

Highlights of the Forum
UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
Public Forum ID251: BUILDING Resilience at the Local Level
-Learning from the Experiences in the Efforts for Sustainable CBDRR Activities in Asia-

Date & Time: 9:15-11:45, 17 March 2015 (Tuesday)

Venue: Hall 5, TKP Garden City Sendai Kotodai

Organizers: BNPB (National Disaster Management Authority, Indonesia), JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), and ADRC (Asian Disaster Reduction Center)

Language: English

1. Background and Objectives

In Indonesian, efforts to build resilience at the local level have been boosted after the mega tsunami disaster that hit Aceh and Nias in 2004. Both the government and civil society actors have launched local and community programs that address DRR and resilience building in disaster-prone areas. Government ministries and agencies have developed their community programs that build resilience in many different aspects, including BNPB with its Disaster Resilient Village Program. The Japanese government constitutes one of the many international partners that have supported Indonesia in building local resilience. Some of those activities have introduced Japanese CBDRR activities that was developed and promoted in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan based on the experience of and lessons learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake occurred in 1995.

This workshop, jointly organized by BNPB, JICA and ADRC, featured good practices of community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) activities, importance of involvement of multi-stakeholders (more wider sectors) including the good linkage between national and local governments in Indonesia, Philippines and Japan, and also provided new insight to upgrade the Disaster Resilient Program initiatives in a sustainable manner. It was followed by discussion on how Indonesia and Japanese experiences for local resilience building can be integrated into disaster risk management activities in other countries.

2. Program of Agenda

	Time	Agenda	Speakers
0	09:00 - 09:15	Registration	
1	09:15 - 09:20	Introduction of Session and Speakers	<i>Dr. Bambang Rudyanto, Professor, Wako University</i>
2	<p><i>Lessons Learned from the Efforts for Enhancing Local Resilience in Asia</i> In this section, recent efforts of the government of Indonesia, Philippines, and Japan for enhancing local resilience through various policies and programs will be introduced and discussed. Besides, cooperation with NGOs and international agencies has also boosted resilience at village level. Lessons learned through some pilot activities of the "Disaster Resilient Village" will be showcased with the recommendation of further improvement of the activities.</p>		
2-1	09:20 - 09:35	Government's policies of Indonesia on building resilient village and lessons	<i>Mrs. Anny Isgiyati, Director of Community Empowerment of BNPB,</i>

		learned from various interventions	<i>Indonesia</i>
2-2	09:35 - 09:50	Implementation of policy guideline of CBDRM in the Philippines	<i>Ms. Lenie D. Alegre, Chief of National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Service, OCD, Philippines</i>
2-3	09:50 - 10:05	Kobe's CBDRM efforts after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, "BOKOMI"	<i>Mr. Nobuhito Ohtsu, Fire Lieutenant, Kobe City Fire Bureau</i>
2-4	10:05 - 10:20	Roles of Community Radio in Disaster Management	<i>Mr. Junichi Hibino, Representative of FMYY and Mr. Imam Prakoso, Vice President of World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC) Asia Pacific</i>
2-5	10:20 - 10:35	Community DRR activity utilized "Iza! Kaeru Caravan!" (Learning disaster risk management with fun!)	<i>Mr. Hirokazu Nagata, President, NPO Plus-Arts</i>
3	<p><i>Building Sustainability of Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction Efforts in Asia</i> In this section, after the discussion on lessons learned from several countries in Asia, new initiatives and innovations of putting resilient village into wider context will be discussed. Some good practices of CBDRM activities for ensuring wider participation and involving multi-stakeholders will be showcased.</p>		
3-1	10:35 - 10:50	Integration of DRR, CCA, and ecosystem management in the pilot activities of resilient communities in Indonesia and Philippines	<i>Ms. Guineviene de Jesus, Country Representative, Partner for Resilience</i>
3-2	10:50 - 11:05	Integrating resilient village into building resilient district/city (JICA's project)	<i>Ms. Miki Kodama, CBDRM Expert of the JICA Project Team/ Senior Researcher, ADRC</i>
3-3	11:05 - 11:20	Building community resilience through multi-stakeholders partnership (P4) in Indonesia	<i>Dr. Hendro Wardhono, Indonesian Disaster Expert Association (IABI)</i>
4	<i>Discussion and Closing</i>		
4-1	11:20 - 11:40	Discussion	<i>All Speakers and Participants</i>
4-2	11:40 - 11:45	Summary of Discussion, Future Recommendations, and Closing Remarks	<i>Moderator</i>

3. Outlines of the Forum

The forum was coordinated by Dr. Bambang Rudyanto, Professor, Wako University. Nine speakers from Indonesia, Philippines and Japan introduced their experiences and discussed how we can improve the CBDRM program to build disaster resilience at local level. Eighty participants from various countries who are engaged in the community programs actively participated in the sessions.

Session 1: Lessons Learned from the Efforts for Enhancing Local Resilience in Asia

In this session, recent efforts of the government of Indonesia, Philippines, and Japan for enhancing local resilience through various policies and programs was introduced and discussed. Besides, lesson learned through some pilot activities of the "Disaster Resilient Village" which was conducted in cooperation with NGOs and international agencies was showcased with the recommendation of further improvement of the CBDRR activities.

1) Ms. Anny Isgiati, Director of Community Empowerment of BNPB, Indonesia

Ms. Isgiati, the director of community empowerment of BNPB presented the Indonesia experience in developing resilient communities and highlighted the government programs implemented by various government agencies, international aid agencies focusing on their respective field of expertise, and business institutions helping building resilient village. BNPB's goals were also presented which



focuses on the protection against hazards, strengthening and enhancing capacity, and build institutional capacity of the communities. She shared actual accomplishment of the village and imparted lessons learned for success and sustainability factors. Success factors were involvement of community and all stakeholders, emergence of public awareness, organization of teams from community, increase capacity, commitment and support from the village. Sustainability factor were ownership by the communities, institution at village level, legal basis in village, participation of women and children in the village. Moving forward, they crafted the 5 years community resilience plan which covers development of community indicators, adaptation and transformation in hazard prone areas, management of data and strengthening of public and private partnership.

2) Ms. Lenie D. Alegre, Chief of National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Service, OCD, Philippines

Ms. Alegre,, the Chief of NDRRM Services of the OCD briefly discussed the country's status on natural hazard and introduced the paradigm shift of the law from reactive to being proactive and emphasized that the CBDRRM is strongly articulated in the NDRRM Plan where timelines and the actors were identified. She added that the local plan is aligned to the national plan. The Philippine CBDRRM



National Policy is about to be approved by the National DRRM council and it went to series of consultation from national to local community, incorporating the Japanese lesson of self-help, mutual-help, and public-help. Through the OCD-JICA Project, the CBDRRM Manual and Basic Instructors Guide was developed and tested. She further added that to sustain the CBDRRM activities, the activities were incorporated to the national and local plan with appropriation of fund. CBDRRM is a priority program of the OCD and National DRRM Council.

3) Mr. Nobuhito Ohtsu, Fire Lieutenant, Kobe City Fire Bureau, Japan

Mr. Ohtsu, the Fire Lieutenant of Kobe City Fire Bureau used his personal experience of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake as an introduction to his presentation, he highlighted that during that time they lacked tools, experience and leadership. He presented a statistics that shows that during the

earthquake only 1.7% of the victims were rescued by firefighters and the majority of the victims were rescued by ordinary citizens. From this study, Kobe City established community DRRM, called “BOKOMI”. BOKOMI is established and lead by the community people and supported by the Kobe Fire Bureau. It is established in primary school areas which involved parents association and community association to lead the BOKOMI activity and the Firefighters support the BOKOMI by providing tools, budget, training of trainers for leaders and managers, and technical assistance. He highlighted that “Kobe is not just epicenter of the earthquake but also the epicenter of HFA”. BOKOMI was introduced to different country and had adopted and crafted their BOKOMI version.



- 4) Mr. Junichi Hibino, Representative of FMY & Mr. Iman Prakoso, Vice President of World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC) Asia Pacific

The 1st community radio was established after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995 and it can be used during emergency response, rehabilitation and reconstruction and preparedness and prevention. They introduced the case of Sinabung Volcano in North Sumatra, Indonesia which community radio was used to bridge among the affected people who are isolated and used as a tool for community based early warning system. They also recommended that community radio should be inserted into disaster preparedness planning with introducing the Japanese good practices in the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011.



- 5) Mr. Hirokazu Nagata, President of NPO Plus Arts

“Iza! Kaeru Caravan!” is an educational program of DRRM for children. The program was driven from the experiences of the disaster victims of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995. The activities were based on games like shooting game using a fire extinguisher, jack game, storytelling, board games mainly focusing on children. Children were having fun while learning DRRM. In Japan it is now a nationwide program and it has also been introducing in 14 countries, Kaeru, which means frog in Japanese, is the character of the Caravan and has now different versions like a deer, monkey, and earth color frog in abroad with the consideration of local culture. Mr. Nagata mentioned the localization of the program is important to ensure the sustainability of the program in other countries.



Session 2: Building Sustainability of Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction Efforts in Asia

In this session, after the introduction on lessons learned from the CBDRR activities in several countries in Asia in the section 1, new initiatives and innovations of putting resilient village/community into wider context was discussed. Some good practices of CBDRM activities for ensuring wider participation and involving multi-stakeholders was showcased.

1) Ms. Guineviene de Jesus, Country Representative of Partner for Resilience (PFR)

The Partner for Resilience Philippines is composed of five (5) Dutch organizations that form partners for resilience that work for DRR, climate change and ecosystems management and restoration which aims of strengthening resilience by reducing impact of natural hazards on the livelihoods of vulnerable communities. She highlighted the good practices such as community participation, “community empowerment is the heart of every activity”, proving access to climate information and early warning, started livelihood adopting to climate, mainstreaming ecosystem approaches and climate information, fostering collaboration among stakeholders and strengthening livelihoods.



2) Ms. Miki Kodama, CBDRM Expert of the JICA Project Team/ ADRC Senior Researcher

JICA Expert, Ms. Kodama briefly introduced the JICA Project for Indonesia which aims to Enhance Disaster Management Capacity of BNPB and BPBD which incorporate CBDRRM Activity. She stressed that community empowerment is important in reducing negative impacts of the disaster. Through the project, policy guideline was crafted and tested it. Also, through the project, provincial and district officers enhanced their awareness of the importance of CBDRM activities thru easy-to-understand template or manuals and proper knowledge and technical information. To sustain the CBDRRM activities, she emphasized fund allocation at the local level is necessary and there is a need to conduct more trainings for the local officers in charge of DRM.



3) Dr. Hendro Wardhono, Indonesian Disaster Expert Association (IABI)

“People” is added to Public - Private Partnership that forms P4, therefore, it takes “people-centered development” as its core approach in building partnership. The project began with facilitation of village communities to identify



disaster risks (risk assessment) and to set their priorities in disaster risk reduction action plan. Community action priority becomes the cornerstone of partnership building with various parties. And he presented the case studies in Indonesia.

Points of Discussion and Q & A

Q1: How do you conduct TOT and ensure its sustainability?
(from Indonesia to Kobe City)

There are two (2) types of TOT, one is the leaders' training which are conducted around 10 times a year and the other is the citizens manager training which is conducted about 6 times a year. To sustain the activity, funding is supported by Kobe City Fire Bureau.



Q2: Is there a continuous activities or training for the trained trainers? (from Indonesia to Kobe City)

Trained trainers were retraining for refreshment, sharing of experiences and improve of skills.

Q3: What was Japan's regulation of community radio? (from University in Jogjakarta, Indonesia to FMYY)

Japan is the only country that has regulation for establishment of community radio right after the disaster, it is easy to establish if the local community would like to do it, it's just a phone call and the national government issue license to the requesting local government.

Q4: How is DRR incorporated and institutionalized in the Philippine education? (from Save the Children, Philippines to OCD, Philippines)

The country will be implementing the K12 program which is similar to US high school program which will have DRRM Modules. Also, together with Technical Skill Agencies, the country is developing courses and modules which will incorporate basic response skills, rescue and BOKOMI might be added to. About 6 or 7 years ago, we have also started capacitating teachers to teach DRR.



Q5: What are the challenges in dealing with multi-stakeholders' partnership? (from Indonesia to BNPB)

It's a huge challenge to work with multi partners, three (3) factors is needed. First allocation of budget and have a forum for discussion. Second, let local government have the rules and law on how the partnership will go and lastly increase community capacity.

Q6: How do you sustain CBDRRM activities in Indonesia and Philippines? (from Sri Lanka to BNPB, Indonesia and OCD, Philippines)

In Indonesia: established partnership and cooperation of the community and the support of the government in multi-stakeholders

In the Philippines: Regulation and policy is the basic requirement. Incorporation of the budget, especially on the government side, is also necessary. Clarify terms of agreement when engaging to Public-Private Partnership.

Q7: How much budget did you allocate and spend during the initial conduct of Kaeru Caravan? (from University in Jogjakarta, Indonesia to NPO Plus Arts)

JPY100,000 is required at a minimum and average expenditure is around JPY600,000 to 800,000 for conducting a Kaeru caravan activity.

4. Summary of the Forum

First, the success factors in building local and community resilience have been confirmed by:

- Ms. Anny of BNPB; based on government policies: Enhancing villages that have self capacity to adapt and face potential disaster impacts, and recover from the loss immediately.
- Ms. Lenie of CBDRM, Philippines; Paradigm shift which is from Reactive to Proactive action and the CBDRM is considered as important activities in the National DRRM Plan.
- Mr. Ohtsu of Kobe, Japan; Strengthening of voluntary disaster prevention by citizens using BOKOMI initiative
- Mr. Hibino and Mr. Imam; using Radio that offers local ways (language, culture and environment)
- Mr. Nagata with its Iza! Kaeru Caravan!; development of an unique disaster education system that matches the regional characteristics



Second, new initiatives and innovations of putting resilient village/community into wider context have been proved by:

- Ms. Guineviene of PFR; integration of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration
- Ms. Kodama of JICA Project Team; capacity enhancement of local government DM officers and making good collaboration with other local government DRM activities, such as Hazard & Risk Mapping and Local DM Planning.
- Mr. Hendro who has promoted P4: Public, Private and People Partnership from P3

In summary, the forum could achieve the following outcomes:

- To promote improved understanding of the opportunities as well as challenges in building resilience with enhanced local potentiality and networks for DRR;
- To provide a hint for promoting establishment of multi-sectoral DRR network in Asia;
- To inspire other actors and stakeholders to implement similar community resilience building initiatives in their respective countries through introducing good practices;
- To have more awareness of the need for enhancing capacities of the staff members of local government agencies in charge of DRM; and
- To highlight experiences in integrating DRR, CCA, ecosystem management, sustainable development, and poverty reduction into local development.

Last but not least, all the participants realized that all efforts by community, NGO/NPO and local governments will be enhanced with the collaboration among multi-stakeholders, backed up by proper policies and guidelines from the government.

