

The Resilience approach;

Engaging communities before, during and – after disaster and crisis

ACE Program Semarang, 9-13 Oct 2017





The IFRC defines the resilience as "the ability of individuals, communities, organizations, or countries exposed to disasters and crises and underlying vulnerabilities to anticipate, reduce the impact of, cope with, and recover from the effects of adversity without compromising their long term prospects".

Though the resilience is defined in various ways, the essence of each definition is the same - the ability of systems/communities to respond and adapt effectively to changing circumstances. Hence, based on these definitions, we can consider a community the resilient when it has the capacity or ability to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover quickly from impacts of disasters.



Community Safer and Resilience Framework Overall Goal : Community Safety and Resilience

Objective 2:

To Empowered the community capacity for saving and strong with their own resources and capital

> **Objective 1:** To strengthen the capacity of local PMI and also the local government in terms of to build the safety and resilience community.



Coverage Areas of Programme





Programme Achievement:

20 PMI Provinces 80 PMI District/branches 200 Villages 6000 CBAT's established





Strategy:

- Advocacy and Socialization
- Empowering capacity and behavior
- Integrated Program (DRR, Health, Environmental Protection, Food security, Climate Change and Livelihood)
- Strong partnership with Community, Government, Private Sector and Other relevant stakeholders (1BC)
- Sustainability



Approaches :

- Community as main "actor"
- to elaborated with DRR framework, CCA and Resilience Community
- Integration with Village development and sustain.

Palang Merah

donesia

- Multi-sector and integrated
- Used capital and local resources
- Focus on DRR/CCA efforts; solution and innovative





Indicator the Community Safety & Resilience

Tangguh Pratama	Tangguh Madia	Tangguh Utama
(primary res)	(intermediate res)	(main res)
 The existence of early efforts to develop DRR policy at village level Has a Contingency Plan according to the type of Hazards. Initial efforts to establish a Village Level / Village Level Working Group on DRR consists of representatives from the community The SIBAT team is trained and ready to be mobilized. Initial efforts to establish VCAs (risk assessment, vulnerability and capacity) Preliminary efforts to improve disaster preparedness and response capacity 	 The existence of DRR policy is developed at the village level The existence of the Con-plan document and the DRR Action Plan but not yet integrated into the village planning instrument The existence of the DRR Working Group consisting of representatives from the community, including women and vulnerable groups, but not yet fully functional and active The presence of a SIBAT team trained and involved in DRR / ICBRR activities. Existence of efforts to conduct VCAs (risk assessment, vulnerability and capacity), including alternative productive economic activities to reduce vulnerability, but not yet tested There are efforts to increase disaster preparedness and response capacity such as Evacuation Line, Disaster Prone Map, SOP etc. 	 The existence of DRR policy that has been legalized in the form of Village Regulation. The existence of Con-Plan documents, and SOPs that have been integrated into the Master Plan of Village Development through the <i>Musrenbang</i> mechanism. The existence of the DRR Working Group consisting of community representatives, including women and vulnerable groups, and representatives of village government, which function actively. Have at least 30 SIBAT members actively engaging in DRR activities on an ongoing basis. Systematic efforts to establish VCAs (risk assessment, vulnerability and capacity), including DRR efforts and alternative productive economic activities to reduce vulnerability There is systematic effort to improve the capacity of preparedness and disaster response Has implemented Disaster Risk Reduction efforts in an integrated, systematic and sustainable manner, both structural and non structural mitigation. Have carried out contingency plan test through simulation / Table Top Exercises and reviewed it periodically. The community already has disaster preparedness and response behavior that is manifested in the preparedness of family arrangement, as well as RT / RW, Village / kelurahan.



Integrated 5 Capitals into risk assessment





5 Capital Based Resilience Framework







Program Component:

- Risk Assessment and Planning
- Empowering capacity for Preparedness to Responses
- Empowering community capacity for mitigation (local based)





Component 1:

Risk Assessment and Planning, include;

- Risk Mapping
- Baseline Survey
- Risk Assessment
- DRR & CCA Planning





Risk Mapping

Village Level

- Utilization of Transect Walk / GPS tracking
- Spot Map
- Mapping using the ODK Application as a Data collection tool
- Field Paper utilization gets region visualization.
- Utilization of JOSM
- Utilization of Inasafe Plugins integrated into QGIS for disaster scenarios
- Drone Utilization For Image
 Capture

School Level

- HVCA mapping School Areas by students
- Make Preparedness Maps in School
- Prepare Evacuation and Evacuation guidance plan guidelines.
- Install evacuation signs and warning signs

Risk Mapping

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IN OTHER DESIGNATION.





02



Capture Visual Image by Drone







Improvement IT

2.04

PETA DAERAH TERDAMPAK BANJIR KELURAHAN BUKIT DURI, KECAMATAN TEBET KOTAMADYA JAKARTA SELATAN PROVINSI DKI JAKARTA





KAP.Baseline Survey









Component 2:

Empowering capacity for Preparedness to Responses



Basic Training for CBAT OF Merah Indonesia







Designed the Emergency Response SOP and Contingency Plan











CBAT - Community Centre incl.Post Command





Community Evacuation Centre



GEDUNG PENGUNGSIAN ROGRAM MASYARAKAT TANGGUH BANJIR BESA DAYEUNKOLOT RECAMATAN DAYEUNKOLOT KABUPATEN BANDUNG

COLICH



Provision of Evacuation Transportation



Evacuation signs











Community Based early Warning System



Drill and Simulation (Indonesia



Component 3; Empowering community capacity for mitigation (local based)









Water and Environment Management



Absorption Holes & Biopore









Jl. Energi Gg. Melati Kel, Ampenan Selaian - Mataram

















Small Scale Structural Mitigation





















Product from yard plants, such as: syrup, herbs, processed spices etc







Coastal Greenbelt, Green Mitigation Planting casuarina







Mangrove Greenbelt, Green Mitigation Planting Mangrove



Water Security







Planting Sugar Palm for River protection















- Institutional Strengthen
- Optimized the Partnership
- Integrated With Village
 Development
- Added Economic Value
- Solution and Innovation
- CBAT existences
- Need more legal policy (DRR Law)





