

CBDRR in Southeast Asia is a newsletter of Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) practitioners. It is published by ADPC under the Partnerships for Disaster Reduction Southeast Asia (PDRSEA) project on behalf of DiPECHO-UNESCAP-ADPC.

PDRSEA is a multi-phased project being implemented in Southeast Asian countries since 2001. In its fourth phase, PDRSEA aims to enhance the institutionalization of CBDRM into socio-economic development process through strengthening of national and local capacity for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in order to build up community resilience. The project activities involve strengthening and institutionalizing CBDRM through local-level pilot activities, facilitating information dissemination through existing regional and national disaster risk management networks, enhancing ownership of CBDRM programs by developing the capacities of local authorities and promoting CBDRM through Disaster Management Practitioners Forum.

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A newsletter of community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) practitioners in Southeast Asia

Community-Based Disaster Preparedness in Indonesia

by Palang Merah Indonesia (Indonesian Red Cross-PMI) and Danish Red Cross, Indonesia

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The Indonesian archipelago, consisting of about 17,000 islands, has a unique geographical position, making it a region prone to disasters. The archipelago is part of the Pacific Ring of Fire, stretching from the islands of Sumatra-Java-Nusa Tenggara up to North Sulawesi. The archipelago is also located at the meeting point of two world tectonic plates and is affected by three movements: the Sunda system in the west, the coastal areas of East Asia, and movement of the Australian Circum. These factors have made the chain of islands prone to volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.



Photo (above) shows an Emergency Response Drill conducted at village level demonstrating community readiness, joined by as many community members as possible including women and children.

Addressing this vulnerable condition has been the focus of the Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) Program of the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI). The program has been conducted as a pilot project by three PMI chapters: West Sumatra, Lampung and South Sulawesi. The program starts with the selection of a target area. The people targeted under the projects are those who live in areas prone to disasters. The next step is a comprehensive assessment, followed by a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), which involves a feasibility study for the implementation of the program. With the participation of the people, the program evaluates needs, identifies resources and problems, and prioritizes the implementation of activities.

The Satgana and CBAT teams, together with the communities, then conduct vulnerability and disaster risk mapping. Based on this risk mapping, the people could then make an action plan.

The action plan should involve all parties, i.e. the PMI with its Satgana and CBAT teams, the communities represented by the Village Head, District Head and Regency Head. In order to obtain the support and participation of all parties, advocacy and socialization are essential.

This is followed by a baseline survey, assessment of knowledge, attitude and perception, and vulnerability capacity assessment. The next step of preparation is training and orientation for PMI staff, a Disaster Response Team (Satgana) and a Community Based Action Team (CBAT).

The relevant Government authorities directly dealing with disaster management should also be involved, such as: the Regional Government (Pemda), Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), Satkorlak/Satlak, Health Service (Dinas Kesehatan), Social Service (Dinas Sosial), Public Works Service (Dinas Pekerjaan Umum), Education and Culture Service (Dinas Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan), Drinking Water Service (PDAM), Forestry Service (Dinas Kehutanan), Resettlement

continued on page 2



photo by DANI, Vietnam (page 3)

Combating Vulnerability through Community-Based Disaster Preparedness in Indonesia



<< Photo shows a Risk Mapping Exercise, one of the most important activities of the CBDRP Program. The map includes data on the risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities of the village.

and Forest Exploration Service (Dinas Pemukiman dan Perambah Hutan), and others.

Disaster preparedness is a multi-sector and multi-disciplinary programme, formed through collaboration and partnership with the Government and various institutions. The PMI chapters and branches have to

approach their potential partners at each level.

All partners should be involved at all levels, from the selection of target areas to the implementation of disaster mitigation. This enables them to undertake tasks and responsibilities that will enhance their awareness of disaster risks. The goal of preparedness is to reduce the people's level of vulnerability by improving the capacity of the community and the Government to prevent disasters, implement mitigation and be prepared in the event of a disaster. Given that Regional Governments are the

institutions responsible for dealing with public affairs in the regions, partnership with the Government is a must. Developing such collaboration and partnership is not easy. Continuous consultation and advocacy are necessary. Sensitivity is essential to ensure that activities are administered in line with the political system. This is to avoid unwanted misunderstandings between PMI staff, the communities and the local Government.

In South Sulawesi, three regencies already have a memorandum of understanding between the Regional Government Office (represented by the Village Head and District Head) and the Heads of the CBAT and PMI branch. All tasks have to be explained in detail so that each party will understand its role in disaster preparedness.

For more information, please contact Mr. Hans J. Hausmann, Disaster Preparedness Delegate, Danish Red Cross Programme Office at hjhd@drk.dk.

Geographical Profile of Indonesia

Indonesia has at least 129 active volcanoes, accounting for 13% of the world's active volcanoes. All of Indonesia's active volcanoes are located along the tectonic line spanning Sumatra, Java, Nusa Tenggara, the Banda Islands, Halmahera and the Sangir-Talaud Islands, which make up one-sixth of the country's total land mass. More than 10% of the nation's population lives in these areas prone to volcanic eruptions. About 175,000 people have been recorded killed by volcanic eruptions in Indonesia over the past 100 years. The five main types of disasters that strike Indonesia are: floods, landslides, forest fires and haze, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. In the period from 1998-2003 about 890 disasters were recorded, causing 9,360 casualties and significant property losses.

This hazardous condition of Indonesia puts the people in a vulnerable position. The impact of disasters will be greater and unmanageable if the people lack the ability to overcome their vulnerability. People can generally adapt to gradual changes in their environment. But in a situation where there are rapid changes, there should be a process of accelerated adaptation by the people to minimize the impact of disasters.

4th ADPC Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Course Review

The 4th Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Course Review from 22-23 May 2007 resulted in a revised curriculum being drafted integrating the reviewer's inputs on new and emerging CBDRM concepts, models, framework, tools, focus, experiences and best practices. The final curriculum with the enhanced modules will be integrated and adapted into succeeding CBDRM courses and activities. The workshop was conducted, at the AIT Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand.

The participants consisted of experienced practitioners from a range of regional and international organizations, and selected CBDRM course alumni. There were 20 participants who served as key reviewers for the workshop and they were from the

following organizations: Thai Red Cross, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI), Oxfam (America), World Vision, Richard - World Vision, Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP), and United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR).

The ADPC Regional CBDRM course has been reviewed periodically to ensure that it meets the learning and professional development needs of practitioners. Since its inception, the course has been reviewed three times, in 1998, 2000, and 2002, in order to ensure that the course content, context, and methods of delivery are still relevant and coherent with the changing CBDRM practices in different disciplines.

Advocating CBDRM into Government Policy and Programming in Vietnam

In February 2006, the European Commission's Disaster Preparedness Program's (DiPECHO) NGO partners pledged to work together for the common goal of increasing Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) advocacy in Vietnam. Through its partners, the DiPECHO CBDRM Advocacy Network Initiative (DANI) advocates for greater support for CBDRM from the government and national-level agencies responsible for disaster preparedness, and through this, contribute to efforts to increase the capacity of communities to implement disaster risk management activities. Members of this initiative are: CARE International, Vietnam; Save the Children; Consortium of the Spanish Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross; Development Workshop France; Consortium of the United Nations Development Program and Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation; and World Vision, Vietnam.

DANI builds on a decade of positive results from the DiPECHO partners' projects based in Vietnam's central, northern mountainous areas and in the Mekong Delta. The DiPECHO partners work to ensure that both communities and government authorities are able to plan for and mitigate the impact

of potential disasters. It works towards improving the effectiveness of individual DiPECHO Partner CBDRM activities by increasing collaboration and building synergies between the Partners and projects. In addition, the CBDRM Advocacy Network Initiative seeks to increase the capacity of communities to implement CBDRM action and to advocate for greater support of CBDRM from the government and national-level agencies responsible for disaster preparedness.

To support local and international non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in providing assistance to the national government of Vietnam, DANI with support from the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) conducted two sets of training course entitled, "Advocacy for CBDRM: Integrating CBDRM into Government Policy and Programming" on 4-6 June 2007, and 7-9 June 2007, in Hue and Hanoi respectively. The participants were from various INGOs implementing DiPECHO projects and selected government agencies. Most of them were involved in CBDRM work.

The major output of the training was the advocacy plan derived from the series of sessions which yielded specific 4 outputs:

(1) identified priority issues for CBDRM; (2) list of advocacy objectives to address the issues; (3) advocacy key messages and (4) list of identified appropriate strategy and techniques which are appropriate in the delivery of key messages. The formulated strategic advocacy plan included the identification of possible champions on CBDRM within the existing government system whom the NGOs and jointly with other stakeholders such as the private sectors and the community themselves, will mobilize to bring CBDRM to the top level of disaster risk reduction governance of the country and linking the decision making to Disaster Risk Management towards expected goals of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) implementation.

DIPECHO CBDRM Advocacy Network Initiative (DANI) in Vietnam



Main activities:

- Establishment of on-line DiPECHO CBDRM repository (training documents, appraisal tools, project materials, IEC, etc)
- Cross learning project visits by DiPECHO Partners
- Compilation and sharing of best practice examples on awareness raising, information exchange and communication
- Conduct joint events (e.g. at National Disaster Day; International Disaster Day)
- Collaboration on media campaigns, media promotion of CBDRM at local and national level
- Organization of CBDRM advocacy skills training / workshop
- Organization of policy-dialogues between local DiPECHO partners (provincial/district/commune) and national agencies and donors
- Organization of national level workshops (e.g. sharing experience on integration of CBDRM into socio-economic planning)

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Group activities during the CBDRM Advocacy Workshop (Photo by DANI, Vietnam) >>





UNISDR Guiding Principles for National Platforms

- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) should be regarded as a national and cross-cutting issue within the field of sustainable development.
- National platforms should utilize a participatory process that includes multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral perspectives and actions that are linked to existing systems.
- National platforms should influence positive changes by making concerted and coordinated efforts, particularly in policy, planning and decision-making processes.
- National platforms should encourage the national adaptation and ownership of the HFA.

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Strategic National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction in Southeast Asia

In collaboration with the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) is funded by the Disaster Preparedness Program of the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid Department (DiPECHO). It is for three countries in Southeast Asia, namely: Cambodia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. The three countries will have in depth discussions in producing a Strategic National Action Plan to enhance the implementation of the Hyogo Framework Action (HFA).

SNAP was started in March 2007, and is expected to finish in 15 months period. Various stakeholders are expected to get involved in this project such as: national platform members and task force of each country, the Government-Ministry/Department responsible for Disaster Risk Reduction/Disaster Management (DRR/DM) at all levels, eight key government ministries, All core members of the UN Country Team, National and regional Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies unit that deals directly with disaster issues, International and national non-government organizations (NGOs), bilateral donors with commitments to DRR/DM and development, UNISDR Secretariat staff in Bangkok and Geneva.

Countries are at many levels of social and economic development and of capacity to manage and reduce disaster risks. Therefore there is no "one-size fits all" in developing a national action plan. Efforts to reduce disaster risks must start with the existing governance arrangements in each participating disaster-prone country and must be integrated into ongoing efforts to improve governance and build capacities.

A SNAP should have as a major component the integration of DRR into development plans, policies and projects. Through SNAP process, key sectors agree to begin mainstreaming priority DRR activities, with policy and legislation development, budgetary allocation and human resource mobilization started for each selected sector as part of its normal annual activity.

An important aspect of developing a SNAP is to be able to know what capacity the

country has to deal with disasters when they occur in general and to be able to manage DRR as part of its development program.

Activities expected under SNAP are:

- Establish/strengthen national mechanisms/platforms for DRR and task force to develop the SNAP,
- Carry out extensive consultations with key stakeholders in-country to develop the SNAP and reach consensus on the country's DRR priorities,
- Select the main sectors to mainstream DRR into their sectoral plans, policies and budgets and implement the SNAP,
- Assess the capacity needs of key line ministries and other stakeholders and include the respective capacity development priorities into the overall SNAP.

Methodologies and sources of information are:

- Consultations, discussions, focus group meetings, workshops and field visits of ISDR Regional office in Bangkok with its country partners which include the government, the international community and NGOs working in the field of disaster risk reduction in respective countries of the region, will be the methodology and information collection used;
- Interaction and consultation, discussions, field visits of members of the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP): Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), UNDP, UNESCAP and UNOCHA) with their country partners, which include National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO), sectoral ministries, international organizations and NGOs; during their course of implementation of various projects and studies in the respective countries, multilateral donors per country, implementing partner involved, and the others.

Global Network of NGOs for Disaster Risk Reduction

The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) is facilitating the development of a “Global Network of NGOs” for DRR, which is seen as an important step in the process of strengthening the ISDR system. The emerging Global Network will provide an opportunity for NGOs to share information and experience, allow easier access to global resources for DRR, and enable them to influence global policy in a more effective manner. It will also facilitate the identification and understanding of critical issues related to DRR, and allow for the wider dissemination of good practices and lessons learned in community-based DRR.

A first Consultative Meeting on the Global Network of NGOs was organized by the UNISDR secretariat on 25-26 October 2006 in Geneva, in collaboration with the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation of the UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok.

The meeting was attended by 14 representatives of NGOs and NGO networks from Asia, Africa, Europe, the US and Latin America. As a result of this meeting, participants have endorsed the Global NGO Network concept, prepared a first draft of its Terms of Reference (ToR) and agreed upon the next steps to be taken.

Since then, participants in the Consultative Meeting have served as the “driving force” for developing the Global Network of NGOs. They have suggested the Global Network initially focuses on specific activities, which they have carried out throughout the period October 2006 - June 2007, with the support of the UN/ISDR secretariat.

Such activities have included:

- Facilitating wider consultation on the draft Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Global Network, compiling the inputs received, and preparing a shared draft for further discussion.
- Preparing an “NGO Statement”, highlighting NGOs’ concerns and key messages to be conveyed during the GP/DRR on behalf of the Global Network.
- Facilitating the publication of a compilation of “good practices” in Community-Based DRR, to be collected through the existing NGO networks and other channels.

Further progress and discussions were made during the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR), at its first session in Geneva on 5-7 June 2007.

For more information, please visit: www.preventionweb.net.



Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR)

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR), at its first session in Geneva on 5-7 June 2007, was a multi-stakeholder forum for all parties involved in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are seen as a key actor in this process, in consideration of the fundamental role they play in reducing disaster risk, especially at the local level. The UNISDR secretariat attaches great importance to the increased engagement of NGOs in DRR processes, and believes that a *DRR movement* cannot be built without their active participation and involvement.

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters also highlights the importance of involving NGOs, community organizations and voluntary groups in DRR processes. A comprehensive approach to DRR requires a combination of changes in practices and behaviours at the local level, with changes to national and international policies.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.unisdr.org>.



Working Towards Community Resilience in Asia

Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) Side Event
7 June 2007 Geneva, Switzerland

During the GPDRR first session in Geneva, UNISDR organized a side event featuring innovative efforts of ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) members on promoting community resilience in Asia. This event provided an opportunity for IAP members and other stakeholders to share experiences and lessons, showcase successes, identify emerging issues and strategies and strengthen partnerships in promoting community-based approaches to disaster risk reduction in Asia.

The main presentation was on the initiatives of some of the following disaster risk reduction networks in Vietnam: The Disaster Management Working Group, The Natural Disaster Mitigation partnership, The DiPECHO Advocacy Network Initiative, and The Communes Prevention Network.

Importantly, this event articulated some of the challenges of disaster management practices in Vietnam and how the networks can work together to harmonize its different initiatives. Focus on increasing practical experiences in community based approaches and their mainstreaming into development issues at national level was one of the concerns presented. The presentation also gave deep perspectives on a more balanced allocation of resources for non-structural preparedness and on increasing adaptation practices to climate change and drought in Vietnam. The IAP Partners are: Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), UNISDR-Asia Pacific (AP), UNESCAP, UNDP-Regional Center, Bangkok, and UNOCHA-Regional Officer for Asia Pacific (ROAP).

Flood Preparedness Planning in the Lower Mekong River Basin

Mekong River

The Mekong River is one of the world's major rivers. It is regarded as the 10th longest river in the world, and the 10th largest by volume (discharging 475 km³ of water annually). Its estimated length is 4880 kilometers, and it drains an area of 810,000 km². From the Tibetan Plateau it runs through China's Yunnan province, Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Vietnam. All except China and Myanmar belong to the Mekong River Commission. The extreme seasonal variations in flow and the presence of rapids and waterfalls have made navigation extremely difficult.

During the rainy season, four countries are affected by the flood from the Mekong River, which are: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam. The flood has been happening and affecting the areas for many years.

And this was one of the reasons for Mekong River Committee to think of lessening the risk of those who live in riverside, especially the farming losses.

This situation has been repeated for years, and disaster preparedness is the best way to reduce the loss and damage any time the rainy season comes.

For further information about the project *"Support to Implementation of Flood Preparedness Programs at Provincial, District and Commune Levels in the Lower Mekong Basin."*, please contact:

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or visit:
<http://www.mrcmekong.org/>
Mekong River Commission



As a shared commitment by four countries namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam towards flood preparedness, the Mekong River Commission (MRC) has initiated a process towards realizing a Mekong River Basin's Flood Mitigation and Management Program (FMMP).

Since 2003, MRC and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) has been active partners to the Disaster Preparedness Program of the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid Department (DiPECHO) in Southeast Asia, particularly in the countries of lower Mekong Basin.

The Phase I (2003-2004) project: *"Capacity building for Preparedness Planning in the Lower Mekong Basin using Flood Information Products"* involved capacity building for flood preparedness planning and response through the use of flood information products.

The project activities were carried out in consultation with the National Mekong Committees (NMCs) and the National Disaster Management Organizations (NDMOs) and in partnership with the National Red Cross Societies and NGOs working in flood preparedness activities in the target countries. The following results were achieved:

- Assessment of Flood Preparedness Planning Capacities at Provincial and District levels in Cambodia and Vietnam,
- Assessment of the Flood Forecasting System and use of Flood Information Products,
- Training Curriculum on "Implementation of Flood Preparedness Programs at Provincial and District Levels" in English, Khmer and Vietnamese,
- Two Training Courses conducted on "Implementation of Flood Preparedness Programs" conducted in Cambodia (Kratie, Kampong Cham, Kandal and Prey Veng) and Vietnam (Long An and Dong Thap),
- Two national seminars organized in Thailand and Lao PDR on "Flood Preparedness Planning".

In Phase II (2005-2006) of the project entitled *"Capacity Building for Planning and Implementation of Flood Preparedness Program at Provincial and Districts levels in the Lower Mekong Basin"* builds on the achievements of the earlier phase as part of

the Component 4: Flood Emergency Management Strengthening under MRC's wider FMMP.

The specific objective of the project was to enhance capacity of the provincial and district DM committees for undertaking planning and implementation of flood preparedness programs at their provincial and district levels in the selected provinces, namely Kratie and Kampong Cham in Cambodia, Can Tho and Tien Giang in Vietnam and Champasack, Khammouane, Saravanh and Savannakhet provinces of Lao PDR. The activities carried out to meet the objectives of the project are:

- Adaptation of the Training Course Curriculum for use for the training at provincial and district levels.
- Conduct of 5 Provincial Training Courses on "Planning and Implementation of Flood Preparedness Programs" in the high-risk provinces in three MRC member countries i.e. 2 provincial trainings each in Cambodia and Vietnam, and one national training in Laos drawing participants from the four target provinces (Champasack, Khammouane, Saravanh and Savannakhet) leading to finalization of priority action areas in flood preparedness in three of the target provinces.
- Support to preparation and initial implementation of the District flood preparedness program in Kratie district in Cambodia.

This year, the project has reached its 3rd phase (2007-2008): *"Support to Implementation of Flood Preparedness Programs at Provincial, District and Commune Levels in the Lower Mekong Basin."* with three major activities:

- Facilitate Preparation of Flood Preparedness Program and Implementation of Priority Action Areas in the selected districts of the target provinces of Cambodia and Vietnam.
- Conduct training on "Flood Preparedness for the Commune Disaster Management Committees / Teams" in the two target provinces in Cambodia and Vietnam.
- Conduct one Regional Experiences Sharing Workshop and three National seminars on "Lesson learned in Flood Preparedness Planning at Province, District and Commune levels" in Cambodia and Vietnam.

Disaster Management Law Enacted towards a Safer Indonesia

In the wake of the December 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, Indonesia was faced with insufficient disaster management regulations, in terms of proper relief coordination and rehabilitation. To address this concern, BRR (Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi-Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Board) an ad hoc body was established. During this time, the urgent need to have a more comprehensive law was recognized by the Indonesian government and by various development organizations.

In March 2007, the parliament convened to pass the Disaster Management (DM) bill. It gave birth to the new DM law, which was officially promulgated in April 2007. This marks a momentous starting point for Indonesia to enhance its disaster management initiatives.

The government has a challenge to implement the law in managing each disaster, with support and coordination from national, regional, and international disaster risk reduction organizations.

One important point of the law is to create a new body in order to manage the disaster in both National and Provincial level. As of now, Badan Koordinasi Nasional - National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management (Bakornas) is managing the disaster in National Level, and Satuan Koordinasi Lapangan-Field Coordinator Agency (Satkorklak) for the Provincial level.

Bakornas, according to the new law, should be dissolved and there will be a new board namely Disaster Management National Agency (BPNP), this can be found in Chapter XII article 82 (2) stating that soon after establishment of Disaster Management National Agency, National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management is declared dissolved (taken from informal translation of 'Law of Republic Indonesia Number 24 year 2007 Concerning Disaster Management').

The first task of Disaster Management National Agency would give guidelines on Disaster Mitigation including Disaster Preparedness, Emergency Response, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. And the second task is to standardize the needs of disaster management including the monitoring and evaluation on the disaster management budget.

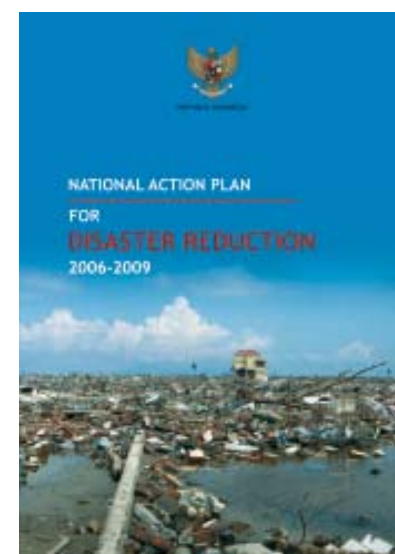
To effectively implement the DM law, Bakornas in conjunction with then Center of Excellence for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (COE, Hawaii), hosted a Disaster Management Workshop from 11-15 June 2007 in Jakarta. This three day workshop was held with an aim to support Indonesia's adopted National Action Plan for Disaster Reduction 2006-2009 (NAPDR). More than 200 practitioners from various organizations attended the workshop. They were representatives of national and provincial disaster management, Indonesian Government, Indonesian Armed Forces, and also the civil society Organizations. Some selected international organizations also participated in the workshop. This event served as a good venue to share different experiences and practical knowledge on challenges and best practices in the field of disaster management.

The workshop provided participants with an introduction of the Indonesian Disaster Management System and its crucial linkages between Non Government Organizations and regional/international partners. The workshop presented the evolution and updates in implementing the Indonesia National Action Plan for Disaster Reduction (NAPDR) 2006-2009.

Bakornas and Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI) facilitated the working groups as they were the focal agencies for emergency response in Indonesia. They accommodated the various ideas to bring national context and relevance in the dynamics of various disaster emergency situations in Indonesia. The working groups were also asked to define the role and function of TNI in relation with its assigned disaster scenario (in view of the NAPDR) with strong consideration on existing policies and how to harmonize them.

Contingency planning sessions included regional and international coordination. This coordination was a critical focal point that verified existing standard operating procedures (SOPs) and identified requirements for other potential SOPs under the new DM law. To strengthen and maintain the momentum of this activity, a Disaster Relief Staff Workshop in Jakarta (on operational level) was conducted from 11-15 June 2007; followed by a Disaster Management Exchange and Exercise in Pelabuhan Ratu, Sukabumi (on local level) from 18-22 June 2007.

Indonesia National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2006-2009)



The Indonesia National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2006-2009) is revised in response to the increased incidences of natural disasters in the country in the last two years, such as the Nabire and Alor earthquakes, the Aceh and Nias tsunamis, the Mount Merapi eruption and the Yogyakarta and Central Java earthquake and the recent floods in Langkat, North Sumatera and Aceh Tamiang in the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam.

Disaster mitigation and management have become one of the nine priorities of the National Development as prescribed in the Government's Work Plan (RKP) for 2007 that is enacted through the Presidential Regulation Number 19/2006. Aside from materializing commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 and the Beijing Action Plan (HFA) for Asia, the presence of this document indicates a shift of paradigm in disaster management in the country from responsive measures through emergency response to preventive measures through mitigation and prevention.

Upcoming events Aug to Nov 2007

• August

World Disaster Reduction Conference
21-25 August 2007
Harbin, China
<http://www.idrc.info/>

• September

Integrated Workshops on Socio-economic Impact of Extreme Typhoon-Related Events
10-14 September 2007
Bangkok, Thailand
<http://www.unescap.org/esd/calendar/events.asp>

• October

Humanitarian Development Summit
17-19 October 2007
Nairobi, Kenya
<http://www.hdpsummit.org/hds/events/hdsn07/index.htm>

• November

40th Session of the Typhoon Committee
21-26 November 2007
Macao, China
<http://www.unescap.org/esd/calendar/events.asp>

2nd International Conference on Urban Disaster Reduction - Large Scale Disaster Management
27-29 November 2007
Taipei, Taiwan
<http://www.ncdr.nat.gov.tw/2ICUDR/>

National Strategic Plan on CBDRM in the Philippines

In collaboration with United Nations Social and Economic Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP) and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), through the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), facilitated a national strategic planning workshop on Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) in the Philippines on 21 June 2007, at the Honor Hall of the Philippine National Defense College.

Dubbed Stakeholders' Meeting on National Strategic Plan for CBDRM, the workshop agenda included the following: (a) to inform key stakeholders of the draft Philippine Strategic Plan on CBDRM with a view to solicit their support and participation in the implementation of the said Plan as part of the common efforts to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in building resilience of the communities to natural disasters, and (b) to formulate common strategies to complement activities proposed in the Strategic Plan for more effective cooperation among the stakeholders in institutionalizing disaster risk management in the country.

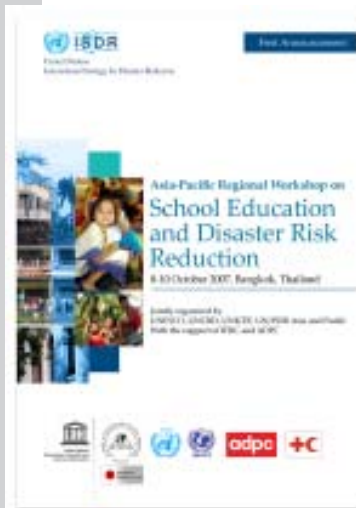
As stated in the strategic plan's vision, OCD is recognized as the main driver to serve the NDCC and become an effective national platform to build resilience of communities to natural disasters in the Philippines. The participants collectively agreed that as part of OCD's mission, it should mobilize support and participation of NDCC member agencies and other civil society organizations to build an effective system for integrating CBDRM into the socio-economic development processes.

Specific activities were lined up to achieve the three major identified goals namely (a) establish an effective system to promote CBDRM for building resilience of communities to natural disasters (b) establish an effective system to integrate CBDRM into development planning through pilot project and replication and (c) mobilize commitment of stakeholders to strengthen the foundation and operational framework of NDCC as the national platform for integration of CBDRM into the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).

The draft national strategic plan on CBDRM will be posted at the NDCC website (<http://ndcc.gov.ph/ndcc/>). It was drafted by the workshop participants from both government and non-government agencies, the media and the academe.

Through the Partnerships for Disaster Reduction Southeast Asia Phase IV (PDRSEA 4), a project under the Disaster Preparedness Programme of the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid Department (DiPECHO), the drafting of Philippine national strategic plan for CBDRM was made possible. PDRSEA 4 works towards enhancing the capabilities of CBDRM practitioners, expanding present partnerships and strengthening roles of National Committee for Disaster Management to promote the adoption of CBDRM by multiple stakeholders.

After due assessment of the recently concluded workshop in the Philippines, a similar workshop will be conducted in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Indonesia.



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our people

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