activities/assessments? (Physical Accessibility, Proximity of the Service/activities and your ways of communicating and conducting activities)
3. Participatory Community Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the VCA inclusive of vulnerable groups? • Have you included representatives from all vulnerable groups in your assessment exercises? (e.g. mapping exercises, baseline data, interviews etc) • Have you spoken directly to representatives from all vulnerable groups? • Have you prepared to conduct assessments/ activities with alternative communication means if need be? (using drawings, symbols, body language or simple language, using support persons if necessary)
4. Participatory Risk Reduction Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are vulnerable groups involved in planning and how are their needs addressed in the plan? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early Warning System - Search & Rescue - Shelter Management - Livelihood
5. Community Managed Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the needs of vulnerable groups being met? • How are vulnerable groups involved in the management and implementation of plans and shelters? • Are they appropriately represented on management committees? • Can they get to meetings, implementation activities? Are they listened to?
6. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does monitoring and evaluation address the needs and capacities of vulnerable groups? • Are representatives from each vulnerable group included in monitoring and evaluation activities? • How is the community learning about how to make DRR inclusive of vulnerable groups? • How will you know if your program/project meets the needs of vulnerable groups?

For 24 years and counting, ADPC has been working on CBDRR, in partnership with key stakeholders to help decrease vulnerability and increase capacity of at risk communities to assist these communities to gain greater control over their lives. While pursuing its mandate, that is, to both document and share best practices and lessons identified in CBDRR and substantially contribute to the collective effort of realizing the vision of building safer communities in Asia, ADPC continues to recognize that for community-based programs to be effective, they need to ensure the full involvement of all the vulnerable groups.



CBDRR *knowledge products from* adpc

ADPC through its different projects and programs produces a number of publications and reading resources to share knowledge and experiences gained. CBDRR needs, concerns, gaps and applications are collectively compiled, recorded and incorporated for information exchange, training and education, knowledge transfer and capacity building. Links to CBDRR information products, public awareness materials and other resource kits are available on ADPC website.

CBDRR Publications

- Critical Guidelines on CBDRM
- Guidebook on Advocacy on CBDRM
- CBDRM and the Media: Media Kit
- Proceedings of the 4th Disaster Management Practitioners Workshop for Southeast Asia
- CBDRM for Local Authorities (Participants' Handbook)
- CBDRM field practitioners' handbook

Newsletters

- CBDRR: The challenges for sustainable development in Southeast Asia
- Integrating community based disaster risk management into government policy, planning and implementation in SE Asia
- Financial services to support community initiatives for disaster reduction
- CBDRR: What didn't work? Challenges and lessons learned
- Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) in Southeast Asia, 2007, 3 issues

Safer Cities Case Study Series, 2006-2008

Safer Cities 1: Community-based initiatives in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal

Safer Cities 2: Coping with flood in Cambodian communities

Safer Cities 3: Mitigating flood risk in Cambodian communities

Safer Cities 5: Community-based disaster risk reduction in Central Sri Lanka

Safer Cities 7: Can small be beautiful? Community-based flood mitigation in Bangladesh

Safer Cities 9: Reducing fire treats to home: Piloting community-based fire risk assessment in Ban Hatsady village

Safer Cities 15: Community-based earthquake risk management in Dhaka city: Community empowerment for earthquake preparedness

Safer Cities 16: Cooperation between local authority and communities reduces flood disaster risk in Dagupan City, Philippines

Safer Cities 18: The Boy who cried, "Wolf!" or Why a community-based alert system is a good idea

Safer Cities 19: Promoting safer housing construction through CBDRR: Community-designed safe housing in Da Nang City, Vietnam

Safer Cities 20: Community-based early warning systems and evacuation: Planning, development and testing

Safer Cities 21: Community empowerment and disaster risk reduction in Chittagong City, Bangladesh

E-updates

Echoes - Partnerships for disaster reduction South East Asia

Video

Towards safer communities: Risk-based mitigation planning – The Sri Lankan experience



More ADPC CBDRR resources: www.adpc.net

the author

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CBDRR in urban hydro-meteorological disaster mitigation

by Gabrielle Iglesias

ADPC's Program for Hydro-meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE) contributes towards reduction of vulnerability of urban communities through enhanced preparedness and mitigation of hydro-meteorological disasters in South and Southeast Asia. PROMISE has designed a program which progresses from the regional level to national and community levels. The program's approach includes increasing stakeholders' involvement and further enhancement of strategies, tools, methodologies related to community preparedness and mitigation through the promotion of good governance and community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR).

CBDRR plays an important part in the success of its demonstration projects in Chittagong (Bangladesh), Da Nang (Viet Nam), Dagupan (Philippines), Hyderabad (Pakistan), and Kallutara (Sri Lanka). This is due to the emphasis given to the community's frontline role in mitigating its own risks, preparing to help itself in times of emergency, monitoring the hazards in its environment, and advocating for better services from government agencies and private companies.

Best practices

The implementation of the projects has resulted in many approaches for urban disaster mitigation. The practices are summarized under five themes, governance and Disaster risk reduction (DRR); networking and partnership development for DRR; planning and implementation process for DRR; technology development and transfer for DRR; and practices for mainstreaming DRR in urban development. This article shares some of the CBDRR approaches towards the themes under the PROMISE project.

Governance and disaster risk reduction

Governance provides a solid and sustainable foundation for DRR because stakeholders jointly identify problems, decide strategies, list priorities, and implement actions. Hyderabad, is an example of how the governance was strengthened by DRR intervention. PROMISE-Pakistan builds the capacity of the local authorities to address the risks from potential hydro-meteorological hazards in the city of Hyderabad and demonstrate cost effective examples through small-scale disaster mitigation projects in slum areas. These projects installed community latrines, covered drains, a sump tank, laid open drainage lines and mobilized communities for their maintenance and saving generation, organized health and hygiene education seminars.

Each of the beneficiary communities signed terms of partnership that listed their contributions, both in kind as well as technical inputs and thus, assuring accountability to the projects and fellow residents. Community efforts for DRR in Hyderabad has not only addressed gaps in hydro-meteorological disaster mitigation; but has also enhanced linkages that gave the local authorities opportunities to develop closer relationships with its constituents. The process encouraged feedback to improve the public services.

Networking and partnership development for DRR

The program identified and captured specific components and elements as documents, reports, lessons learned, practices, public awareness campaigns, etc. These information products were disseminated via existing networks among local authorities, disaster response organizations, and regional partners. At the local and community level, PROMISE employed a 'cluster cities' approach that possess similar types of vulnerabilities as hydro-meteorological hazards.

PROMISE formalized the partnership with volunteer groups through MoU confirming cooperation in extending assistance to the public; to serve as an interactive team during

emergencies; to lend expertise, donate materials and human resources; and to abide by the law and promote peace and order, control and disaster management.

Organizational partnerships were formed with national agencies, local educational institutions, health-related organizations, local authorities, and NGOs who actively assisted Dagupan City for emergencies and rescue operations. This was later formalized as the North Luzon Disaster Risk Reduction Network that was initiated by Dagupan City government and PROMISE-Philippines, and now includes local authorities at the municipal, city and provincial level.

The CBDRR effort also played a key role because each of the target communities (called barangays) of the project realized that they need to be part of the response system. Under the decentralization law of the Philippines, barangays are independent from local authorities; they are their own political actors with a budget, a fixed source of income from the local authority, an ability to generate more through fees and permits, and a mandate to develop some planning documents. The CBDRR effort under PROMISE-Philippines encouraged the city government and the barangays to work together to develop the participatory risk assessments (PRA).

The PRA exercise prompted the barangays to realize the importance of being trained in community-based emergency response, and to participate in drills. Barangay Mangin community gained recognition from its Regional Disaster Coordinating Council, from UNISDR and Oxfam Great Britain for its CBDRR efforts and flood response simulation exercise.

The achievements of Barangay Mangin and the other barangays of the project has served as a proof and model on the capacity of communities to deal with its risks and to partner with local authorities for disaster risk reduction.

the author

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Harmonizing CBDRR approach for the urban community

by Arvind Kumar

Planning and implementation process for DRR

Proper planning is mandatory for the inception of both short-term and long-term mitigation measures. PROMISE-Bangladesh worked in the most vulnerable wards of Chittagong. One of the project's first activities involved the community holding PRA and planning workshop wherein each ward assessed and listed their vulnerabilities related to hydro-meteorological hazards. The community identified some of the initiatives for reducing community vulnerability which included the formation of ward-level disaster risk management committees, the training of change agents in CBDRR, who would continue the process to the household level, training in community-based emergency response course to enhance the life-saving skills of community volunteers and support the emergency response structure at city level. This was followed by community-level consultations with the ward-level disaster risk management committees, change agents, ward commissioners, water and conservancy department, engineers and city planners to formulate their small-scale disaster mitigation projects to reduce the impact of hazards based on their respective priorities and potential risks. They also designed monitoring measures and instituted follow-up actions to sustain the projects for long-term impacts and benefits.

More details on ADPC's Urban Disaster Risk Management programs & projects are available, in the ADPC website: <http://www.adpc.net/Programs/UDRM/.asp>

The PROMISE

The Program for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE) is planned for 2005 to 2009 with funding support from the Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance of the US Agency for International Development (USAID/OFDA).

Most cities in Asia are experiencing rapid population growth. Densely populated cities have difficulty providing informal settlements access to basic services, mobility to urban centers, livelihood opportunities and social development. Prevailing natural hazards and potential risks compound the problem.

In the last few years, Bangladesh has experienced rapid urban growth because of significant expansion of the port and other industrial developments. And, with limited capacity to offer basic urban facilities, the city is not prepared to accommodate the inflow of migrants. Unplanned growth, shortage of housing, traffic congestion, interrupted power and water supply, rapid growth of slum areas, flooding and poor drainage, unemployment and environment pollution are the resulting problems.

The SHOUHARDO venture

Development options and recommendations for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction across number of development initiatives for the most vulnerable communities in Bangladesh is proposed in the Strengthening Household Abilities for Responding to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO) program that ADPC is implementing with CARE-Bangladesh with the financial support from USAID over the period 2005 – 2009.

The program will address key behavioral and systematic constraints related to food availability, access and utilization underlying socio-political issues that bear upon the abilities of individuals and communities to exercise rights and make decisions impacting their lives and livelihoods. The program targets 2000 villages and 130 urban slums by 2009.

Major milestones achieved so far are capacity building of the slum community, institution building at the community level, inducing the community-based disaster risk management approach in assessing the hazards, vulnerability & risks and capacity building of grass root agencies working in the area of disaster management.

The project implementation results in learning. Realization is on that the community is at the frontier of any kind of natural hazard and disaster. Empowering the community by internalizing the tools and methods of disaster risk reduction is a good way to deal with future potential risks.



The slum community in discussion on the community-based plan which reflects the hazard identification, vulnerability, resource available and overall risks to the community in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Source: Arvind Kumar, ADPC

Looking ahead, it is pertinent to build the capacities of local NGOs and authorities to replicate the community-based disaster risk management approach.

Furthermore, community-based disaster risk management encourages the idea to deal with natural hazards at the local level. This not only assists the community to understand the root cause of the hazard and its secondary affects on daily life, but at the same time evolves local-based solutions to reduce the impacts.



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“Usable science” for community resilience: ADPC facilitates nexus between science and society

by Atiq Kainan Ahmed

ADPC in collaboration with various national and international partners is facilitating the process of establishing end-to-end multi-hazard warning systems in a systematic way. A central focus of this process is to bridge the nexus between science and society through risk information sharing and capacity building at all levels. The process links science, institutions and society and calls for end-to-end linkage for community resilience. In this regional vision, ADPC facilitates a platform and engages in early warning and risk information related various projects and programs in various countries of the region.

A very recent example in this line is ADPC’s facilitative endeavor in the recent most flood case in Bangladesh. Prior to the flood onslaught in late August-early September, 2008 in India and Bangladesh, ADPC professional with national and local partners have taken immediate steps to share available flood forecasting information at national, local and community level particularly in the risk prone areas in Northern Bangladesh. The updated flood forecast information was shared with community representatives, local governments, union disaster management committee, civil society and vulnerable groups. ADPC professionals with other national partners discussed technical forecasts in a “usable format” to the local communities. Local line agencies and communities have shown a great deal of enthusiasm, appreciation and expressed need for future availability of such usable flood forecast information on a regular basis. People expressed eloquently that they require to know: a) “when” the flood is coming; b) what would be “flood height” (preferred analogies with their known level or past experiences of flood height); and c) “how long” the flood will stay in their respective area. ADPC and its partner agencies have made attempt to make these risk information available from multiple scientific sources and interpret the information in a form that is communicable and usable for the communities in a timely manner for taking up no regret actions prior to the hazard occurrence.

Local communities line agency representatives pointed out that such attempt of bridging scientific risk information to societal needs has a high level of institutional-community receptivity and holds a significant potential to save life, livelihoods and make economic good. People articulated that an understandable probabilistic forecast that ADPC is facilitating would not only give people a good lead-time to make agricultural investment-decisions but would also give the agency professionals more coordination time for preparedness in terms of a) take immediate preparedness measures (e.g. instruct the agricultural dealer to hold seedlings and fertilizer; advise farmers not to proceed with transplanting etc.); and b) take agency actions/requests to national level through their official machinery to allocate/supply necessary agricultural inputs (e.g. late variety of seedlings) in time. Probabilistic flood forecast can also give agency professionals a good indication of the timing of rise or fall of water levels and would be very useful for agricultural and other livelihoods preparedness at local level.

This process facilitated by ADPC, encourages developing the capacity to interpret, translate and communicate probabilistic forecast information with impact outlooks and response options at various levels in the country. The Bangladesh flood case discussed above is one example where ADPC has mobilized a multi-disciplinary team comprised of scientific technical professionals at source level and social scientist at local level and has made an integrated attempt to bridge an end-to-end nexus between science and society in a practical way. This recent experience clearly indicates

that the process of capacity building to interpret, translate and communicate probabilistic forecast information with impact outlooks with response options at various levels is a good way to bridge the gap between science and society in a practical manner. The process has received appreciations from various sources and growing to its further efficacy in coming days: a process, indeed, leading towards “usable science” for community resilience.



ADPC expert sharing flood forecasting information with locale institutions and community people during the late August-September 2008 flood in Bangladesh.



the authors

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Community-based long lead Early Warning and Response

by A. R.Subbiah and S.H.M. Fakhruddin

It has long been recognized that if society could have advance information on weather, the adverse effects associated with it could be minimized. Prevalence of traditional forecast practices in various parts of the world reflects the demand for long-range forecasts schemes to manage uncertainties associated with it. Recent advancements in long lead flood prediction promise huge benefits for society and developed strong inter-agency cooperation and networking to facilitate the development of flood forecasting schemes and their application at the various levels. During the last monsoon 2007 & 2008, significant efforts were made to further refine the forecasting scheme and development of institutional networking and coordination mechanisms through series of training at national, district and local levels for inter-agency collaboration and capacity building at institutional and community level to facilitate generation, interpretation and communication of forecasts at the risk communities.

The value of new generation long lead flood forecast products to reduce disaster risk at the community level has been demonstrated and proven a huge societal benefit and save life and property as seen in the household and community response to extreme recurring events, like floods in Bangladesh. The response is an indicator of the extent of the intensity of the hazard, of their vulnerability and level of coping capacity. The more informed people are ahead of time in preparedness for the hazard, reducing their risks and vulnerability. Flood preparedness is to a very large extent dependent on the ability of the relevant national, local and community institutions to harmonize communication flow and the users' need and/or demand driven priorities on information or the content.

Forecasts product application at community level

The long lead forecasts were communicated to five selected pilot areas along the major river system, namely Uria, Kaijuri, Gazirtek, Bekra Atgram and Rajpur. A method to bridge the gap between producers and the users (i.e. community) of forecasts was developed through the generation of user-friendly forecast products that provided an aggregated risk analysis to help the community in making absolute decisions. Detailed assessments were made with each community on the forecast lead time requirements, users needs, impacts and management plan for crop, livestock and fisheries sector to customise the forecasts products.

Community response of 2007 & 2008 long lead flood forecasts

Based on the forecast information, district level service organisations in partnership with NGOs communicated 1-10 days forecast in 5 days advance to their respective communities. Local NGOs and implementing partners prepared evacuation and response plans to protect lives and livelihoods. Local NGOs, Government organisations and Community Based Organizations (CBO) mobilised mechanised and manual boats to rescue people and livestock from the 'char' areas. Local NGOs and Department of agriculture extension prepared work plan for relief and rehabilitation activities.

Upon receiving the information, the communities planned and stored dry food and safe drinking water for about 15 days, while being aware that relief would be available only 7 days after the initial flooding. Cattle, poultry birds, homestead vegetables, fishery were secured with nets. Further, cooking stove, small essential utensils, firewood and animal dry fodder were all kept safe. Evacuation routes, identification of high grounds with adequate sanitation were all planned. Alternative livelihood options immediately after flooding, like small-scale fishing, boat making etc were considered.

Communities living in the high land, abandoned T. Aman transplantation temporarily in the anticipation of floods. Additional seedlings for double planting of rice after the floods was made available. The communities also protected homestead vegetables by creating adequate drainage facilities, reserved seeds of flood tolerant crops, alternative off-farm employment during floods are undertaken. Farmers early harvested their B.Aman rice and jute in anticipation of floods and left livestock in high land shelters.

Key lessons from long lead flood forecast application

Bangladesh faced flooding in 2007 & 2008, which impacted the communities and the national economy, at the same time provided an opportunity to test the model developed. Some key lessons learned from the two floods event are summarized below:

- conflicting community perceptions and misinterpretations of forecast information reduces the local response actions at appropriate time. Future targets would be related to capacity building at community level;
- community level risk maps are effective tools to incorporate flood information and to prepare localized impact outlooks;
- preparedness plans by local institutions are driven by response from local DMC members and require capacity building initiatives for DMC members;
- the relief activities are slow due to logistic & administrative protocol;
- response to forecasts in low lying areas and 'char' regions are related to saving lives and small household assets;
- response to flood forecasts in high lands are mostly related to preparedness activities like reserving seedlings for double planting, protecting fisheries, early harvesting, abandoning early planting, protecting livestock and preserving fodder;
- local institutions in pilot unions were well informed and prepared for floods;
- and local level infrastructure facilities are not sufficient to carry out preparedness and response actions.

The usage of increased understanding of probabilistic long lead flood forecasting is extremely valuable for the society and the environment in Bangladesh. In order to receive value-added benefits from flood information, requirements of different users need to be looked very carefully and to be met judiciously. More over, accuracy and lead-time forecast is very important for a country like Bangladesh.



Anne Decobert, the Project Coordinator with the Public Health in Emergencies (PHE) team at ADPC, shared the field learning on behalf of the AHI-NGO-RC/RC-Asia Partnership. She can be reached at anned@adpc.net.

STRENGTHENING community-based management of Avian & Human Influenza (AHI) in Asia

by Anne Decobert

The project on '**strengthening community-based approaches to management of avian and human influenza (AHI) in Asia**' is implemented by the AHI-NGO-RC/RC-Asia Partnership, comprising Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), CARE, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and is funded by the Canadian government through the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

This initiative of the AHI-NGO-RC/RC-Asia Partnership seeks to "strengthen community-based prevention and control of avian and human influenza (AHI) in Asia region". One of the objectives of the project is to highlight, capture and share the experiences and lessons identified by communities in Southeast Asia in managing AHI.

To facilitate the exchange of experiences and to build networks amongst community-based AHI practitioners in the region, the partnership arranged two national and two international study tours. Representatives from different community contexts, countries and organizations observe, discuss and learn from the implementation of community-based AHI programmes in other vulnerable communities and countries. This article summarizes some findings and learning from study tours conducted to date.

Bio-security and sustainable livelihoods - cross-border study tour, 23-25 June 2008, hosted by CelAgrid and supported by Cambodian Red Cross and IFRC

CelAgrid Cambodia and Cambodia Red Cross (CRC) hosted the three-day study tour that focused on CelAgrid's project on, 'community-based good practice in chicken raising and AI awareness in three provinces of Cambodia'. The study tour brought together participants from NGOs and Red Cross organisations working in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam. Participants visited CelAgrid's rural development projects and learned about different aspects of biosecurity for community-based management of AHI. Discussions between hosts, participants and project beneficiaries led to sharing of experiences and identification of lessons for community-based management of AHI, for example:

Community participation is key to the success of projects aiming to strengthen community-based management of AHI in Asia. Projects should be designed to meet the needs and priorities of their beneficiaries, who should be involved in the initial participatory planning processes. Thus, CelAgrid took into account the importance, from the perspective of the communities they were working with, of considering biosecurity and avian influenza risk reduction within the wider context of protecting and improving community livelihoods.

Additionally, it is important to look at the costs and benefits for community members of implementing different risk reduction techniques. Local, low-cost resources can be used to overcome barriers to behaviour change. One of the main barriers to fencing chickens in Cambodian communities is the additional cost and time required to feed poultry that can no longer scavenge for food. To overcome this barrier, CelAgrid has involved communities in the production of low-cost, high-protein chicken feed.

Emergency preparedness involving vulnerable community groups in Thailand - national study tour, 21-23 July 2008, hosted by International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in cooperation with IRC and ADPC

IOM in Thailand hosted this study tour involving participants from organisations working with vulnerable communities in Thailand. The tour was held in Chiang Rai and participants were given the opportunity to observe the pandemic simulation exercise, coordinated by IOM in cooperation with the Thai Ministry of Public Health. IRC's presentation of pandemic

preparedness planning in refugee camps in Thailand provided a contrasting perspective to IOM's work with migrant communities.

Through their observation of IOM's work in emergency preparedness planning and through discussions with stakeholders (including representatives of migrant communities) study tour participants identified some key lessons that might benefit community-based emergency preparedness planning elsewhere, for example:

Emergency preparedness plans are incomplete if they do not take into account the risks specific to vulnerable communities. Moreover, when dealing with vulnerable groups such as migrants or refugees, it is important to note the contexts, needs and priorities of these groups. For groups characterized by insecurity and poverty, AHI is often far from an immediate priority. Projects should therefore address AHI within the context of more immediate livelihood and security concerns.

There are challenges specific to working with groups such as migrants or refugees in Thailand. For instance, many migrants in Thailand are unregistered and have no legitimate access to mainstream health and education services. There are also language, cultural, social and political barriers to the integration of migrant groups in national emergency preparedness plans. These factors need to be taken into account and a pragmatic attitude to emergency planning often needs to be adopted (e.g. to access migrant communities, it is often necessary to work through informal channels for communication and service provision).

Capacity building for community-based management of AHI in Asia

The study tours have highlighted the importance of sharing experiences and strengthening networks amongst community-level practitioners. The tours also sensitized central decision-making actors to the opinions, needs and priorities of community mem-

bers. Finally, study tour hosts themselves recognized the value of opening up their work in the community to outside observers: “overall, the study tour was a good experience for CRS/Vietnam because it allowed us to learn and share with our partners and others, and it also offered the opportunity to plan [for future activities]... It was also useful for CRS to have colleagues from other organizations (e.g., Red Cross, Care, FAO/Hanoi). Together, we benefited from learning ways to improve future projects.” – Le Quang Hai, CRS Vietnam.

This feedback was given after the study tour on **ensuring safe and sustainable small-scale poultry and livestock raising among vulnerable communities**, hosted by Catholic Relief Services Vietnam and supported by ADPC from 9-11 July 2008.

Today, the importance of strengthening local capacities and moving away from top-down approaches to risk management is generally recognized. But approaches to community-based management of AHI are still too often limited by top-down structural constraints such as unrealistic government policies, limited capacity of veterinary or public health services, poor compensation policies, etc. By raising awareness of common challenges and highlighting the value of different countries and organisations working together to strengthen community-based management of AHI in Asia, the AHI-NGO-RC/RC-Asia Partnership hopes to challenge and overcome some of these difficulties.

The fourth study tour will be hosted by GTZ-Indonesia in collaboration with ADPC in Bali in December 2008, and will focus on school-based AHI awareness-raising and life-skills development.

Full project case studies and study tour reports will be available in the resource kit for community-based management of AHI, to be published shortly by the AHI-NGO-RC/RC-Asia Partnership.



A migrant boy is diagnosed for infection with Avian Influenza; IOM-MoPH pandemic simulation exercise in Chiang Rai province, Thailand
Source: Anne Decobert, ADPC 2008

the author

Whitney Pyles, Avian and Pandemic Influenza Coordinator for CARE USA, began working on avian influenza issues in 2005 and has worked with programs in 11 countries to design community-based systems for responding to AI and preparing for pandemics. She can be reached at wpyles@care.org. Please visit CARE's Avian and Pandemic Influenza website for more information: <http://icarenews.care.org/avianflu.html>

NGO EFFORT in community-based surveillance and pandemic preparedness

by Whitney Pyles

CARE was one of the first NGO to mobilize grassroots action around avian influenza prevention and response. Over time, as knowledge and awareness of avian influenza increased, CARE identified a persistent gap in surveillance and early detection of events at the community level. CARE has worked in Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar & Central America to create community-based surveillance models to increase early detection of H5N1 and other emerging infectious diseases.

While many countries have established national surveillance systems for avian influenza outbreaks, that rely mainly on self-reporting from individuals. Self-reporting is often limited, because communities may be unaware of the proper reporting channels and there is very little incentive. Compounding the problem, local governments often lack necessary funding and human resource to support timely outbreak investigation and sometimes, nothing may be done even if communities do report.

CARE developed and piloted models of community-based surveillance (CBS), which can be classified according to the following characteristics:

- intensive, active models focusing solely on avian and human influenza (AHI)
- events-based systems designed to detect and respond to “unusual events”
- integrated disease models to improve detection of infectious disease outbreaks

What is community-based surveillance?

There are few documented models of community-based surveillance, for any disease, in current scientific and programmatic literature. Because surveillance systems at the grassroots level must be context specific and locally adapted, CARE has not attempted to define an “ideal” model. CARE community-based surveillance models do, however, share three common objectives:

CBS improves the sensitivity of the existing, formal surveillance system

Typically, community-based surveillance systems will increase the sensitivity of existing surveillance systems for events of public health significance. Engaging more of the general population and community structures in surveillance will increase the number of events reporting and will improve national and global ability to detect events early on.

CBS moves case finding and reporting along the spectrum from the most passive of systems to a more active system.

Though passive and active surveillance are generally thought of as either/or categories, CARE views passive and active surveillance as a spectrum. A CBS model must achieve an appropriate balance between being a more active model and the level of threat and resources needed to sustain the system.

CBS links local mobilization for case detection and response to formal surveillance systems

Worldwide, communities mobilize to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and epidemics are no different. CBS links capacity for community action to detect and respond to disease threats with national and international systems aiming to protect global public health and security.

Active surveillance: Vietnam & Indonesia

In the models developed by CARE Vietnam and Indonesia, volunteers do regular household visits looking for suspected AI cases in poultry and humans. Besides detection of events that may have gone unreported, the volunteers play a strong role in behaviour change communication. If a suspected case is identified, the volunteer immediately reports it to

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Participatory planning for disaster mitigation program at local level

The reconstruction process post earthquake disaster in Yogyakarta province has been carried out effectively. It can be seen from the result, where hundred thousand of damaged houses can be built; many economic and social infrastructures can be reconstructed and the economic activity has been also revived. All can be achieved in almost 2 years, as the result of the work together between community and government with the support from various donors and national and international organizations.

The Good Local Governance, as one GTZ program has also involved in that process, supporting the settlement infrastructure reconstruction at villages using a participatory approach so called Community Action Planning. The key element of Community Action Planning (CAP) is an active and intense community-based workshop, carried out over a period of 2 to 5 days, depending on the specific goals of the workshop. This approach may enhance capacities at the community level and promote a decision-making process at local level. The output of the workshops is a development plan which includes a list of prioritized problems, strategies and options for dealing with the problems, and a rudimentary work program describing who, when and what is to be done.

In regard with the commitment to sustainable development, GTZ mainstreams the principle of prevention and promotes the implementation of disaster risk management measures, as well in this reconstruction context. The whole process of community planning considered any hazards, particularly natural hazards, existed in the field. It starts from the collection of general information, such as topographic data, natural resources, demographic, existing buildings and public facilities, etc. The second step is participatory assessment, where community with the facilitation team, identify what natural hazards in the past. The next step is to find out about the frequency and intensity of the events and try to make clear the correlation between the hazards, the vulnerability, the pressure and the risk of future events (if those are obvious already). Also it is important to ask about what the community did before, during and after a natural disaster hit the community. What activities were done which are not being done now (on the family and community level). All the information (kind of hazard, area hit and date) should be put in a map to visualize these events. At this stage, a sketch will be sufficient as this map shall only give the participants an idea about where and when certain areas were hit. After this participatory assessment, the planning workshop set up a work group which will elaborate further on what the strategy and action for prevention and mitigation. It would cover the need for disaster awareness promotion for the community, setting up a local unit for disaster preparedness, until the construction of flooding control for example. All of this strategy and action plan will be integrated in the formal village plan, so called medium term development plan. Having this basis the village will have basis to get funding support from government budget or external donors. Source: Various

the community AI committee. The community leaders then, immediately alert relevant authorities in human and animal health at the district level.

Intensive models concerned with AHI surveillance have inherent sustainability issues and therefore, they are the best options for areas with a high risk of outbreaks and limited government support for building systems with more long-term sustainability and relevance, such as an integrated disease surveillance models.

Other factors in choosing an active system are,

- High risk of outbreaks and density of population
- High capacity of community to respond
- Interest in promoting behavior change along with surveillance
- Activities are possibly time bound

Events-based surveillance: Cambodia

Events-based surveillance is an emerging model that WHO defines as “the organized and rapid capture of information about events that are a potential risk to public health”. In Cambodia, CARE is approaching CBS using an events-based model. There is no active, house-to-house surveillance and volunteers do not regularly meet. Instead, there is a three person surveillance team that has been trained to report on events related to suspected AI in poultry and humans. This Village Surveillance Team (VST) is composed of the village chief, the village animal health worker and village human health worker. While there are no formal meetings for the VST to attend, the model encourages the village chief to report regularly to local government on events in the village and surveillance activities. When an event is identified, members of the VST coordinate with each other to understand the full extent of the outbreak and report through their individual channels (local government, human health and animal health departments)

An events-based system is best implemented when there are few resources available for surveillance. An events-based system can work with any number of target groups (media, healthcare workers, NGOs, etc), but by working with a select few in the community, the model concentrates training resources on just a few knowledgeable individuals at the grassroots level. The system may be expanded to reach more of the community (through a reporting hotline, for instance) but increasing the number of people reporting directly into the system increases the costs for outbreak response and investigation. It is important to assess the capacity of rapid response before designing a community-based or events-based model

Integrated disease surveillance: Lao PDR

In Lao PDR, an events-based model is piloted. However, the model goes one step further and includes several diseases (both human and animal) in an integrated model. A Village Volunteer Team of 4-7 people is formed, including possibly the village Head, a representative for the Women’s Union, the village vet volunteer, community leaders, the village health volunteer, a traditional healer or a teacher. The village chief will be the team leader. The volunteer look for unusual events in their village and report them to the team leader, who then reports to the district. Reporting forms are simple, picture based and can be used for low literacy volunteers. An integrated model is the most sustainable long-term because it builds public health preparedness infrastructure. Coordination, however, is challenging and government support and commitment to such as system at the onset is crucial.



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Leak Ratna, communication specialist with Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Cambodia has wide ranging experience in community-based development activities. Ratna's current interest lies in communicating and raising awareness on disaster risk reduction practices at the community level. He can be reached at ratna@lwfcam.org.kh.

Water gate makes rain-dependent farmers happy

by Leak Ratna

Irregular and infrequent rainfall over the years is increasingly creating concerns for Cambodian rain-dependent farmers. Presently, rain-fed farming practices and lack of irrigation systems are their major challenges.

“Drought occurs almost every year in my village. The farmers here depend solely on the rain water for the rice plantation,” the Village Development Committee leader, Mr. Hem Sam Oeun conveyed, adding that the farmers never have enough water for their rice cultivation due to lack of effective irrigation system.

To address these challenges, farmers in Kraingskea Thboug village, a drought-prone area discussed solutions with the Village Development Committee, Village Disaster Committee, and the village leader which resulted in building a new water gate. A proposal for consideration and approval by the Village Development Committee was submitted to Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Cambodia's project office in Tuek Phos district of the Kampong Chhnang province.

Mr. Hem Sam Oeun and the villager's proposal was approved by the DIPECHO program of the European Commission under the facilitation of LWF Cambodia. The project ensured preparedness for risks of natural disasters or comparable circumstances.

The villagers strongly felt and hoped that the water gate's construction would facilitate and help provide enough water for the farmers in his village in addition to supplying water to two neighbouring villages to plant rice and other crops.



The water gate, located 2 km from the village, down the mountain side, was constructed in February 2008 on the broken end of the dam built in the 1970's. The dam was destroyed by illegal fishermen after the Khmer Rouge period. The gate is 16 m in length, 5 m in height and 4 m in width. The water gate holds the water flow from the upper stream and the mountains and direct it through a small hand dug canal to irrigate the farmers' paddy fields.

Mr. Phay Lida, Kraingskea Thboug's Village Chief expressed that the water gate, the first in the village has proved to be an asset for the farmers.

Additionally, the purpose of building the water gate was to improve the livelihoods of the poor people in the village. 76 families helped construct the gate. The project directly benefited 230 families in Kraingskea Thboug village, while 800 families in the neighboring villages benefited indirectly.

The total cost of the project was 20,617,200 riels (US\$ 5,154.30), of which US\$ 1,869.30 was funded by DIPECHO, US\$ 2,811 was contributed by the community itself, and US\$ 483 was supported by LWF Cambodia. The community contribution included the man power, labour and the provision of the construction tools such as, iron, wire, cement, sand, rocks, nails and wood.

The village prone to drought and also because of the impacts of climate change, felt that it is important and necessary to build the water gate to reduce the effects of any future disaster risks.

The Village Disaster Volunteer, Mr. Chan Seng's far-sighted thoughts on disaster reduction mitigation led to the initiative.

Now, all farmers in this village are using the water held by the water gate to irrigate their rice fields. They also catch fish from the canals and plan to grow rice and vegetables in dry seasons.



the author

Miguel Antonio G. Estrada is one of the BDATs members (Barangay Disaster Action Team) of Barangay Santo Niño, Sagnay Province of Camarines Sur, trained in disaster risk management by the PNRC. The article was written under the supervision of the PNRC Chapter Administrator of Camarines Sur. He can be reached at nanette.rodrigazo@redcross.org.ph

Always ready, always there

by Miguel Antonio G. Estrada

Camarines Sur—a province in the Philippines—is continuously destroyed by some of the strongest and most destructively typhoons striking the country. The province and the people face year after year imminent and devastating impacts of the natural disasters. Development in the province is minimal and poverty is on the rise because of the havoc caused by these natural calamities.

In the late 70's, Camarines Sur was affected by very high casualty rate due to typhoon Sening. A ravage of similar magnitude was seen in the mid 1990's, when typhoon Rosing struck the province.

A decade later in 2004 typhoon Yoyong struck, that severely damaged the municipalities of Sagnay, Caramoan, Presentacion, Goa, Tigaon and Garchitorena in Camarines Sur. It left behind hundreds of casualties and millions in damaged properties.

In 2006, typhoon Reming's impact was worse compared to Yoyong. Reming resulted in lots of homeless inhabitants and also killed hundreds of citizens, again leaving the area and its people in miserable condition.

Considering the series of destructive typhoons that have placed the province in a state of calamity, Community Based Disaster Risk Management has always been among the top agenda of concerned institutions. Preparing the people and seeking more effective means of addressing challenges caused by disasters is a continuous struggle that these concerned groups face and thus, plan for a better response.

Among the leaders in pursuing Community Based Disaster Risk Management in the province is the Philippine National Red Cross -Camarines Sur Chapter. As a proponent of humanitarian service, the institution continuously searches for better measures in helping the people prepare for natural disasters such as typhoons and its accompanying hazards like storm surges, landslides, flashfloods and in pursuing the welfare of the people in post-disaster setting.

In terms of disaster preparedness, construction of sea walls, diversion canals, drainage systems, evacuation centers and many other benefiting mitigating measures in preventing massive destruction of typhoons and natural calamities is one of the chapter's main effort. Training of staff and volunteers for disaster readiness and response is also another of the chapter's projects as part of its capacity building for disaster preparedness. These volunteers who form a group known as the Barangay Disaster Action Team (BDAT) are trained by the chapter based on a standard disaster management curricula which includes disaster response, risk and resource mapping as effective tools for preparedness.

The Philippine National Red Cross-Camarines Sur chapter take part in pre-disaster preparedness. PNRC's local chapter was involved in the rehabilitation of some 2500 homes and construction of around 3340 new homes.

Healthcare and sanitation are also advocated by the PNRC Camarines Sur Chapter. Construction of latrines is one of the chapter's projects for the people in the barangays. When it comes to healthcare, the local chapter trains Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) for in-

formation dissemination on proper health-care, monitoring health status within the community, provide immediate care for the ill, and follow up medical assistance from the nearest medical center as deemed necessary.

These BHWs are organized not only for day to day health monitoring of the people from the barangays but mostly in times of calamity, where professional medical assistance is inaccessible to the local communities, particularly at the most remote areas. Rehabilitation and construction of new Barangay Health Centers and providing facilities for these health infrastructures are also being done by the chapter to provide more efficient and effective health services to the people especially during disasters.

There is still a lot to be done to fully prepare the entire Camarines Sur populace for natural disasters to come. The projects which have been introduced by the local chapter have inflicted high impact on the lives of the vulnerable and the weak. With the inspiration of more than a century of service to humanity, the Philippine National Red Cross – Camarines Sur Chapter will remain true to its vow, to alleviate suffering and to uplift human dignity. And through the initiatives aimed towards lessening the negative effects of natural calamities, the chapter hoped to achieve these goals. In the years to come, the Philippine National Red Cross – Camarines Sur Chapter will continue to promote Community Based Disaster Risk Management and will strive to keep its promise – to be "Always First, Always Ready, Always There."



Diversion Canal in Municipality of Sagnay, Camarines Sur constructed during the DIPECHO Project with Spanish Red Cross support.





the author

Patricius Usfomeny is a Government Policy & Advocacy Officer, Oxfam-GB, Humanitarian Office-Jogjakarta, Indonesia. He has been involved in series of public consultations for gathering Indonesian civil society's inputs for the implementing regulations of the DM Law No. 24/2007 initiate and support provincial parliament of East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia, to draft a provincial regulation on DM initiate and involve in the research on the integrating DRR perspective into local government planing and budgeting system in four provinces in Indonesia. He can be reached at PUsfomeny@oxfam.org.uk.

“Bringing down DRR into LOCAL context, how BUDGET matters”

by Patricius Usfomeny

The quotation from DFID's policy paper above stimulates this brief writing to explore opinions on finding critical points of mainstreaming DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) into development planning and budgeting, in Indonesia context, particularly in local government operations.

DRR has complex faces as it can be seen as a strategy, a model, or a paradigm. But DRR is not a stand alone sector; rather it cuts-across other sectors. As a strategy, DRR is designed to reduce the vulnerability of people to disasters by using holistic development approaches. DRR is a systematic way to identify, to assess and to minimize risks. It is also to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities toward disasters as well as to tackle environmental and other hazards that lead to vulnerabilities. As a model, DRR is used to link actors with related agenda, since DRR initiatives can contribute to problems such as poverty, unsustainable livelihood, food insecurity, gender imbalance etc. And as a paradigm, the concept of DRR is to complete the reactive thinking and actions in responding to disaster events, in order to reduce victims and losses.

How budget matters

How can investing in DRR minimize losses caused by disasters? It is globally argued that disaster mitigation is not about spending budget for no benefit. The World Bank and the United States Geological Survey have calculated that the economic loss due to natural disasters in the 1990s could actually be reduced up to \$280 billions if as much as \$40 billions have been invested for disaster mitigation and preparedness. The experience from two large disasters (tsunami in Aceh and earthquake in Jogjakarta) with huge economic loss has initiated numerous DRR agenda to be implemented in both areas, as well as in many parts of Indonesia. One of the agenda is to integrate DRR perspective into local planning and budgeting system. The impacts will still be evaluated when disaster strikes, whether they are effective or not. The Disaster Management Law No. 24/2007 is the legal basis for this. It states that DRR should be integrated into development program, budget allocation for disaster mitigation and preparedness in the annual budget planning, and to provide on-call fund for emergency response. Adding to this, in the routine local development planning system, disaster issue is categorized as an obligatory aspect to be prioritized by the government.

Challenges

The following challenges may be faced. The very basic is paradigmatic challenge. In reality, not all development planners are aware that disaster risks could be reduced; thus to invest in a development agenda for minimizing disaster risks should be manifested within development priorities. The reactionary paradigm however, has so long influenced development planning, based on old notions that disaster is unpredictable.

This results in the government development planning which is 'neutral' to any disaster dimensions, for instance, not incorporated hazard characters and community's vulnerabilities. In most district or provincial annual budget, disaster budget (to simply say) is allocated as 'unpredictable-budget' which is used mostly for emergency response. Majority planning and budgeting documents developed lack accommodating a proper risk analysis, comprehensive vulnerability and capacity assessment, including strategy to cope, that should be designed to prevent a natural hazards from turning into disasters. Being a country like Indonesia with complex natural hazards is an issue, but to prevent a natural hazard from being disaster is another issue.

The potential for hazards to become disasters depends on, among others, poor infrastructures due to poor construction and spatial planning. In this context, DRR is seen as a paradigm; a shift from 'reaction when disaster strikes' into 'preparation before disaster happen.' This paradigmatic-shift requires the development planners to recognize disaster profiling in their localities.

“For every dollar invested in DRR, between two and four dollars are returned in terms of avoided or reduced disaster impacts.”

Accordingly, to mainstream DRR into development planning should be the spirit. It requires also the policy makers and development planners to consider that prevention of people from disaster impacts is as crucial as other government's mandates

such as improving community's welfare. This should be supported by the use of approaches that centred on community, such as community based disaster risk management (CBDRM).

The second challenge goes to legal and institutional supports. As stated above, even though the national government has shown a progress on preparing the DM Law and completed by ancillary regulations; however, limited socialization makes many local authorities do not know the spirit of this law. On the other side, 'the thus to invest in a development agenda for minimizing disaster risks should be manifested within development priorities. The reactionary paradigm however, has so long influenced development planning, based on old notions that disaster is unpredictable. This results in the government development planning which is 'neutral' to any disaster dimensions, for instance, not incorporated hazard characters and community's vulnerabilities.

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The second challenge goes to legal and institutional supports. As stated above, even though the national government has shown a progress on preparing the DM Law and completed by ancillary regulations; however, limited socialization makes many local authorities do not know the spirit of this law. On the other side, 'the legislative-dependence-syndrome' has resulted in lack of sensibility toward roles, responsibilities and actions.

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'legislative-dependence-syndrome' has resulted in lack of sensibility toward roles, responsibilities and actions. The other problem is lack of synchronisation among legal documents and routine development planning and budgeting that lead to stag in the implementation.

The stagnation may be created also by bureaucratic problem. In reality, local government bureaucracy still has less capacity to translate DRR aspects into their routine operations, due to lack of information on the National Action-Plan for DRR and DM regulations. This then effects resistance of local authorities and unsuccessful linking of community's initiatives with local government agenda. The next challenge could be the practical aspect. Compounded by limited knowledge on DRR context and lack of political will, the local authorities tend to consider DRR as a new project or separated sector.

Since 2007, OGB Humanitarian Office Jogjakarta has been working with its partners to stimulate local governments in Jogjakarta, Central Java, West Timor and Flores, to integrate DRR into their operations. A research is conducted to map-out problems of integrating DRR; to identify critical points for synergizing DM planning with the existing local government planning; and to formulate a road-map strategy for mainstreaming DRR into local government planning and budgeting. The result of the research will be used for advocacy to local government units. Series of capacity building activities have been conducted to increase knowledge and skills of local authorities regarding the DM legal/institutional frameworks. At the community level, a CBDRM scheme has been applied, where the community develop their own 'community action plan' (CAP) for reducing their vulnerabilities. Then, the CAP is linked to district government annual planning.

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Photo credit: S.H.M. Fakhruddin, ADPC, 2008

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Capacity building for disaster management in Yogyakarta and Central Java

by Christoph Mueller

Background, concept and partners

For several years German Red Cross (GRC) has been supporting Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia – PMI) in the aftermath of the 2004 Tsunami in Aceh and 2006 earthquake in Yogyakarta. Disaster response needs to be prepared when there is no emergency yet. That is why GRC decided to develop together with PMI a mid-term capacity building program for disaster management. In alignment with PMI's 2004-2009 strategic GRC supports through technical expertise and funding disaster preparedness in communities and schools as well as management- and leadership-trainings.

When it comes to preparedness, multi-stakeholder cooperation is the key. That is why GRC facilitates collaboration between PMI and actors such as German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), German Federal Institute for Geo-Sciences (BGR) plus local organizations such as Indonesian Society for Disaster Management (MPBI). GRC works together with other Red Cross societies operating in Indonesia such as Danish, Dutch, French, Swiss and Hong Kong Red Cross within the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies (IFRC).

Objectives and activities

Goal of the project is to enhance PMI's capacities in disaster management:

- Disaster Risk Reduction is promoted on a community level and socialized with local authorities.
- PMI receives organizational support in order to respond better to their statutory tasks in disaster response and preparedness.

What has been achieved

The project started 2007 with a comprehensive assessment of the PMI branches in the area and of their working environment. GRC conducted a capacity assessment in 40 PMI branches in Yogyakarta and Central Java. Result was a computerized data-matrix designed to be used as a management instrument by specially trained personnel in both chapters. Secondly a project planning workshop was carried out with participants from PMI chapters (Yogyakarta and Central Java), branches (Kebumen, Cilacap, Bantul, Kota Yogyakarta) and external stakeholders – GTZ and local government. Preceded by project management training, participants developed action plans for their respective units.

In 2007 PMI was challenged by several new disasters across the country, massive floods in Northern Sumatra, on Java and in Jakarta, dengue fever and avian flue outbreaks and a series of earthquakes in the "ring of fire". At national level the experience from the project was shared in workshops on the Disaster Response Information Databank; Disaster Preparedness in Schools, trainings on Incident Command Systems (ICS) and preparation of disaster simulations.

What is ongoing

After consolidating action plans and proposals from branches and chapters, trainings and simulations started in 2008. Currently, GRC is revising the training modules used together with PMI National Headquarters. The time frame of the project is designed until October 2009 with the following components:

- Community-based risk reduction and Tsunami Early Warning (TEWS) – In three areas of implementation of the German-Indonesian Tsunami Early Warning Systems project Cilacap, Kebumen on the Indian Ocean coast, as well as in Bantul GRC and PMI cooperate with GTZ and with the German technical cooperation project on Good Local Governance. The first responder training in Bantul took place in May 2008. Volunteers in both provinces received adequate training and equipment: SATGANA response units and Community Bases Action Teams SIBAT.



- School-based disaster preparedness – Teachers are trained, participatory disaster risk assessments and drills are carried out in more than 20 schools to prepare children, parents and teachers for emergency response. In Kota Yogyakarta, PMI youth volunteers are recruited and trained in Disaster Preparedness and participate in international exchange with Germany. GRC coordinates closely with Danish Red Cross in the Yogyakarta province as main implementer of Integrated Community Based Disaster Risk Management (ICBDRM) activities within IFRC in this region.

Lessons learnt are shared with DIPECHO funded projects on ICBDRM and within the quarterly national Disaster Risk Reduction Forum of NGOs in Jakarta.

- Coordination and disaster command – Operating procedures are adapted and trained in drills and exercises. With funds from German Government, a POSKO (situation- and command-unit) is under preparation in the Semarang based PMI chapter office of Central Java province. In this field GRC promotes active knowledge sharing with the French Red Cross as a partner of the reorganized Indonesian civil protection - national disaster management authorities and PMI on establishing Incident Command Systems in Indonesia.



the author

Ronald Jeffrey G Manulid represents Metro Manila (National Capital Region) in the Victims of Disasters and Calamities (VDC) Sector of the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) – a government agency under the Office of the President of the Philippines. He is also the concurrent Alternate Sectoral Representative of the NAPC-VDC. Jeff is the Managing Director of the Aksyon Bayan Kontra Disaster, Inc (ABKD)–a Philippine NGO he co-founded that specializes in urban community disaster risk management. He was the Project Researcher for the study featured in this article that is entitled Monitoring and Reporting Progress of Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) Projects and Programmes in the Philippines. He can be reached at jeffmanulid@gmail.com.

CBDRM REFLECTIONS from the Philippines

by Ronald Jeffrey G Manulid

The National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) and ADPC conducted a study to monitor and report on the status of implementation of community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) projects and program by various stakeholders in the Philippines. The study indicated that the NDCC is presently engaged in a project titled “Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (READY) Project” which identified a total of 43 ‘at risk’ provinces in the Philippines that cover all regions of the country except the National Capital Region (NCR).

Around 58% of the identified ‘at risk’ provinces have been serviced with CBDRM-related activities by 17 international and local NGOs. The six (6) international NGOs are Accion Contra El Hambre (ACF), Christian Aid, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), International Organization of Migration (IOM), Save the Children, and World Vision Development Foundation. The six (6) local NGOs are Balay Integrated Rehabilitation Center for Total Human Development, Inc. (BIRTH-DEV), Center for Disaster Preparedness, Inc (CDP), Community Organization Philippine Enterprise (COPE), Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR), the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC), and the Resources Employment and Community Horizon (REACH). The remaining number of NGOs are members of the Victims of Disasters and Calamities (VDC) Sector of the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC). These five (5) NGOs are Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc (Balay), Creative Community Foundation, Inc (CCF), Pampanga Disaster Response Network, Inc (PDRN), Philippine Relief and Development Services, Inc (PhilRADS), and PNRC Agusan Del Norte–Butuan City Chapter.

Region 04–A (CALABARZON) and Region 08 (Eastern Visayas) have the highest number of CBDRM related activities at nine (9) projects and programs each. In CALABARZON, CBDRM projects were implemented by CDP, Christian Aid through COPE, CNDR, PhilRADS, and World Vision. In Region 08, CBDRM projects were implemented by GTZ, Save The Children, CNDR, PNRC, Balay, and PhilRADS.

The bulk of CBDRM projects outside of the identified at risk provinces can be found in the provinces of Albay and Camarines Sur which are both in Region 05 (Bicol). On one hand, Albay had eight (8) CBDRM related activities implemented by the Asian Disaster Preparedness (ADPC), IOM, PDRN, Plan International, Save The Children, World Vision, PhilRADS, and Christian Aid through COPE. On another hand, Camarines Sur took in 11 CBDRM related activities from ACF, CARE Philippines, Christian Aid, IOM, Save The Children, World Vision, CNDR, and PNRC–Camarines Sur Chapter.

Some provinces which are not at risk can be found in Regions that are covered by the READY Project thus, it was mentioned in the study that NGO-initiated CBDRM activities have been implemented in all but the following four (4) regions: Region 04–B (MIMAROPA), Regions 11 and 12, and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). However, two (2) of these regions have had CBDRM related activities. In MIMAROPA, such activities were implemented by Balay and PNRC. In ARMM, CBDRM activities were implemented by Balay, BIRTH-DEV, and Suara Kalilintad.

Most of the CBDRM activities in the Philippines are no longer framed on disaster preparedness and mitigation measures alone but on a combination of several activities better described as a holistic approach to disaster preparedness and mitigation. This combination has been aptly termed as disaster risk reduction (DRR). In the Philippines, NGO activities show a shift towards the concept of DRR as an approach to CBDRM that covers both humanitarian action and socio-economic development activities. Moreover, there appears to be a wide recognition that disasters can be reduced or prevented by enhancing the

capabilities of at risk groups or communities to cope with hazards or disasters and resist its impact on them.

On a similar plane, government structures are moving towards the implementation of DRR as an approach to disaster preparedness and mitigation. The NDCC/OCD has shifted its focus from response efforts and DRM to DRR taking into account the significant role of local communities. The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) is working to integrate DRR in the mandated local plans of LGUs. NAPC’s VDC Sector practices and advocates for CBDRM and DRR as an approach to poverty alleviation. On another aspect, some NGOs with CBDRM related activities have targeted specific sectors such as children, families, and faith-based groups.

NGOs in the Philippines are working closely in partnership with local structures of government in the implementation of their CBDRM projects and programs. These include capability-building through trainings and livelihood, research, advocacy and lobbying for policy reforms at the national and local levels, hazard or risk mapping of communities, community organizing, and partnerships between NGOs, structures in government, and targeted community residents.

The study shows that almost all NGOs agree that the participation of the local government structures, the beneficiary communities, and the NGO itself contributed much to the success in the implementation of their respective CBDRM activities. It has been experienced that in some areas of the Philippines, CBDRM activities facilitated the re-activation of their municipal and barangay disaster coordinating councils (M/BDRMs). This also led to the establishment of an avenue for coordination and communication between communities and their local government. Significantly, the level of awareness of community residents regarding their welfare were raised resulting in their active participation in their local legislative and planning processes especially those related to disaster risk management.

In as much as there have been significant successes experienced by local and international NGOs in the Philippines, there remain gaps in the nationwide implementation of CBDRM and no less than the DILG have identified four (4) major gaps particularly in disaster preparedness and mitigation activities of local government units (LGUs). These gaps are in the areas of political commitment and institutional arrangements of LGUs; risk identification, assessments, monitoring and early warning; knowledge management; risk reduction; and risk transfer.

Inasmuch also as most NGOs would like to replicate their successes in the implementation of CBDRM activities in the country, they are hindered primarily by lack of funds. Likewise, resources are much needed by LGUs especially equipment and materials for DRR activities such as hazards mapping, early warning systems, and communications. Therefore, the principal concern here is the sustainability of CBDRM initiatives by stakeholders.

Aside from the need for funds, NGOs see a need for the provision of CBDRM information and education materials that may be distributed to various stakeholders at the local level. Other measures revolve around policy reforms and advocacy. NGOs see the need to advocate for budget allocation for CBDRM activities at the national and local levels as an innovative measure to source funds for CBDRM activities. This also requires actively involving local legislative bodies to enact policies to strengthen disaster risk management in their localities; and conduct regular consultations among stakeholders of CBDRM at all levels.

There is also a need to lobby for legislation on the mandatory establishment of a disaster management office in all LGUs; and facilitate the systematic activation and equipping of local disaster coordinating councils. The organizations of the NAPC VDC Sector has always advocated for mainstreaming disaster risk management (DRM) in the local planning processes especially in local government bodies where they are actively participating.

The DILG recommends first and foremost that LGUs should have the political commitment to achieve substantial reduction in disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and local governments.

In summary, the following actions and measures are required to sustain the CBDRM initiatives by stakeholders:

1. source funds for implementation of CBDRM activities
2. provision of CBDRM information and education materials
3. advocate for budget allocation for CBDRM activities at the national and local levels
4. actively involve local legislative bodies to enact policies to strengthen disaster risk management in their localities
5. conduct regular consultations among stakeholders of CBDRM
6. lobby for the DRM bill and legislation on the mandatory establishment of a disaster management office in all local government units
7. facilitate the systematic activation and equipping of local disaster coordinating councils
8. mainstream disaster risk management in the local planning processes

The strategy for achieving the above are the integration of DRR into sustainable development policies and planning; development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards; and the systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness response and recovery programs.

Clearly, CBDRM implementation involve both the commitment of community residents and the structures of government at all levels. However, bigger responsibility falls on government since it is the structure that has the prime responsibility to manage disasters and its risks. LGUs are at the forefront of providing much needed support structures to sustain CBDRM initiatives in their locality. These structures include the local development councils (LDCs) and the local disaster coordinating councils (LDCCs) which are mandated to be an essential part of the Philippine Disaster Management System (PDMS).

LDCCs can allocate five percent (5%) of their internal revenue allotment (IRA) for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and other works or services in connection with calamities which may occur during the budget year. This is better known as the calamity fund. However, this allocation or a portion thereof shall be used only in the locality or other areas affected by disasters as determined and declared by the local legislative body concerned.

The LDCs set the direction of the LGU's economic and social development, coordinate development efforts within the LGU, initiate a comprehensive multi-sectoral development plan, and it has the mandate to monitor the use and disbursement of the calamity fund. LDCs are composed of the local chief executive, members of the local legislative

body, representative of the member of the national legislative body, and representatives of non-government organizations the number of whom shall not be less than 25% of the fully organized LDC. In most cases, the least number of NGO representatives are two (2) or three (3). DRM NGOs have recognized that the LDC is the arena for forwarding DRM activities as a component of the over-all socio-economic development of an LGU. This has been reinforced by the RPS for LGUs wherein DRR is being integrated into its two (2) major plans, namely: the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP).

The CLUP is the plan for the management of local territories the end result of which is supposedly a zoning ordinance enacted by the local legislative body. Hazard and risk mapping is considered by CBDRM practitioners to be an essential tool for zoning of LGUs. The CDP is the plan that promotes the general welfare of residents and the responsibility for this plan is given to the local development council. The CDP covers all the development sectors and consolidates the programs and projects necessary to carry out the objectives of the different development sectors. This is where CBDRM enters as a development approach, thus some NGOs are working in this arena to put forward CBDRM projects in the locality. It is for this purpose that some NGOs of the NAPC VDC are either members of the local or regional disaster coordinating councils or development councils or both. Likewise, through PDRSEA4,the cell ofhas integrated DRR in their CLUP. This initiative wasby DIPECHO and implemented by ADPC/UNESCAP/OCD and PDCCprovince.

Another aspect that has been considered to be a good contributing factor of the RPS for CBDRM is the participatory processes embraced by it. The people themselves are given the opportunity to become a stakeholder in CBDRM by becoming its decision-makers and implementors with the support, of course of the local government structures.

After all, community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) as experienced by non-government organizations, succeeds only with the mutual cooperation of both government at all levels and the community residents themselves.



the author

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School-based disaster management

by Jimmy M Nadapdap

Looking at vulnerabilities and knowing that hazards are not always predictable, it is important for people in disaster-prone areas to have the right knowledge about potential disasters, effective mitigative measures, and to have skills to act appropriately in a disaster emergency. Based on this new paradigm, the humanitarian workers have shifted their focus from emergency response to Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM).

WV Indonesia started DIRECT (Disaster Preparedness) Project in 2007. The project strengthens capacity of WVI and the project stakeholders to prepare and respond efficiently and appropriately to emergency situations with improved and enhanced disaster preparedness and response capacities of WVI. Strengthening community resilience through emergency preparedness planning is another expected outcome of the project.

The School Based Disaster Risk Management (SBDRM) is to equip school population that include students, teachers, principals, staff, and later the parents with the knowledge and skill on disaster management. The three stages of the school based disaster management are hazard assessment, risk measurement and area & risk mapping resulting in the production of the school safety plan.

The direct beneficiaries for this proposed project are school children, local Government and local leaders and the WVI staff.

WVI conducted SBDRM in the same areas with CBDRM. For the purpose of this writing, the data is provided from Kurima ADP. CBDRM workshop was conducted in June 12-14, 2007 with around 50 people participated. Various government officials from the Information Department, Social Department, Education Department, Health Department, Search And Rescue (SAR) team, Police, Army, including the local community leaders, and WV staffs attended the workshop.

At the end, participants became more familiar with potential disaster, their areas, and possible disaster risks. Based on the information, all the workshop participants set up a contingency plan and CBDRM plan.

Kurima ADP conducted School Based Disaster Management with 4 schools participants (Advent Maima, St. Mikael, Sogokmo and Miniaput Elementary Schools). The activities were similar with the ones done in CBDRM workshops. They started with learning about disaster related words then identifying hazards and measuring disaster risks. After that, each school drew their class and school map to identify vulnerabilities and evacuation lines and sites. The map is part of the School Safety Plan (SSP). 4 teachers and more than 30 school children actively engaged during the 3 days activity. It was conducted from 5 to 7 September 2007 in Kurima area- Jayawijaya District in Papua province. WVI Disaster Management Coordinator, Program Development Coordinator together with the Search and

Rescue team from the government institution facilitated the process conducted in YPPK Santo Mikael Hepuba Elementary School.

Area Development Program (ADP) is World



Students in SD Santo Mikael Hepuba-Kurima, Papua (Elementary School) accessing open area as part of earthquake simulation

Vision's 10-15 years program, with the goal to improve the wellbeing of children through primarily focus of program in education, health, livelihood.

After working groups the participants performed earthquake simulation. Five teachers and more than 60 school children participated in the simulation. Facilitated by the Search and Rescue team, participants were encouraged to:

- Stay calm
- Prioritize own safety
- Then help others

The participants learned to shelter themselves under the table if they were in the classrooms and cannot access the exit to go out safely (protecting their heads with books or bags), stay together in open spaces, and to count the classmates.

the contributor

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CBDRR Training & Learning Circle (TLC)

by Sisira Kumara

After that, SAR team taught how to do first aid for those who had been injured on the head and legs, for the ones with broken arms and the ones who are unconscious.

At the end of the workshop, the participants facilitated earthquake simulation in St. Mikael Elementary School involving 60 students from grade 1 to 6. Kurima ADP will follow up the workshop by supporting each participating school to do the activities in their school. School Safety Plan of each school will be distributed to all of the school population, including the parents.

Benefit for school children

Children participation is highly encouraged in this project so they will be aware of their geographic condition and potential threat in it, they will become agent of change who share their knowledge for the community's livelihood, children well being and environment. Through the project activities children who participated in the workshop could share their knowledge and skills to other schools within their district area so that more schools will have SSP and more children are able to protect themselves.

Benefit for local government and local leader

World Vision has good coordination with Department of Education in the Local Government structure, therefore such mechanism of mainstreaming Disaster Preparedness through school children will be discussed and decided. In the project implementation, WV found that the level of coordination in the district and sub-district level is still weak regarding disaster management. However, the project has initiated partnership between institutions in the government and link with NGOs and communities/ school children. The SAR team could actively help schools on the first aid assistance mechanism and establish action plan between school and SAR team for the follow up action.

World Vision's role

World Vision plays significant role in developing the ministry areas as supporters for community to become change agent. By having this project, World Vision staff is expected to transform the issues of hazards into the practices of preparedness. When disaster strikes the area, the staff should be able to respond effectively so that loss of development investments can be kept minimal. The staff also will understand the rationale of emergency response and community development concepts; so that they will be able to apply them appropriately without contradiction.

By the end of the project CIE materials will be shared to other World Vision's projects so that wider group of children will benefit from the project. As mentioned, the number active of children involved in the project implementation will be very critical as well as the involvement of the teacher, local education institution as well as other related government institution.

The training Learning Circle is a joint initiative by Asian Disaster Preparedness centre, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute in India (AIDMI), Center for Disaster Preparedness in the Philippines (CDP) and Special Unit of South-South Cooperation; Regional Center of United Nations Development Programme (SU SS UNDP RC) to promote & foster south-south cooperation amongst training practitioners in Asia. It is in its first phase (2008-2009) funded by ProVention consortium. The TLC's primary aim is to compliance with HFA Implementation by providing capacity development support on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction to Trainers and Learners in South Asia and Southeast Asia. The TLC organizes Training and Learning Networks as support systems to trainers and learners, who in turn promotes and advocates for disaster risk reduction at the community levels. Its initial focus is on the Philippines (Southeast Asia) and India (South Asia) with a long term objective of expanding into other countries in the region. Under its first phase, TLC would encircle CBDRR trainers and learners in south Asia and Southeast Asia, develop at least two gender sensitive training/ knowledge products and mainstream CBDRR into training & learning curricula of the selected universities and training institutes in the Philippines and India.

The main focus of the TLC is to organize the CBDRM "Training and Learning Circle", that will be the core of support systems to trainers and learners. This circle of CBDRR practitioners & trainers would be the key resource for development of gender sensitive knowledge products in their respective countries. This would also facilitate interactive learning mechanisms and exchange of experiences, practices, research, concepts, methodologies and tools in people-centred disaster risk reduction trainings in the region. In addition, TLC does assessments & takes stock (inventory) of CBDRR training products developed in the region. This which would also identify key areas / gaps which require further improvement or development of new products to meet the demand and facilitate the CBDRR trainers in delivering standalone training programs. The TLC would develop at least two gender sensitive knowledge products in a participatory approach. These materials will be readily available to those who enlisted in the Training and Learning Circle as well as other trainers in the region.



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Mainstreaming CBDRR into universities, training networks & institutes is another innovative approach adapted by the TLC. Based on two decades experience of ADPC and other partners, TLC would conduct a scoping study with universities and training institutes to analyze the present situation, strength, gaps and limitation followed by establishing a working group to develop guidelines for institutionalization of CBDRR in regular courses of universities and training institutions. Mainstreaming CBDRR into universities, training networks & institutes is another innovative approach adapted by the TLC. Based on two decades experience of ADPC and other partners, TLC would conduct a scoping study with universities and training institutes to analyze the present situation, strength, gaps and limitation followed by establishing a working group to develop guidelines for institutionalization of CBDRR in regular courses of universities and training institutions.



**3rd Asian ministerial conference
on
disaster risk reduction**
02-04 Dec 2008
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

ADPC is a partner in organizing the 3rd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

ADPC in partnership with Asian Disaster Reduction & Response Network (ADR-RN), Duryog Nivaran, International Federation for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), ALOKA, Chinese Relief Society of Malaysia (CRSM), Malaysian Red Crescent Society, and University Putra Malaysia (UPM) is organizing the High Level Round Table and a Technical Session on 'Empowering Local Governments and Community Organizations to implement community based disaster risk reduction'.

Url: <http://www.amcdrmalaysia.com.my>

Communities linking arms for safety, disaster preparedness and resilience

by Lorna P. Victoria

The 2nd National Community Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction from 12-13 September 2008 at the Institute of Social Order, Ateneo University, Quezon City, Philippines was a venue for over a hundred participants from communities, people's organizations, barangays and partners from NGOs, local government units, donors, and media who shared experiences, articulate positions, provide inputs and recommendations on current disaster risk management related programs and activities.

The conference was convened by eleven (11) community organizations - Buklod Tao, PROMISE-Dagupan City 8 Barangays (Brgys. Mangin, Pogo Grande, Pogo Chico, Lasip Grande, Bacayao Norte, Bacayao Sur, Salisay, Tebeng) Bigkis Lakas ng Maliliit na Manging-isda sa Balanacan, and COTIPABA Sorsogon.

Sharing and discussing current CBDRR practices and experiences, the conference participants highlighted the benefits in community disaster preparedness, particularly in setting up early warning and evacuation systems. The participants noted that sustainability of disaster risk management projects, lack of funds, and lack of local government support were some of the ongoing challenges. For human-induced hazards (e.g. mining, pollution) and disasters (such as armed conflict), consistency implementation of laws within the DRM framework and community advocacy and actions for vulnerability reduction, environmental management, upholding justice, social development and peace building were emphasized. The conference called for sustained training and education on disaster risk reduction, especially at the local and community levels.

A CALL FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN SNAP PROCESSES AND IMPLEMENTATION

After the presentation on the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Philippine Strategic National Action Plan, Conference participants articulated the need to undertake more studies on the SNAP and to be part of the SNAP formulation process and its implementation, noting that the process undertaken seemed to be more top-down than bottom-up. The Conference Participants recommended that human induced hazards and disasters also be covered by the SNAP. Noting the SNAP implementation should be results oriented, the following recommendations focused on dissemination:

- popularize and bring down to the grassroots level
- translate into Filipino



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Rights based community led disaster risk management-

Theme session of the 7th Meeting of the

Regional Consultative Committee (RCC7) on Disaster Management in Colombo, May 2008

The Seventh Meeting of the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC6) was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 08-10 May 2008, in collaboration with the Government of Sri Lanka.

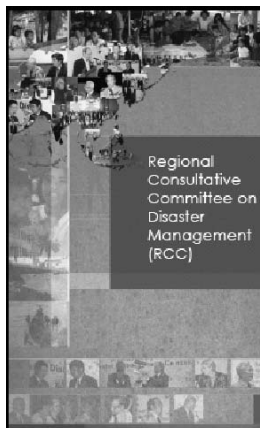


Mr. Mahinda Samarasinghe, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights & Mr. P.D. Amarasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights from the Government of Sri Lanka, Prof Krasae Chanawongse, Chairman, Madam Corazon Alma G. De Leon, Vice Chair, ADPC Board of Trustees, Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, ADPC Executive Director at the opening ceremony of the RCC 7.

The meeting was attended by 28 delegates from 19 RCC Member Countries comprising heads of National Disaster Management Offices or their representatives and sectoral Ministries of National Governments from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Maldives, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. Of these 10 were representatives from Ministries of Planning and Sectoral Ministries from 6 RCC member countries; Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Philippines and Sri Lanka. In addition 16 observers from regional organizations, UN Agencies, bilateral and multilateral

funding agencies and NGOs namely ADB, ADRC, CDMP Bangladesh, CDP, Practical Action, UN/ISDR, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UN OCHA, ECHO and USAID/ OFDA attended the meeting.

The meeting was inaugurated, by the Honorable Minister of Disaster Management and Human Rights Mr. Mahinda Samarasinghe. In his inaugural address, the Honorable Minister highlighted the huge impact of the Indian Ocean tsunami which brought consensus within the Government in Sri Lanka and all stakeholders in the country to work together to prevent, mitigate and respond better to the multitude of natural and man made disasters. As a result this had led to a series of initiatives in the last three years in the country and the adopted approach of decentralization, multi stakeholder involvement and promoting a culture of volunteerism for effectively reducing risk. The welcome addresses were delivered by Mr. P.D. Amarasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights, Government of Sri Lanka, H.E. Prof Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Chairman, ADPC, Board of Trustees and Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director, ADPC.



- Share experiences of RCC member countries on Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development and review progress made under the RCC program of Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development
- Share experiences, evolving perspective, discuss the challenges, identify strategies for up scaling Rights based community led disaster risk management
- Review Implementation of Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) in Asia and review role of RCC in relation to Asian Ministerial Conferences.

The theme session of the meeting was 'Rights based community led disaster risk management' and the highlights of the session were:

- Reflection on the evolving perspective of BDRMR with move towards community leadership for DRR, and greater engagement and partnership with local government mechanism.
- Reaffirmation of the commitment of RCC members to national programs on CBDRR; Identified solutions for upscaling CBDRR; enhanced resources from national and local government, prioritized implementation plan focusing on high risk countries, policy framework and support, partnership between local government and CBOs, sustained awareness programs in countries, inputs from government and scientific institutions on risk assessment, recognition of good practices, linking with local development planning and building on local knowledge.
- Offer of the RCC to lead session and High level round table on CBDRR at the 3rd Asian Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Objectives of the 7th RCC Meeting were to:

- Showcase the Disaster reduction experience of the host country Sri Lanka



ADPC in action

May-Aug 2008

Fire safety workshop, 24 Jul 2008, Bangladesh

The contingency team of ADPC Dhaka Office, with the collaboration of the Directorate of Fire service and Civil Defense (FSCD) and Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) organized a workshop on “fire safety and Bangladesh national building code”. This activity was conducted under the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP).

Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE) event updates

- Bangladesh-Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Center (BDPC) and the Red Crescent volunteers organized a mock drill in May 2008 in Chawk Bazar (Ward 16), Chit tagong.
- Indonesia-PROMISE activities included workshop with the Technical Working Group (TWG) that identified flood preparedness initiatives taken in the region of Jakarta and clarifications on information gaps. This was followed with a focused group discussion on data collection preparations. The data and the risk assessments were presented during the Training of Trainers (TOT).
- Pakistan – Workshop was conducted on governance and disaster risk reduction in Hyderabad in May 08.
- PROMISE Philippines was acknowledged for having helped the city prepare against Typhoon Cosme/Halong. The city and barangay disaster coordinating councils were informed and prepared well in advance and the flood early warning system was regularly monitored. PROMISE-Philippines also made project assessment on ways forward for the sustainability of DRR in Dagupan City and beyond. The assessment outcomes will be included in the final report.
- PROMISE held its second Working Group Meeting (WGM-2) on 15-17 Jul in Da Nang, Vietnam. The meeting focused on experiences in urban disaster risk management, Vietnam; technology development and transfer for DRR; practices for mainstreaming DRR in urban development; networking and partnership development for urban DRR; planning and implementation process for urban DRR; governance and urban DRR; and sustainability of program activities.

The meeting documents and other PROMISE information resources are available here: <http://www.adpc.net/v2007/Programs/UDRM/PROMISE/>.

Strengthening household abilities for responding to development opportunities (SHOUHARDO) updates, 21-26 May 2008, Bangladesh

ADPC is contributing to SHOUHARDO project as technical consultant for urban development by mainstreaming risk mitigation. The program is implemented by CARE Bangladesh, and funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID).

A multi-hazard contingency planning workshop was facilitated by ADPC, CARE Bangladesh and NGOs. The workshop was organized at pouroushawas of Jamalpur and in Cox's Bazar. Discussions were held on hazard scenarios, hazard maps, community and ward-level action plans and small projects.

Local-level early warning dissemination system, 10-11 Jul, Colombo, Sri Lanka

ADPC and the Disaster Management Center of Sri Lanka organized a workshop on the development of local-level early warning dissemination system under the Tsunami Alert Rapid Notification System (TARNS) project. The workshop enhanced the early warning dissemination procedures in Sri Lanka for rapid alert notification through the development of district-level warning dissemination procedures and the

incorporation of these procedures into the national system. TARNS is part of a broader program on establishing a multi-hazard early warning system for tsunami and hydro-meteorological hazards for Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia, which is being facilitated by ADPC and funded by the Tsunami Regional Trust Fund through UNESCAP.

Forecast briefing, 11 Jun, Dili, East Timor

ADPC and the National Directorate of Meteorology and Geophysics (NDMG) of Timor-Leste conducted a forecast briefing for members of the National Working Group (NWG) of the Climate Forecast Applications (CFA) for Disaster Mitigation Program in Timor-Leste on weather forecast information that will be developed and issued by NDMG and ADPC under the CFA program. Seasonal forecast products that are issued by various regional and global forecasting centers were also presented and discussed during the briefing. The CFA program in Southeast Asia, which covers Philippines, Indonesia, and Timor-Leste, is supported by USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA).

Evaluation of the disaster risk management program, India

ADPC is carrying out evaluation and assessment of the Disaster Risk Management program on measures required to institutionalize DRM in the Government system for long-term sustainability and lessons learned for an approach required to cover all ‘at risk’ areas of the country; analyze how DRM activities to be further mainstreamed to ensure sustainability, integration with the policy and institutional framework put in place by the Government of India and the State Governments. Identifying strengths of the strategies pursued under the program namely capacity building, awareness generation, community-based disaster preparedness approach, partnership building, knowledge networking, management effectiveness and assessment of coverage of cross cutting issues in the implementation of the program including mainstreaming within the government programmes, gender sensitivity, equity approaches and linkages to ensure empowerment of its elected members and the future strategy/ corrective measures are required for adoption.

Training and Learning

May-Aug 2008

Assessment of the partnership strategy includes integration of the program with stakeholders, such as the academic and training institutes, engineers and architects, health workers, corporate sector, civil society and the community.

Key results of the evaluation will be the strategy for institutionalizing the efforts in the Government and sustainability of the program outcomes; and specific guidance for action by the Government and all stakeholders on the long term programs that need to be undertaken to implement the strategy.

Support to UNDP-BCPR climate risk management technical assistance support project

ADPC won a global bid to support UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery's (UNDP-BCPR) Climate Risk Management Technical Assistance Support Project (CRM-TASP). The CRM-TASP will be implemented in four countries in different continents, namely Armenia, Ecuador, Indonesia, and Mozambique. The project aims to increase convergence in risk management priorities amongst national and local stakeholders and the international community, and to strengthen the climate risk management capacity of key national, regional institutions, UNDP, and UN country offices. The project will be implemented from July 2008 through December 2009.

Facilitating the integration of tsunami warning by strengthening multi-hazard warning systems

ADPC has recently started a project titled "Facilitating the integration of tsunami warning by strengthening multi-hazard warning systems in Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines" with support from the American Red Cross (ARC). The project will establish/strengthen early warning national forums in the target countries, build the capacity of National Red Cross Societies (NRCs) to translate hazard information into response options and to communicate these options to at-risk communities, and facilitate a system audit in order to test the functionality and reliability of early warning systems through NRCs and in collaboration with national focal points for early warning and disaster management, and relevant non-governmental organizations. The project will be implemented from July 2008 to June 2010.

2nd regional training course on the use of GIS and remote sensing in disaster risk management (GRDM-2), 5-16 May, Bangkok

19 participants from 13 countries from different parts of Asia, Africa, Europe, Middle East, and Latin America successfully completed the training course conducted in collaboration with International Institute for Geo Information Sciences and earth Observations (ITC), the Netherland, and Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand.

Training on generation of weather information, 20-22 May, Cambodia

ADPC conducted a training program on generation of localized weather information using global forecast products for the staff of Department of Meteorology (DoM), Cambodia. This training was organized under the DANIDA funded project "Enhancing Community Resilience to Disasters in South East Asia", to improve the forecasting capabilities.

ADPC conducts DANA, 26-29 May, Bangladesh

Damage and Needs Assessment Training (DANA) was conducted by ADPC for DanChurchAid (DCA) partners in Rangpur, Bangladesh. The participants were from DCA partner organizations from Nepal, India and Bangladesh.

8th Inter-regional course on public health in emergency management in Asia and the Pacific (PHEMAP-8), 26 May-6 Jun, Bangkok

The course was organized by ADPC and WHO (SEARO/WPRO), with funding support from the Royal Government of Norway. The course provided greater emphasis on risk, program and operations management as well as leadership roles of health emergency managers. The graduates learned to address the challenges of managing emergency health risks by making improvements to the capacity of their respective health emergency management systems and institutions. The graduates will contribute to the development and implementation of PHEMAP courses at national and sub-national levels. PHEMAP-9 is tentatively scheduled for October 2008.

National course on governance and disaster risk reduction, 3-6 Jun, Philippines

The first national course on governance and disaster risk reduction was an activity under the Program for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Risk Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE)-Philippines project. The course held in Manila strengthened the capacity of local government officers in disaster risk reduction (DRR) provided the framework and tools in integrating DRR, and in local governance.

First sub-regional (BIMP) exercise management training, 9-13 Jun, Brunei Darussalam

The training program held in Bandar Seri Begawan developed capacities of the people responsible for exercise management for preparedness, prevention and control of emerging infectious diseases in Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines (BIMP) and Singapore. The BIMP workshop was designed to train national personnel who were responsible for the development of the BIMP exercise. Partners were Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health of Thailand, Ministry of Health Brunei, ASEAN+3 Emerging Infectious Disease Programme (EID), the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and ADPC.

Back-to-back training activities for ADPC partner organizations, 11-14 Jun, Timor-Leste, Dili, and East Timor

Under the Climate Forecast Applications (CFA) for Disaster Mitigation in Southeast Asia Program, ADPC conducted training on location-specific weather -



forecasting for forecasters working with the National Directorate of Meteorology and Geophysics (NDMG) of Timor-Leste. Eighteen forecasters successfully completed the training. A basic training on using GIS tools and satellite imagery for agro-meteorological applications was also conducted for the Ministry of Agriculture and other ADPC partner organizations in Timor-Leste, such as the NDMG, UN World Food Program, CARE and CONCERN. Ten participants completed the training, enabling them to use freeware GIS tools for mapping and maintaining agro-meteorological databases within their home organizations.

Landslide risk management training, 17-22 Jun, Nepal

50 participants discussed policies for land risk management, landslide risk assessment approaches in Nepal, landslide mitigation (structural and non-structural) measures in Nepal and facilitated onsite experience to develop landslide impact mitigation measures. The training was part of Asian Program for Regional Capacity Enhancement for Landslide Impact Mitigation (RECLAIM) and jointly organized by ADPC and Geo-environment Unit, Department of Roads, Nepal.

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) training, 30 Jun-4 Jul, Afghanistan

26 participants from NGOs and international organizations in Kabul underwent the DRM training supported by Tearfund UK.

Community basic emergency response course (CBERC), 30 Jun-11 Jul, Vietnam

Under the DANIDA-supported, 'enhancing community resilience to natural disasters in Southeast Asia' project, ADPC and the Vietnam National Red Cross (VNRC) organized a CBERC training course in Quang Tri, which was part of a larger capacity building effort to support the implementation of risk reduction activities in Vietnam. Other activities included the establishment of a community early warning center in Ngu Loc Commune, Thanh Hoa Province, installation/upgrading of public address system for last mile communication in Trung Giang Commune.

Training on weather research forecast modeling, 12-25 Jul, Maldives

The training conducted by ADPC in Male and funded by UNDP Maldives covered data downloading, pre-processing, model simulations, and post-processing.

17th Community based disaster risk reduction regional training course, 21 Jul-1 Aug, Thailand

ADPC's flagship course was attended by 31 participants from 10 countries. Ms. Nescha Teckle, Practice Team Leader and Regional Advisor Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNDP Regional Center, Bangkok delivered the inaugural address. The closing remarks was presented by honourable guest H.E. Mr. Mohammad Hatta, Ambassador, The Embassy of the republic of Indonesia.

Workshop on strengthening and sustaining capacity to manage psycho-social aspects of disasters and complex emergencies in Asia, 31 Jul-1 Aug, Thailand

The workshop in collaboration with USAID was held in Bangkok and strengthened the regional, national and community capacities to manage the mental health and psycho-social aspects of disasters, complex emergencies and epidemics on communities in Asia. The workshop reviewed and presented the output developed from an initial scoping workshop and field studies conducted in four countries, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The workshop finalized a set of recommendations and a plan for developing a regional program for strengthening and sustaining regional, national and community capacities for reducing the impact of disasters, complex emergencies and epidemics on communities in Asia.

Training activity under the joint national program "strengthening capacities for disaster risk management, 1-6 Aug, I.R. Iran

The training program on knowledge management held in Tehran included collecting and consolidating existing information on disaster risks in Iran from a range of dispersed institutions through an information hub. Understanding was reached on a mechanism to disseminate the information through an information portal that links local, intermediate, national and international partners in risk reduction.

Regional CBDRR training programme 2-8 Aug, Pakistan

The course held in Islamabad was attended by 27 participants from Pakistan Red Cross Society (RCS), IFRC, and Afghanistan RCS. The 2nd pilot testing of the proposed standardized course on CBDRR for field practitioners is scheduled in Sep 2008 at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Disaster risk management (DRM) training, 8-21 Aug, Maldives

ADPC together with the Ministry of Health organized the ten days course on DRM, which was held at Naifaru Atoll Maldives. 23 participants from Health ministry attended the course. Funding support for the course was from WHO.

Capacity building on earthquake contingency planning, 8-12 Aug, Turkey

Five days training on earthquake contingency planning was organized in Ankara for participants from four national societies; Jordan, Palestine, Israel and Turkey. The major focus of the training was to develop the understanding on contingency planning, followed by an action plan for each national society. Participants shared their experiences in dealing with various natural hazards in MENA region. Conceptual understanding of earthquakes, vulnerability and capacity assessment, emergency response functions, control, command and communication (CCC), standard operating procedure were discussed through presentations and hands on exercises. Coordination among the national societies were also discussed in detail.

Public health in complex emergencies training program (PHCE-7), 11-23 Aug, Thailand

The seventh international training course on Public Health in Complex Emergencies (PHCE) in Bangkok focused on critical public health issues faced by NGO/PVO personnel working in complex emergencies. The course enhanced the capacity to respond to the health needs of refugees and internally displaced persons affected by these emergencies. Participants acquired knowledge in sectors in the context of emergencies, reproductive health, epidemiology, weapons, violence and trauma, communicable disease, protection and security, psycho-social issues, environmental health nutrition.

ADPC Training Schedule 2008

38th Disaster Management Course

10-28 Nov, Bangkok
Fee: 2500 US\$

2nd Climate Risk Management: Science, Institutions & Society

17-28 Nov, Bangkok
Fee: 2000 US\$



course profile

ADPC's CBDRR regional training program

ADPC's flagship course on CBDRR is a specialized two weeks residential programme. The course provides an opportunity for practitioners to learn essential skills and knowledge in community based disaster risk reduction to address implementation challenges. CBDRR participants acquire tools and obtain knowledge on "how to" design and implement programs for reducing disaster risks and vulnerability and building community capacity to promote a 'culture of safety.' Through exercises and simulation exercises, participants practice risk assessment and risk management planning. The CBDRR course tackles the issues in disaster risk management from a developmental perspective, discusses the issues and problems concerning sustainability, replication/ adaptation of CBDRR practice and integration of risk management plans with government and non-government development plans.

At the end of the course, participants will be able to:

- Examine various models of disaster risk management;
- Design and conduct community based disaster risk assessment;
- Identify measures for hazard & vulnerability reduction & community capacity building;
- Prepare a risk reduction plan & how to integrate it into development activities;
- Analyze problems in the implementation of community based risk reduction plans;
- Describe areas of professional development to become a good CBDRR practitioner.

Course context and content of CBDRR is structured as follows:

MODULE 1: Context of CBDRR

- Risks and trends: Disasters in Asia
- Understanding terminology and evolving approaches in disaster management
- Linking DRR with development – CBDRR practitioners perspectives

MODULE 2: CBDRR Framework

- DRM Models and Approaches Relevant to CBDRR
- CBDRR Features: Elements; Processes and Outcomes
- Values, Ethics and Commitment and Accountability of CBDRR Practitioners

MODULE 3: Participatory Community Disaster Risk Assessment

- Introduction to Participatory Community Risk Assessment (PCRA)
- Hazard Assessment, Application and use of tools
- Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, applications and use of tools

MODULE 4: Participatory Stakeholder and Resource Analysis

- Stakeholder and Resource Analysis

MODULE 5: Participatory Disaster Risk Reduction Planning

- Participatory Community Risk Reduction Plan
- Building and sustaining a Community DRR Organisation
- Community Training
- Partnerships for Community Risk Reduction
- Mobilizing Resources for CBDRR Planning and Implementation
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation for CBDRR
- Field work

MODULE 6: Community Disaster Risk Reduction Implementation

- Mitigating Geological and Hydro-meteorological Hazards
- Strengthening livelihoods through Disaster Resilience
- CBDRR in Recovery
- Children participation in DRR
- Public Awareness
- Gender Sensitive DRR
- Risk Transfer and Insurance for the Poor and Vulnerable
- Mainstreaming Disability into DRR
- Donor's perspective in CBDRR
- Advocacy for CBDRR

MODULE 7: CBDRR Program Implementation- Challenges and Solutions

- Sustaining CDRR in At-Risk Communities Nationwide
- Implementing CDRR in Challenging Circumstances - CBDRR in Urban areas
- Implementing CDRR in Challenging Circumstances - CBDRR and Climate Risk Management
- Mainstreaming CBDRR into National and Local Government programmes for disaster management and development
- Mainstreaming CBDRR into Community Development Work of Community Development Organizations
- Linking CBDRR to Community-Based Approaches for Sustainable Livelihoods. Natural Resource Management, Environmental Protections and Wetland and Dryland Management


MODULE 8: Re-entering the Real World-Making a Difference

- Finalizing the Project to be undertaken post course
- Action Plan on Re-Entry to the participants organization

For more information, pls write to adpc@adpc.net.



17th Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Regional Training Course participants, 21 Jul-1 Aug 2008, Bangkok



Every year Jamalpur Pouroshava in Bangladesh suffers from floods. People living in Char lands have no option but to live with the floods.

Shelter and Livelihoods are the worst affected sectors which make people vulnerable and to continue living in poverty.

Photo credit: Arvind Kumar, ADPC 2008

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