



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION BEGINS AT SCHOOL IN VIET NAM

The Disaster Preparedness of European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (DIPECHO) funds a number of NGOs and UN organizations to carry out Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) activities in Viet Nam. An Advocacy Network Initiative – a joint project of all DIPECHO partners in Viet Nam- has been launched to advocate a greater support the integration of CBDRM into Viet Nam Government Action Plan and national-level agencies responsible for disaster preparedness, and through this, contribute to efforts of increasing the capacity of communities including children to implement disaster risk management activities.

Under this initiative, Joint Exhibitions on the International Day for Disaster Reduction was conducted by DIPECHO Advocacy Network Initiative (DANI), taken lead by Save the Children Alliance, in coordination with the Government and other Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) members. Linking with the global theme of 'Safer Schools' provided by UN/ISDR for the period 2006-2007, the Central Committee for Flood Storm Control (CCFSC) adopted "Disaster Reduction Begins at Schools" as the national theme for the International Disaster Day in Viet Nam in 2007.

Ceremony of the day

The International Day for Disaster Reduction 2007 was organized in Vietnam, on the 10th of October, in a very impressive situation: while more than 1,600 school children and teachers gathering in Giang Vo Secondary School to celebrate the disaster reduction day in Hanoi, thousands of children and their families were struggling with the serious flood disaster happening in North Central Viet Nam. Many children and their families had to live on the levy bank, homeless. And in some isolated villages of Thanh Hoa and Nghe An provinces, people had villages of Thanh Hoa and Nghe An provinces, people still have to stay on roof of their houses waiting for assistance.



The official meeting involved nearly one hundred people including high ranking officers from ministries, UN, INGOs, the media and the children. We have good presentations from UN, Ministry of Education, MARD and Save the Children. There are impressive presentations on international NGOs, Donors cooperation with Viet Nam to fight disaster, with special focus on Children as the theme of this year is "disaster reduction begins at school"

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FOCUS ON COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Directorate-General-European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department Contribution to Disaster Risk Reduction

Why prioritize disaster preparedness?

Every year millions of people are affected by droughts, floods, landslides, cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis, wild land fires, and other hazards. Increased population densities, growing mega-cities, environmental degradation, and global warming adding to poverty, making the impact of natural hazards worse.

In the past few years, natural disasters have struck with significant impact in all parts of the world, from the Indian Ocean tsunami to earthquakes in Iran and South Asia, from hurricanes in the Caribbean and the Pacific, heavy flooding, mudflows and landslides in several parts of Asia and Latin America, to earthquakes and volcano eruptions.

Hundreds of thousands of people lose their lives and millions their livelihood, due to disasters caused by natural hazards. Billions worth of homes, livestock and investments are destroyed every year in such crises. An estimated 97% of natural disaster-related deaths occur in developing countries and these countries bear the heaviest the burden in terms livelihoods lost.

In addition, it is often the poorest communities that suffer the most as they tend to live in greater density in badly-built housing on land at risk. They possess limited resources to deal with the risks they face.

Most hazards are sudden-onset events and take people by surprise. Although it is impossible to prevent hazards, the impact of the disasters can be limited through the preparedness of the populations and investing in effective response-mechanisms at local, regional and national level.

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Children sharing knowledge of disaster – Giang Vo school, Viet Nam



ASEAN DAY FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Apart from the joint regional celebration in Bangkok, ASEAN Member Countries were also commemorating the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management and the International Day through various events and activities at the national level.

Brunei Darussalam, for example, conducted a National Essay Writing Competition involving primary and secondary schools, and published various disaster awareness articles in local newspapers.

"Celebrating the ASEAN Day in conjunction with the International Day demonstrates our commitment that disaster risk reduction is a major global concern that can only be effectively addressed by coordinated actions at the national, regional and global levels," said H.E. Ong Keng Yong, the Secretary-General of ASEAN

Cambodia distributed posters, leaflets, manuals and other disaster awareness materials through TV, radio and other means of distribution nationwide, and organized a forum among stakeholders to integrate disaster risk reduction into their activities. Lao PDR displayed banners along the main roads of the capital city Vientiane, broadcast disaster awareness materials through TV, radio

and local newspapers, and conducted a picture exhibition, fire fighting and high-building rescue simulation exercise, questionnaire games, a marathon and relevant meetings to raise public awareness on disaster risk reduction.

To commemorate the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management, Singapore organized an Emergency Preparedness Day at constituency level, providing a platform for grassroots volunteers and local residents to practice to deal with emergencies, developed banners, disseminated education materials and showcase posters on fire safety and fire evacuation in schools, and disseminated resource kits for fire safety and emergency preparedness programme for primary schools.

Thailand conducted a one-year project to increase disaster preparedness capacity of schools located in disaster prone areas and increase the capacity of school teachers in disaster preparedness. Other ASEAN Member Countries conducted celebratory activities as part of their national disaster management activities.

The ASEAN Day for Disaster Management is one of the annual regional events of ASEAN. It serves as a strategy to increase public awareness on disaster risk reduction in the region. Another annual regional event is the ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (code-named ARDEX-07), which was held on 22-26 October 2007 in Singapore.

As a prelude to the observance of ASEAN Day for Disaster Management, Thailand as the lead shepherd country for the celebration of the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management organized an ASEAN Day for Disaster Management Seminar on 24-25 September 2007 in Bangkok.

The seminar, which carried the theme of "Challenges ahead and the way forward", reviewed disaster risk reduction efforts in ASEAN in the last 40 years, and discussed the current disaster situation in the region, the threats and challenges ahead and how ASEAN as a community could achieve the vision of a disaster resilient and safer community by the year 2015 given these challenges.

A panel discussion involving distinguished panelists from the UN ISDR Asia and the Pacific, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) was the centerpiece of the two-day seminar.

The panel discussion was meant to provide an *outsider's* perspective to help ASEAN in pursuing the objective of a disaster resilient community by the year 2015. The seminar brought together about 70 participants from ASEAN countries, representatives from relevant international and regional organizations, experts on relevant subject matters, and observers from the relevant national and local government agencies in Thailand.

For further information please contact Adelina Kamal on lina@aseansec.org

ASIA PASIFIC REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON SCHOOL EDUCATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The UN/ISDR has made school education program and school safety one of its priorities for their work on disaster risk reduction. They initiated and led the '2006-2007 World Campaign on Disaster Reduction' developed around the theme "Disaster risk Reduction begins at school". Through this campaign, the UN/ISDR aimed to engage and mobilize key stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels in promoting the integration of disaster risk reduction as part of school curricula and in facilitating the development of disaster-resilient schools and retrofitting of school building to withstand natural hazards through school safety programmes at all levels.

At the regional level, the UN/ISDR led the development of an Education Task Force (ETF) comprising of UNESCO, UNICEF, UNCRD, IFRC, ADPC and UN/ISDR to develop a regional strategy on disaster risk reduction education advancement along the lines of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and in the context of the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) led by UNESCO. To mark the International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) and the conclusion of the above two-year campaign on education, a three-days workshop on Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on School Education and Disaster Risk Reduction, was jointly organized by UNESCO, UNICEF, UNESCAP, UNCRD, UNOCHA, IFRC, ASEAN, ADRC, ADPC, ASB and UN/ISDR Asia and Pacific on 8 – 10 October in Bangkok, Thailand .

The overall goal of the workshop was to make a contribution towards reducing the vulnerability of school children to disasters and helping to improve the resilience of school communities struck by disasters, or in hazard-prone areas through an increased knowledge, awareness and formal education on disaster risk reduction at all levels. The main axes of reflection were twofold: 1) to review the progress made in the Asia and Pacific region in advancing the Disaster risk Reduction education component of HFA and 2) to promote

political commitment to facilitate effective integration of disaster risk reduction and safer school construction programmes into school curricula.

The regional workshop welcomed approximately 300 (three hundred) participants, including Ministers of Education, Government representatives, UN Agencies, representatives from technical institutions, universities and schools and the media. The discussions were articulated around a technical segment and a policy discussion on the following key thematic areas: 1) Integrating disaster risk reduction into school curricula, 2) mainstreaming DRR into education sector, 3) Disaster Risk Reduction Educational Materials, 4) Making School Building Safe from Disasters, 5) Non-formal Education and Disaster Risk Reduction, 6) Addressing the special Needs of Deaf School Children, 7) Education as an Essential Component in Reducing the Socio-Economic Impact of Disasters, and 8) Children's voices-Let Our Children Teach Us

Following a rich debate, and building on the wealth of valuable initiatives and key networks already existing at the regional level, the participants adopted the Bangkok Action Agenda which highlights concrete recommendations to guide coordinated action and increased synergies at the regional, national and local levels in the Asia and Pacific region in: 1) Integrating disaster Risk Reduction into School Education; 2) Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction Education for Community Resilience; 3) Making Schools Safer and 4) Empowering Children for Disaster Risk Reduction.

For more information please visit www.unisdr.org/asiapacific or contact Ms. Christel Rose, UN/ISDR, at Email: rosec@un.org.



"STOP Disasters" games

RISK MANAGEMENT AND SCHOOL

The tradition to celebrate the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction, which take place on the second Wednesday of October every year, was designated through the resolution 44/236 (22 December 1989) and was reinforced further on the resolution 56/195 (21 December 2001) by UN General Assembly as a tool to promote disaster management culture ex-ante, which is: a group of pre-disaster activities, such as disaster risk reduction, disaster mitigation and prevention, and disaster preparedness.

For 2006-2007, the theme for IDDR is: Towards Preventive Culture: Disaster Risk Reduction begins at school, which has been coordinated by UN/ISDR.

Basic argument for the selected theme was that school is the best place to birth disaster prevention culture and disaster risk reduction awareness collectively, therefore mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in School curricula is important, including the safe school buildings. An inspirational slogan from UN/ISDR is: "Let the children teach us"

International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction

In retrospect, let us revisit the themes of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction during the last five years to understand lines of thinking that underlines disaster risk management in the early 21st century.

The relation of microfinance as an effective tool to reduce poverty and to contribute on worlds' disaster risk reduction was selected as theme in 2005. Year 2005 was also announced as "The Year of Microfinance". This campaign seemed determining the 2006 Peace Nobel laureate which went to the microfinance master Dr. Yunus from Bangladesh.

In 2004, the theme was "**Learning from today's disasters for tomorrow's hazards**". It was communicated clearly by UN/ISDR that earthquake, typhoon, flood, volcano eruption and other natural disaster is part of human lives.

Therefore, what human could do is to reduce disaster risks that may arise from natural hazards working on existing vulnerabilities. Report on "Living with Disaster Risk" gives stronger impressions that as human being we cannot be "free from flood", however it is believed that human is able to "live with floods".

The Year 2003 theme was "**Turning the tide on disaster towards sustainable development**". Year 2003 was also dedicated as "The International Year of Freshwater".

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Viet Nam Television was broadcasting about it. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development and The Deputy Minister of Education were giving speeches, indicating the Government's great attention to disaster mitigation in schools through integrating this topic in its education system/curriculum and policy; and also the speech of the UN representative in Viet Nam on the Concern of Disaster Situation in Viet Nam and international community support Vietnam in reducing disaster risks and the presentation from Save the Children Alliance on special attention to children, as the most vulnerable group during disaster.

All speeches call for cooperation in disaster reduction and ready prepare for the climate change situations.

There was a very big celebration organized at Giang Vo School with participation of 1,600 children and teachers, Government bodies, NGOs and, donors in the afternoon, where the children played significant role in this ceremony. They had the chance to show their feelings about disaster, express their feeling through picture drawings and sing the children song which was telling on swimming lessons; there was also a play with disaster relief as the topic and quiz related to natural hazards and disaster. These activities had drawn great attention from parents and adults about disaster awareness and risk reduction.

In that day, UNICEF, UNDP, International NGOs, the Red Cross and the Government organized also an exhibition where they were exhibiting documents including Draft of Good Practices, some audio visual and printed products of the media campaign, IEC materials on CBDRM from DANI as contribution to the event.

It is hoped that the echoes of the ceremony would have a strong effect to provinces, where disaster are frequently threatening the lives of villagers.

Written by Nguyen Van Gia- Emergency Coordinator of Save the Children Alliance. For further information please contact her on gianv@savechildren.org.vn

Combining these two signaled the messages which relevant with the flood occurrences in Indonesia and other places like China and South Asia, which was: "Our task is not only mainly conserving water resources but also reducing water capacity in damaging human lives (in forms of flood, landslide, cyclones, and other disasters)"

Lack of water (drought) can lead to disasters, however having extraordinary water related hazards (Floods, landslides, cyclones) can also be disastrous. Therefore, water management is not supposed to be busy mainly for producing and conserving water, but also has the obligation to reduce the risk as the impact of water/climate related disasters.

Children will be one day the mayors, the architects and the decision makers of the world of tomorrow. If we teach them what they can do from the early age they will build a safer world."

In his message in 2001, the former UN General Secretary, Kofi Annan, stated that natural hazards are part of human lives, however, those hazards turn into disaster when human's living is damaged. He further stated that: "Nature will always against us." However, it is human's power (politics) to ensure that poverty does not turn the natural disaster into unmanaged disaster risk.

Why Children?

The theme of 2007 IDDR which is the same theme as 2006, was designed from the beginning. The vision to birth new generation of society that are perceptive and conscious of disaster risks can not be fully given to the old generation who dominating the politics at the moment, at least in my country, Indonesia. The old generation has been trapped in reactive culture: waiting for disaster to response, relying merely on *ex-post* disaster response activities.

This version is translated from Opinion in Kompas, 7 Nov 2007. Jonatan Lassa PhD *Research in Disaster Governance, Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn, Germany*

2ND ASIAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



The two-day 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) concluded in New Delhi, India on 9th November, after adopting the Delhi Declaration on DRR that contains 26 action points.

The Declaration calls upon national governments and other stakeholders to take specific measures for reducing risks on disasters in Asia and its different sub regions.

gions.

The Declaration affirms that the biennial Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction which had started in Beijing in 2005 will be expanded as the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, with participation of the national government, regional and sub-regional organizations, the UN agencies, International Financial Institutions and other stakeholders including the civil society, scientific and technical organizations, the private sector and the media.

The Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will be held once in two years by rotation in different Asian countries to -- review the action taken by the national governments and other stakeholders for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

In his valedictory address, the Union Home Minister Shivraj Patil highlighted the need for mainstreaming of disaster management initiatives into developmental planning to significantly minimize the losses due to devastating impact of disasters.

He informed that during the formulation of the strategy for the 11th Five Year Plan for special efforts have been made to lay greater emphasis on structural and non-structural mitigation efforts, in addition to strengthening the emergency response capabilities in the country.

Patil also reaffirmed Government of India's commitment to participate actively in the Regional and Global initiatives for the goal of Disaster Risk Reduction.



IMPROVING EARLY WARNING SYSTEM IN INDONESIA

Understanding Early Warning System (EWS)

Early Warning System or known as EWS is a major element in DRR which prevents loss and reduces economic and material impact from disasters. To make it more effective, EWSs need to actively involve the communities at risk, facilitate public education and awareness of risks, effectively disseminate messages and warnings, also ensure there is a constant state of preparedness (UNISDR, EWC III).

The new concept of EWS itself will be on developing End to End EWS through People-Centered. In this way, the warning system is developed to empower the individuals and communities threatened by hazards to act in sufficient time and in an appropriate manner so as to reduce the possibility of personal injury, loss of life and damage to property and the environment.

A complete and effective early warning system comprises four inter-related elements, spanning knowledge of hazards and vulnerabilities through preparedness and capacity to respond. A weakness or failure in any one part could result in failure of the whole system. The elements that mentioned above, includes: Risk Knowledge, Monitoring and Warning Service, Dissemination and Communication, and Response Capability.

An effective EWS must consider some related issues, i.e. effective governance and institutional arrangements, a multi hazard approach, involvement of local communities, and gender perspective and cultural diversity. As it stated above, to reduce the damages and losses of disasters, EWS must be developed



52 countries from the Asia and Pacific Region including Iran are participated in the conference.

The World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in 2005 at Hyogo, Kobe, Japan in which Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-15 was adopted for building the resilience of nations and communities to natural disasters.

The first Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in September 2005 in Beijing in which Action for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia was adopted.

Asia is the largest and also the most populous continent in the world and almost 4 out of 6.4 billion people of the world live in the 66 countries of Asia and Pacific.

For further detail on the conference, please see www.amcdrindia.com/declaration

through multi stakeholders partnership at multi level that include: Communities, Local governments, National governments, Regional institutions and organizations, International bodies Non-governmental organizations, private sectors, and science community, in which each of them has their own roles in succeeding the implementation of EWS.

Indonesia as one of disasters prone country, learnt from its previous experience in dealing with major tsunami and earthquake in Aceh and Nias Island in 2004, the absent of EWS was a gap that caused major losses and damages. Following the event, scientists and government realize that EWS is more than a need, yet it is an essential and core of the main disaster risk reduction activity. It also influences disaster management paradigm from emergency response to preparedness and mitigation.

The EWS that is being developed in Indonesia, is used for its multi hazards, let it be earthquake, tsunami, volcano, flood, etc that lies in system that integrated all agencies to take part actively in it. In general, there are 15 government agencies that are responsible in carry out this system, includes: BMG (Metereology and Geophysic Board), Department of Communication and Information, LAPAN (National Aviation and Aerospace Board), LIPI (Indonesian Scientific Institute), BAKORNAS PBP (National Coordination Board for Disaster Management and IDPs), ESDM (Energy and Mineral Resource Department), BAKORSUTANAL (National Survey and Mapping Coordination Board), BAPPENAS (National Development Planning Board), MEN- RISTEK (Research and Technology Ministry), DEP DAGRI (Home Affairs Department), DEPLU (Foreign Affairs Department), BPPT (Technology and Development Planning Board), DKP (Maritime and Fisheries Department), KLH (Ministry of Environment), and ITB (Bandung Technology Institute).

Although a lot of foreign countries have committed to give their assistance, for instance: German Government through their project with Government of Indonesia has planned to install 10 DART Buoy, and USA commits to support tsunami warning and education act, but it needs to understand that their assistances and supports must also adjust with the local wisdom and cultural values and norms of the locals.

A modern and high technology could not be succeeded if the people do not know how to use or operate it. Regards to this matter, the knowledge and technology of EWS must also be shared among stakeholders to avoid any overlapping of roles and responsibilities among them. In the end, an effective EWS must involve multi stakeholders in multi level that resulted specific information that enables people to understand the meaning and take actions appropriately to minimize the losses from disasters.

Further information, please contact Yuniarti Wahyuningtyas on Yuniarti@islamic-relief.or.id

Khong Kaen, 17-19 November 2007



REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO FLOOD RISK REDUCTION IN THE MEKONG BASIN

More than 120 participants from 16 countries representing the National, Provincial, District Governments, Red Cross Societies, NGOs working in flood risk reduction as well as officials from universities, UN Agencies, and donor agencies attended the Regional Workshop on Innovative Approaches to Flood Risk Reduction in the Mekong Basin on 17-19 November 2007. This was jointly organized by Mekong River Commission (MRC) and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) with funding support from Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH and was carried out under the Flood Emergency Management Strengthening (FEMS) project, component 4 of the MRC's Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP).

The Workshop focused on a wide range of themes including:

1. Development and implementation of Flood Preparedness Program at provincial, district and commune levels
2. Promoting community awareness and strengthening community resilience
3. Improving access to early warning
4. Implementing children and women focused programs for flood preparedness and risk reduction to Flood Risk Reduction in the Mekong Basin
5. Integration of flood risk reduction into national, sectoral and local development plans

and programs

6. Capacity strengthening of disaster management authorities at national, provincial and district levels
7. Province-to-province trans-boundary cooperation in emergency management
8. Partnerships and networking for Flood Risk Reduction

The Workshop provided an opportunity for the disaster risk reduction practitioners in the Mekong countries and the wider region to share experiences and



Lessons learned, identify emerging trends, issues and strategies and develop partnerships to promote flood risk reduction.

A total of 45 presentations and three thematic group discussions took place and all the presentations were relevant for the overarching objective of this workshop to share information and lessons learned within the framework of integrated flood risk management and flood risk reduction in the Mekong Basin.

A photo exhibition highlighting the various approaches to flood risk reduction was also held concurrently to the workshop.

Apart from the experiences of Cambodia, Vietnam

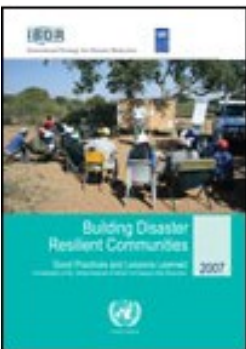
and Lao under the MRC-ADPC project,

the Mekong Institute, Cambodian Red Cross, Focus Humanitarian, Pakistan, IFRC, UNICEF, and other agencies displayed their project activities and work in the exhibition.

The Workshop contributed to the enhancement of information exchange between the FMMP components and programs implemented by other stakeholders on flood risk reduction, thus promoting networking and building of partnerships. The workshop built bridges on Experiences, Expertise, Understanding, Trust within countries; across sectors, within countries between provinces, across borders; between countries, across borders and between provinces and across regions; (Mekong - South Asia).

As a further contribution to knowledge sharing, the Workshop launched the publication series "Safer Communities", a series of case studies that illustrate good practice in disaster preparedness and mitigation activities undertaken by the government and by non-government agencies with the goal of reducing the vulnerabilities and risks of communities living in areas prone to flooding and other natural disasters.

For further information please contact aslam on aslam@adpc.net



GLOBAL NETWORK OF NGOS FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Over the past months, the UN/ISDR secretariat has initiated the development of a "Global Network of NGOs" for DRR, in collaboration with the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation -UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok. The Global Network is aimed at facilitating sharing of information and knowledge on DRR among NGOs and civil society organizations, as well as influencing global policy in a more effective manner.

The Network was officially launched during the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Geneva on 5-7 June 2007. As a result of the meetings and discussions taking place among NGOs during the Global Platform, it was agreed that NGOs would take the lead in advancing the development of the Global Network. The UN/ISDR secretariat would therefore start playing a merely facilitating role, after having successfully initiated the process.

A Steering Group has been recommended to provide guidance on the development of the Global Network of NGOs. The Steering Group is currently being established.

For More information on the Global Network of NGOs, please contact:

Mr. Marcus Oxley
Chairman of the Global Network of NGOs
Tearfund
(email: marcus.oxley@tearfund.org)

Mr. Michele Cocchiglia
NGO Liaison Officer
UN/ISDR secretariat
(email: cocchiglia@un.org)

PDRSEA 4 UPDATES

PDRSEA 4 (Partnerships for Disaster Reduction South East Asia) phase 4, a DiPECHO funded project, aims to establish good practices in order to enhance the national capacity on CBDRM for effective implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) through promoting ownership of CBDRM programs, enhancing the role of local authorities in integrating CBDRM into local planning and programming in the project countries (Philippines, Cambodia, Viet Nam and Indonesia) in South East Asia, and consolidating the achievements on CBDRM of the first three phases.

In its ninth months, PDRSEA presented its progress achievement until this far:



CAMBODIA

National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) had finalized the Strategic Action Plan on CBDRR. This Strategic Plan was the output of the

Workshop held in last August, in Sun Way Hotel.

In the second week of October, a consultative meeting on the Recognition Scheme was conducted. A short report is written separately. Minute of meeting is available with Mr. Khun Sokha, the Director of Emergency Response and Rehabilitation Department, National Committee of Disaster Management of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Next consultative meeting following up this issue will be conducted in November.



PHILIPPINES

Strategic Plan has been revisited in September and finalized. Proceeding is available with Ms. Crispina Abbat, the chief,

Planning Division and Head of National Disaster Coordinating Council Secretariat.

A consultative Meeting was conducted in September to discuss further the integration between PDRSEA recognition scheme and Galad Kalasag (the existing Recognition Scheme in the Philippines)

A workshop on formulating framework, identifying the CBDRM approaches and detailing the work formulation for the selected area (Bicol) were conducted.

A training course for Local authority on Integrating CBDRR into Comprehensive Land Used Plan will be held in Bicol in the last week of November.



VIET NAM

As it is in Cambodia and Philippines, Viet Nam has already finalized the Strategic Plan on CBDRR and it is documented as Department of Dyke Management and

Flood Control (DDFSC) document

Dong Thab province is selected as an area to demonstrate the good practices on the integration of SBDRR into local planning programs and improve the capacity of local and provincial authorities for disaster risk reduction by building partnership with various stakeholders in the area.

A consultative meeting with the provincial and district authorities is conducted in the last week of November

For further information, please contact Dam Thi Hoa, Specialist, in Department of Dyke Management and Flood Control Viet Nam



INDONESIA

There is no Strategic Plan from Indonesia, due to the enactment of the Disaster Law, where

Bakornas (the existing NDMO) is still formulating the regulation under the law.

PDRSEA will keep communicating with Bakornas and other Disaster Management Practitioners Forum for future collaboration in implementing CBDRR in the country. Currently there are 3 activities for Indonesia:

1. Indonesia CBDRR Newsletter, which will present the CBDRR issues in Indonesia context. Editorial Board will consist of ADPC, MPBI, ECHO and Dipecho Partners.
2. CBDRR Recognition Scheme, to identify the good CBDRR practices in Indonesia, and to promote it more and more throughout the country.
3. DRR Mapping, which will provide a comprehensive report on good practices of CBDRR in Indonesia

PDRSEA is open for any collaboration with any organization who has share the same interest as PDRSEA

CAMBODIA NATIONAL PRACTITIONERS MEETING

On 15th October 2007, in Le Royal Hotel in Phnom Penh, a Practitioners Meeting was conducted, organized by NCDM Cambodia (National Committee for Disaster Management), in cooperation with PDRSEA project (Partnerships for Disaster Reduction South East Asia) phase 4.

The objective of the meeting was to establish a working group to implement the Local Community Disaster Management Project for excellent performance activity as recognition to the activities.

Officials from NCDM, some related ministries and representatives from various stakeholders in the country attended the meeting and gave value inputs.

HE Peou Samy, the Secretary General of NCDM, opened the event and thanking ADPC and UNESCAP for supporting such activity in Cambodia. He stated that CBDRM was really useful and necessary to help the community maximize their resources in managing disaster, starting from planning, preparing and rehabilitating after disaster.

Loy Rego, from ADPC welcomed all participants and appreciated the Royal Government of Cambodia for supporting PDRSEA activities in the country.

NCDM took the opportunity to present to the audience on the Cambodia CBDRM Strategic Plan as a the main output of the Workshop last August. NCDM was also acknowledged nationally and regionally as the main leading institution in building the durability and strength for communities to prevent natural disaster in Cambodia, as part of Hyogo Framework for Action implementation.

NCDM has mission to performs action towards building up an effective system to

prevent disasters, respond to disasters base on principles of preparedness plan and sustainable development in all region and parts, which aiming at reducing the impact of disasters to the economic-social development processes in Cambodia, and having strong local communities in dealing with disasters.

It is hoped to have an effective system in place to improve the disaster management in all levels of community and authority. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the good practices of CBDRM in the country, to identify the disaster management practitioners to build good coordination, and to strengthen the capacity of NCDM secretariat.

It was also considered to be important in identifying the social-economic development by conducting a study on CBDRM relation with social-development in the country. It is important to have additional resources in developing the process.

It was agreed to adapt the existing recognition scheme in Cambodia by establishing a committee with technical assistance provision from PDRSEA 4 team.

A set of criteria for the committee members, roles and responsibilities of the committee, and the next steps for the committee was decided during the meeting. It is hoped that this recognition scheme will lead to a bigger and wider work of CBDRR in the country.

As the output of the activity, and one of the major future plans, the working group proposed to organize the Award Giving ceremony in March/April 2008.

PHILIPPINE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT MEETING

6 September 2007

A meeting on updating the progress on NDCC – PDRSEA 4 project was conducted by the PMC (Project Management Committee) in Manila, the Philippines in September. This activity was also aiming to identify issues and solutions to facilitate the project implementation.

Attended by various stakeholders from various agencies, this meeting was also discussing the next step of PDRSEA 4 in the Philippines.

Ms. Ruth Rodriguez, as the representative of the Office of Civil Defense, reported that Stakeholders' Meeting on CBDRM has been conducted and the strategic plan on CBDRM has been posted in NDCC website. See www.ndcc.gov.ph

Bicol region in Albay Province is selected area for project implementation considering that Albay is disaster prone area and also the fact that the province has an existing functional disaster management office.

Recommendation from the meeting was to see the possibility in creating the sub-committee on CBDRM which would identify activities that could promote CBDRM at national level and oversee implementation of National CBDRM Strategic Plan.***

PHILIPPINE DISTRICT CONSULTATION

12 September 2007

A district consultation was conducted in Bicol to consult with various stakeholders in finding the best practices in implementing the project in the area.



The National Economic Development Agency (NEDA) Regional Office V through its representative presented the Regional Development Plan, where

the recent approach towards development was incorporate with Disaster Management. A paradigm shift towards Disaster Risk Management is integrated to the development of every community.

The representative of NDCC discussed the concept of CBDRM, and correlating from the previous discussion, the idea of strengthening the communities resolve and capacity to combat disasters means involving people and maximize their participation.

A short clarification on the notion of Disaster Risk Management was brought out by the Acting Provincial Planning Officer of Albay. It was clarified that almost all of the idea of the two concepts were the same only that through the development of concepts the letter is being used today.

Having reviewed the concepts of DRR, DRM, CBDRM and a view of the Regional Development Plan, the groups were requested to identify the gaps considering the existing mitigation and preparedness program in the Municipality of Camalig.

By the end of the activity, the floor came up with some recommendation as follows: 1) Mitigation Measures, 2) Policy –Passage of local ordinance resolution for the review of Comprehensive Land Use Planning, 3) Organizations– Institutionalization of MDCC, 4) Planning-Formulate DRM, Evacuation and Communication Plan, 5) Drills/ Advocacy and Training and 6) Stakeholders Engagement.

It we requested to ADPC to facilitate a training on integrating Disaster Risk reduction into Comprehensive Land Used Plan (CLUP) for Bicol, as it is considered to be important and relevant.

A new module was developed by PDRSEA 4 Team, with inputs from Provincial Authority. The developed module contents are: 1) DRR in local area, 2) DRR and Local Management, 3) DRR and Stakeholders in CLUP, 4) DRR and Land Used Process, 5) DRR into Land Management Policy and 6) DRR Action Plan

Training on CBDRR for Local Authority in integration with Comprehensive Land Used Plan was conducted in Bicol on second week of November, in order to create a well-prepared-local authority for disasters.

CONTACT US

PDRSEA 4

ASIAN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS CENTER (ADPC)

Loy Rego - ajrego@adpc.net

Director and Team Leader Disaster Management Team (DMS)

Melgabal Capistrano - mcapistrano@adpc.net

Program Manager

Sok Phoeuk - psok@adpc.net

Training Manager

Ewie Anggoro-silviaa@adpc.net

Information&Networking Coordinator

Hiroko Kodaka - hirokok@adpc.net

Senior Project Associate

UNITED NATIONS SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (UNESCAP)

Le Huu Ti - ti.unescap@un.org

Chief of Sustainable Environment and Water Resource

Kim Tae-Hyung - kim@un.org

Economic Affairs Officer

Jicheng Zhang - zhang21@un.org

Researcher

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT-CAMBODIA

Khun Sokha

DIRECTOR of Emergency Response and Rehabilitation Department

sokhakhun@yahoo.ca

DEPARTMENT OF DYKE MANAGEMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL-VIET NAM

Dam Thi Hoa

Specialist

Disaster Management Center

damhoadmc@yahoo.com

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE-PHILIPPINES

Crispina B Abat

Chief, Planning Division and Head NDCC Secretariat

penny_abbat@yahoo.com.ph

PDRSEA GROUP EMAIL ADDRESS

Post message: pdrsea-network@yahoogroups.com

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LEARNING FROM OTHERS



Communities in the Philippines have been dealing with the impacts of natural disasters for countless generations. At the meeting point of two major tectonic plates, the Philippines is part of the Pacific Ring of Fire and boasts 22 active volcanoes and daily earthquakes and tremors. The Philippines is also situated in the Asia Pacific monsoon belt and suffers an annual onslaught of typhoons, as well as cyclical impacts of the El Nino and La Nina climatic phenomena. Periodic earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, as well as seasonal typhoons, flooding, landslides and droughts take their toll on an estimated 3.5 million Filipinos every year.

As if this were not challenging enough, the Philippines was also recently identified by Greenpeace as a global "climate change hotspot" which could potentially be affected not only by rises in sea level, but increased frequency and severity of typhoons, flooding and droughts, as well as devastating impacts on coastal habitats and livelihoods.

Although focused and concentrated efforts by government and local communities have had success in limiting the annual number of casualties from natural disasters, the economic impacts and loss of livelihoods suffered by already vulnerable communities is significant. Poor families barely able to meet monthly costs of living are pushed into deepening cycles of debt and dependency when faced with chronic disasters.

For the 86 million Filipinos inhabiting this sprawling archipelago of 7,107 islands, a common challenge has been to share and learn from each others experiences in preparing for and coping with disasters. Examples of effective and appropriate locally designed and implemented disaster risk management strategies exist, but are not always shared. These may include the rice farmer in Pampanga who keeps a small boat in his compound for regular flood events, or the teachers in metropolitan schools who include earthquake drills in their curricula for students.

The Oxfam-DIPECHO project "Learning from Good Practices in Disaster Risk Management" aims to address some of these gaps in sharing of experiences. Launched in July 2007, the project aims to document and showcase examples of good practices in community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) from around the Philippines. Working closely with the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) as well as other disaster management actors from government line agencies, international NGOs and local community based organizations, the project has developed criteria for selection of good practice CBDRM case studies, and has already short-listed five examples from around the country. The case studies range from strategies for sustainable land use in the face of

chronic disasters, to urban flood preparedness and training of barangay (village unit level) emergency response team.

These case studies will be published both in booklet form and video documentary, and widely promoted and shared amongst disaster management actors and communities in the Philippines.

Additionally, the project will also demonstrate and document that institutionalizing a Provincial Disaster Management Office can be effective in reducing risk and preparing for disasters. Due to the decentralized and "devolved" nature of administrative responsibility in the Philippines, Disaster Management Offices are not a mandatory requirement for provincial levels. A case study from the typhoon-prone eastern seaboard of the Philippines is being documented and shared with other disaster-prone provinces. The case study will not only share the story of the Albay Disaster Management Office, but will also provide a toolkit and checklist for provincial governors to initiate steps to institutionalize their own disaster management offices.

The Philippines mass media plays a significant role in not only reporting on disasters when they occur, but also mobilizing resources for disaster response. Some media organizations even fund their own in-house foundations which provide essential food and relief services to communities affected by disasters. However, much more could be done by the media to promote effective strategies for mitigating risks and encouraging communities to prepare for disasters before they strike. After all, every \$1 spent on disaster preparedness and risk reduction could potentially save \$7 spent on disaster relief.

The Oxfam-DIPECHO project will also include a component of media training, which will raise awareness amongst the media on promoting good practices in CBDRM, and highlight the need for effective disaster risk reduction strategies. By contributing to popularizing the issue of disaster risk reduction, Oxfam hopes to mobilize communities in urging to have DRR strategies included in government development planning, and to develop effective disaster preparedness action plans.

With the potential impacts of climate change, rapid urbanization and environmental degradation, the hazard and risk context of the Philippines will only become more complex and challenging in coming years. It will require not only building the resilience of communities to face risks, but also ensuring that valuable lessons are being shared across the vast and diverse archipelago.

For further information on this project, please contact: [Donna Lagdameo at Donna Lagdameo at \[dlagdameo@oxfam.org.uk\]\(mailto:dlagdameo@oxfam.org.uk\)](mailto:Donna.Lagdameo@oxfam.org.uk)

Data Base on CBDRR in South East Asia

PDRSEA is updating its data base on CBDRR in South East Asia.

If your organization is doing good practices on CBDRR, let others know, and be part of CBDRR Data Base.

If you are an expert doing CBDRR, let others know, and be part of CBDRR Data Base

For any Practices, Tools, EWS, Courses, Experts, Projects, Policies, Mitigations, Organizations, let others know, and be part of CBDRR Data Base

Please send your information to Ewie at silviaa@adpc.net



CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1...FOCUS ON COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER

DG ECHO'S APPROACH

The European Commission's humanitarian aid department (DG ECHO) provides rapid and effective support to the victims of disasters beyond the European Union's borders. On average, approximately 16% of DG ECHO humanitarian relief is a response to sudden-onset natural disasters. The importance of disaster preparedness is clearly recognised in DG ECHO's mandate and in 1996 DG ECHO launched a specific programme, DIPECHO (Disaster Preparedness ECHO) dedicated to disaster preparedness. Disaster preparedness also has a central place in the 23 principles for Good Humanitarian Donorship agreed in 2003 in Stockholm by leading humanitarian donors, including DG ECHO.

DG ECHO's humanitarian mandate prescribes a focus on saving lives, providing relief and thus assisting the most vulnerable groups. DG ECHO has therefore been very supportive of recent global efforts to strengthen Disaster Risk Reduction efforts, which includes disaster preparedness measures. Due to its humanitarian mandate, DG ECHO prioritizes 'people-oriented' preparedness measures.

The main component of DG ECHO's contribution to the global Disaster Risk Reduction efforts remains the DIPECHO programme which now covers 6 disaster-prone regions.

The DIPECHO programme therefore targets highly vulnerable communities living in some of the most disaster-prone regions of the world. This is what we term our 'community-based approach'

MAINSTREAMING....

DG ECHO's contribution to disaster preparedness goes well beyond the DIPECHO programme as many of ECHO's major humanitarian financing decisions include disaster Preparedness or mitigation of disaster impacts as an objective.

Even post-disaster emergency responses often have a risk reduction element. Examples of such activities include livestock shelters built after extreme cold snaps to protect against further losses of depleted herds (Peru); training and equipping of community-based fire brigades in forest fire risk zones (Indonesia); cholera preparedness and health information (Malawi); and anti-rust measures to prevent water pollution and protect pipes from the effects of volcanic ash (Ecuador).

These activities are undertaken as an integral part of the DG ECHO relief operations in areas affected by ongoing humanitarian crises. The establishment of suitable crisis information, alert and rapid damage-assessment systems for the humanitarian community can also be considered as mainstreaming. In 2006 and 2007, DG ECHO launched humanitarian decisions with significant preparedness components such as the 2006 decision on Greater Horn of Africa Drought Preparedness and the 2007 Sahel Global Plan

CONTRIBUTION

DG ECHO strongly supports all international efforts, including those coordinated by the United Nations, to increase disaster risk reduction worldwide.

DG ECHO therefore actively supported the World Conference for Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Japan in January 2005 following the Tsunami.

This conference was one of the milestone events that led to the formulation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 and the international commitment to strengthen the International System for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) established within the auspices of UN OCHA.

On 5-7 June 2007, ISDR again gathered government representatives, specialized UN agencies, lead donors, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, scientific and regional experts, and civil society representatives to the first follow-up conference – the First Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. At this first session, DG ECHO shared its strategy and experience in a panel on Strengthening Preparedness in Disaster Risk Reduction organized by UN OCHA.

DIPECHO PROGRAMME

The DIPECHO programme had been expanded over the years and now covers six disaster prone regions: the Caribbean, Central America, South America, Central Asia, South Asia and South East Asia. The projects funded by the programme include simple and inexpensive preparatory measures, often implemented by the communities themselves. They have proven extremely effective in limiting damage and saving lives when hazards suddenly strike. DIPECHO-projects will typically emphasize training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, establishment or improvement of local early-warning systems and contingency-planning. There are numerous examples that these simple and community-owned preparedness measures enable communities at risk to save their own lives and livelihoods when disaster strikes. As any other relief provided by DG ECHO, DIPECHO projects are carried out by European-based aid agencies and UN agencies in close cooperation with local NGOs and authorities.

The best results are only achieved when there is effective co-operation between citizens, civil society groups and local, regional and national authorities. DG ECHO has found that in most cases, community organisations and municipalities are enthusiastic and actively contribute to DIPECHO activities. In 2007 alone, DG ECHO has allocated EUR 19,5 million for disaster preparedness in the Caribbean, Central America, South America, South Asia.

ADVOCACY....

The DIPECHO programme has been designed to demonstrate measures and initiatives at community-level and can serve as components of integrated disaster risk reduction strategies for a municipality, district or even at national level. However, Disaster Risk Reduction is a long-term development effort and DG ECHO is therefore encouraging other stakeholders that can provide longer-term financing to systematically integrate disaster risk reduction in their strategies.

This includes the development services of the European Commission (DG RELEX and DG Development), the European Union Member States, national governments, international financial institutions and other development partners. As show-cased in the website section with eye-witness accounts, DIPECHO projects have made a real difference to vulnerable communities. The challenge ahead is to ensure that disaster risk reduction becomes an integral part of sustainable development policy – in particular in countries at high risk.



For further information, please contact: Heinke Veit at rio@echo-bangkok.org

This 16-page colour booklet gives a concise overview of ECHO's disaster preparedness programme ([DIPECHO](#)).

In summary, disaster preparedness contributes to saving lives, speeds up recovery and reduces the impact of future hazards. Disaster preparedness is proof that people are far from helpless when facing hazards with the appropriate local knowledge, practice and response mechanisms.

EDUCATING FOR A SAFER FUTURE : MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO EDUCATION

Disasters have huge impact on children, especially those attending schools in times of disaster. The Mekong floods of 2000, where hundreds of children in Cambodia died and over 75 schools were seriously damaged, the 2006 mudslide on Leyte island in the Philippines where more than 200 school children were buried alive, reinforces the need to increase awareness of children and teachers about disaster risk reduction. Teaching about disaster risk through school curriculum would help increase awareness and better understanding amongst children, teachers and their families and help to reduce the risk faced by the community. At the same time, investing in strengthening school building structures before disaster occurs, would reduce long term costs, protect the children and ensure educational continuity after the event.

MDRD, a project funded by DIPECHO, implemented by UNDP and ADPC, was designed with the primary focus to assist the Ministry of Education and the NDMO in three countries (Cambodia, the Philippines, Lao PDR) to undertake a Priority Implementation Project on integrating DRR into the secondary school curriculum and promoting resilient construction of new schools using experiences on the past impact of disasters on Education sector. Education sector has been recognized and prioritized by the Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction

into Development Planning, Policy and Implementation Program (MDRD) of the ADPC's Regional Consultative Committee of Disaster Management (RCC) members as one of the priority sectors to initiate implementation of mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction

Results from these initiatives would be used to build consensus and commitment to mainstream disaster risk reduction in education sector in the three countries, and identify further activities for mainstreaming.

Results from the project would include:

Consensus for Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the Education sector; Identification of additional mainstreaming opportunities in education sector and related sectors; a DRR module developed, tested and taken up by the Ministry of Education for integration into the Secondary School Curriculum; and at least 300 school children with improved understanding of disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

The experience of the project would also serve as a good example for drawing lessons on how to mainstream disaster risk reduction into development policy and planning which can be used in other countries and in other sectors. Activities undertaken under MDRD project are: Initiating Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk

Reduction into Secondary School Curriculum, Study on Impacts of Disasters on Education Sector, Advocacy Workshop at National level, Stakeholder Consultation as Follow-up to the Advocacy Workshop.

The project activities were initiated from August 2006 with consultations with implementing partners and concerned countries, while the actual implementation was commenced from 15th January 2007. ADPC provides technical input but in the interests of ensuring buy in of the government, for ensuring mainstreaming and for ensuring sustainability beyond the project life the governments take major policy decisions. This ensures full and active participation and acceptance by the governments, a key ingredient for mainstreaming.

A Project Working Group has been formed in these three countries to ensure that all stakeholders have the opportunity to share their ideas and experiences. These working groups are fully supported by the Governments, as evidenced by their chairing of the meetings and active involvement in the discussion and decision making.

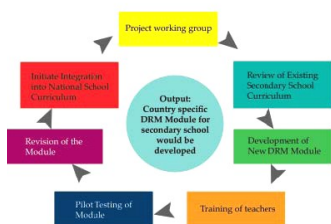
In Cambodia, the Project Working Group has developed a draft DRR module which will be integrated into existing Grade 8 curriculum of Earth and Environmental studies and Geography subjects.

While Lao PDR has developed a DRR module with 9 chapters which will be integrated into 2 existing subjects of 2nd year of secondary level: Natural Science and Social Studies. The Philippines has also developed a DRR curriculum.

In Cambodia, teachers training program was conducted during 20-22 September 2007 at Pedagogical Research Institute, Phnom Penh. In Lao PDR, Teachers' training was conducted on 25th – 27th September 2007 in Paxan, Bolikhamxai Province. Teachers from selected schools and other institutes participated in the training programs.

For testing of the DRR curriculum some schools were selected by the project working groups. These schools are: Bunrany Hun Sen Peam Rang high school, Peam Onkha Ung secondary school and Prek Kra Bao secondary school of Cambodia, Albay National high School, Samar national High School and Del Sur National School of Philippines, Hasengdee, Nangbook and Pheerawag secondary school in Lao PDR.

Economic Institute of Cambodia (EIC) from Cambodia, Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP) of the Philippines, and Urban Research Institute (URI) in Lao PDR are selected to undertake the study on impact of Disasters on the Education Sector in the respective countries. The study started in the last week of October and is expected to be completed by January 2008. The results would be presented at the National Workshop tentatively on 11th February in Lao PDR, 29th February in the Philippines and 27th March in Cambodia. For further information please contact Sanjaya on sanjaya@adpc.net



INTEGRATING CBDRR IN RADIO PROGRAMMING

SEJAHTERA PEKERTI INDONESIA-FOUNDATION

Post-Tsunami December 2005, many Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) have carried out various activities, which aim to mobilize all communities in Aceh to increase their capacity through Disaster Risk Reduction programs/projects. In effort to increase the level of disaster awareness, some NGOs opt to use radio programming.

Effective Radio communication requires certain skills and training. Because of its particularity as an audio-mode communication, very few NGOs people are able to communicate well via radio messages to their respective beneficiaries.

As we search for ways to maximize the impact of the radio communication for advancing community development, two roadblocks impede. At one hand, the NGOs people do not have adequate skill in making qualified radio programming. Lacking of the skill has made many of radio programming including Disaster Risk Reduction fail to reach the expected outcomes.

The desired behavior changes of the community do not take place. At the other

hand, because of their human resources limitation, and few other reasons including profitability concern, radio stations are not able to provide NGOs with on going training and assistance, in order for them to produce aired quality radio programming. Radio stations often prefer to receive a finish program.

In order to bridge the gap between NGOs and Radio Stations, SPIN, Yayasan Sejahtera Pekerti Indonesia (Indonesia Wellness Foundation) offers its services to NGOs in the field of Community Development focused Radio Programming.

Its public service incorporates the Disaster Risk Reduction education and advocacy for the society.

SPIN specializes in designing radio program; it seeks to collaborate with other like-minded NGOs in dissemination educating and advocating kind of messages to the various groups of people or communities.

More on the radio programming on page 11

Such radio program aims to promote welfare for the communities. At the same time, SPIN also provides consultation services to NGOs or Government/ Public Agencies that need its assistance in the area of radio programming for community development.

SPIN Foundation is committed to produce radio programs, which focus on the community empowerment, including but not limited to, Disaster Risk Reduction. Those programs, whenever aired in the area of Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar, will exclusively be broadcasted via Djati FM Radio Station.

Djati FM is SPIN working partner in Banda Aceh. For the year 2008, SPIN prioritizes to conduct series of Radio Programming Training/Workshop for NGOs and Government Agencies.

The training is strategic, because it seeks to help NGOs and Government agencies meet their mutual goal that is to enable the society to enhance its capacity to change and to grow.

We kindly invite interested individuals and donor organizations to participate in this exhilarating effort of empowering the disadvantage people of Aceh to elevate their level of life quality through Radio programming.

For further information, please contact Effendy.

Email: arie@asia.com



A Radio in Aceh is having a good vision to reduce the disaster risk, and will launch their program next year. This is one of the lesson learnt from the

deadly tsunami happened in the area in December 2004.

Why Radio?

Radio programs, compared with other medias like television program or printed media, are more considerably economic. Almost all people have radio, even those who live in the isolated areas can be reached. Moreover it can be assessed by people who have less formal education and even those who are illiterate. That's why **radio is an effective communication tool in delivering messages, and it's more effective if they are designed creatively.** With technological progress, radio is no longer a one-way communication and more two-ways, through interactive programs using various technologies. Previously, radio was limitedly used for information and entertainment. Nowadays it is widely used as educative and advocative tool to transform behavior positively. In the area of social change, radio can voice people's opinions to be heard by policy or decision makers. Simultaneously people can use radio for social dialogue so that they can find the solution for community issues.

So, how a radio can actively do a social reconstruction in Aceh? Since tsunami, many funding come to Aceh for reconstruction and relief efforts. There was a period that materials aids needed, but now there is a switch of the needs in Aceh. It is believed that the aids needed are no longer in form of material. Merely, donation made people dependent and spoiled. In addition to that, the humanitarian community (those who are working for Non-Government Organization), in fact, will not be in Aceh forever. There will be time for Aceh to survive on their own.

Studies have been made done showing that the community turns into spoiled and lazy, and even refuse to rebuild their own community. They prefer to wait for NGOs to 'feed' them.

Such situation is considered unhealthy for future, as Aceh is one of disaster prone areas in Indonesia.

Now, it's time for the aids given in different way, something that can educate people so that they can change their mentality, and how to make people change their behavior.

It is important to know how to make them realize their resources and utilize them to face disaster; how to make people understand their vulnerability to disaster.

This, of course, it's not as easy as turning our hand.

To answer this challenge, Djati 103,6 FM come for Aceh people, especially Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar (Djati's coverage area at this moment). Through many creativities and methods, we can use radio as an effective tool to build the community, to have a positive behavior change, for enhancing the quality

of life of people.

Djati FM recognizes that radio can not work alone to create a desired social change. We, as a media, need to collaborate with those who own the messages. Efforts to change community's behavior can not be done only through trainings in the field neither only can be conducted through radio programming. All elements and all parties need to cooperate to make a social change. Trainings in the field, radio and other media, others, all together are synergic efforts that can multiply the social change. As a commercial radio that is community development oriented, Djati FM is financed through advertisement and program sponsorship. For this reason Djati FM charges an operation cost for sponsor time or public service announcements airing. However, special rate will be given for public service or community oriented programs. As the vision of Djati FM is that Djati FM wants to facilitate any programs that focus on community empowerment.

Djati FM's VISION is to become a commercially viable radio station, trusted and beloved, informing, educating and advocating for the disadvantaged people of Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar to enable the access, develop and utilize resources and skills in order to meet their own needs and improve the quality of their lives.

Social Issues Programs

Djati FM exposes the social issues through radio and raise people's opinions to enhance the community capacity, like gender issue, child and woman protection, etc. Djati FM also voices people's complaints about public service like water, electricity, etc, through our public service programs and invite the person in charge of that public service. For example, when the tsunami early warning system rang, signed that tsunami happened, which created people panic and many accidents happened. Djati FM responded this incidence by inviting Metereological and Geophysical Organization to speak to the people lively and explain that there is no need to be panic and apologized for wrong signal. It was very helpful because people could be calmed down and it reduced the victims because of panic. By exposing those kind of issues public accountability can be promoted

Baseline Study for Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness

Next year Djati FM plans to produce Disaster Risk Reduction Radio Programming.

To deliver the program, Djati FM needs to assess what level of people's vulnerability and people's capacity to reduce disaster risk.

Inline with the assessment, Djati FM is conducting a baseline study from November 2007 to April 2008. Djati FM closely works with Health Communication Resources and IAIN Post Graduate for this program. Djati FM really welcomes any cooperation and collaboration with those who share the same vision.

For further information please contact ar@djatifm.com

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES

ADPC Regional Training Course 2008

for detail, please see adpc website
www.adpc.net

- HMRA-2: Hydro-Meteorology Risk Assessments and Community Preparedness - March 2008
- GRSDM-2: Use of GIS and Remote Sensing in Disaster Risk Management - 12-13 May 2008
- DMC-37: Disaster Management Course – 17 March – 4 April 2008
- EVRC-7: Regional Course on Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction – September 2008
- FDRM-9: Flood Disaster Risk Management – 6-17 Oct 2008
- DMC-38: Disaster Management Course – 10-28 Nov 2008
- CBDRR-17: Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction - tba
- PHEMAP-8: Public Health and Emergency Management in Asia and the Pacific- tba
- PHCE-7: Public Health in Complex Emergencies - tba
- HEPR-6: International Course on Hospital Emergency Preparedness and Response - tba
- CRM: Climate Risk Management-Science, Institutions and Society – tba

(tba: to be announced)

EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Schedule of the preparation of the 6th Action Plan for DIPECHO South East Asia

The Disaster Preparedness Programme of the European Commission (DIPECHO) is currently programming its next phase of funding for South East Asia. The preparation of the 6th phase of the Programme is based on both internal and external reviews, as well as on an ongoing consultative process: regular meetings in-countries, correspondence, ad hoc meetings.

The consultative process is participatory, in particular through the series of ad hoc meetings in most targeted countries. DRR agencies are requested to contribute in the form of joint presentations, facilitation etc. Non DIPECHO partners are more than welcomed to join in the process.

Dates

The DIPECHO Consultative Meetings are taking place in November-December in:

Lao PDR: 12 November

Cambodia: 15-16 November

Vietnam: 29-30 November

Philippines: 13-14 December

Indonesia: 17-18 December

In Timor Leste, an external review will take place in December.

Publication of reports and orientations: December 2007 – January 2008

Publication of a Call for Proposals: March-April 2008

Start of Projects: July 2008

For further information, please contact Cecile Pichon, tao2@echo-bangkok.org



United Nation Climate Change Conference
3-14 December 2007
Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia
<http://unfccc.int/meetings/>



Asia Pacific Humanitarian Conference
United Nations

Conference Centre
11-14 December 2007
www.humanitarianaffairs.org/conference



Bangkok International Conference on Avian Influenza 2008
23-25 January 2008
www.biotec.or.th/AIConf2008/home/

The 7th meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)
Sri Lanka, February 2008

The 5th Disaster Management Practitioners Meeting (DMP)
Cambodia, April 2008

CBDRR NEWSLETTER TEAM AND CONTRIBUTORS

Contributors for this issue:

Jonathan Lassa- PhD Candidate of Bonn University
Yuniarti Wahyuningsih—Islamic Relief
Adelina Kamal/Ratih Dewayanti—ASEAN
Juniarti/ Herry/ Effendy—AR Djatim FM
Nguyen van Gia—Save the Children Alliance Viet Nam
Christel Rose—UN/ISDR
Cecile Pichon/ Heinke Veit—ECHO Regional Office
Jo Podlesak/ Donna Lagdameo—Oxfam GB Philippines
Aslam Perwaiz/ Miriam Robert/ Thanongdeth Insiengmay-FEMS team/ADPC
Sanjaya Bathia/Anisur-MDRD team/ADPC
Roopa Rakshit—IKM team/ADPC

CBDRR Newsletter Team

Loy Rego,
Mel Capistrano
Ewie Anggoro
Sok Phoeuk
Hiroko Kodaka

CBDRR Newsletter Team welcomes any articles, project updates and information related with Community Based—Disaster Risk Reduction.

PDRSEA is also producing ECHOes, an electronic magazine which is accessible online in our website:
www.adpc.net

Should you interest in contributing in those publications, please contact Ewie on sivaa@adpc.net



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



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