

The Resilience approach;

Engaging communities before, during and –
after disaster and crisis

Indonesian Red Cross



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.



Six Characteristic Resilience Community

1. ... is knowledgeable, healthy and can meet its basic needs
2. ... is socially cohesive
3. ... has economic opportunities
4. has well-maintained and accessible infrastructures and services
5. ... can manage its natural assets
6. ... is connected



Key PMI for Services

- 1. to accompany communities***
- 2. to enable communities***
- 3. to connect communities***



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:

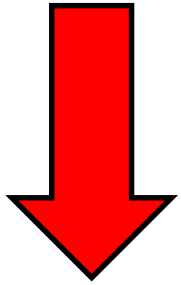
To strengthen the capacity of local PMI and also the local government in terms of to build the safety and resilience community.

Coverage Areas of Programme



Programme Achievement:

20 PMI Provinces
82 PMI District
215 Villages
6671 CBAT



34 Provinces
508 District
82.038 Villages

Population :
261.890.900
peoples



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 :

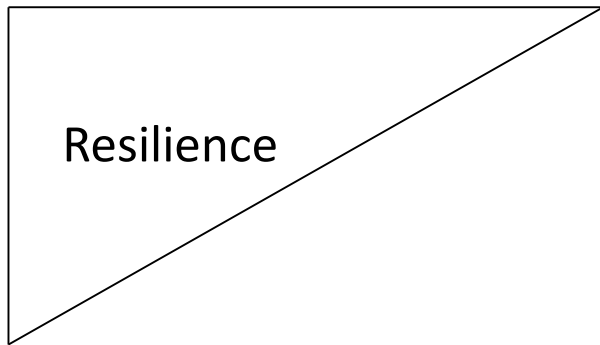
- Community as main “actor”
- to elaborated with DRR framework, CCA and Resilience Community
- Integration with Village development and sustain.
- Multi-sector and integrated
- Used capital and local resources
- Focus on DRR/CCA efforts; solution and innovative



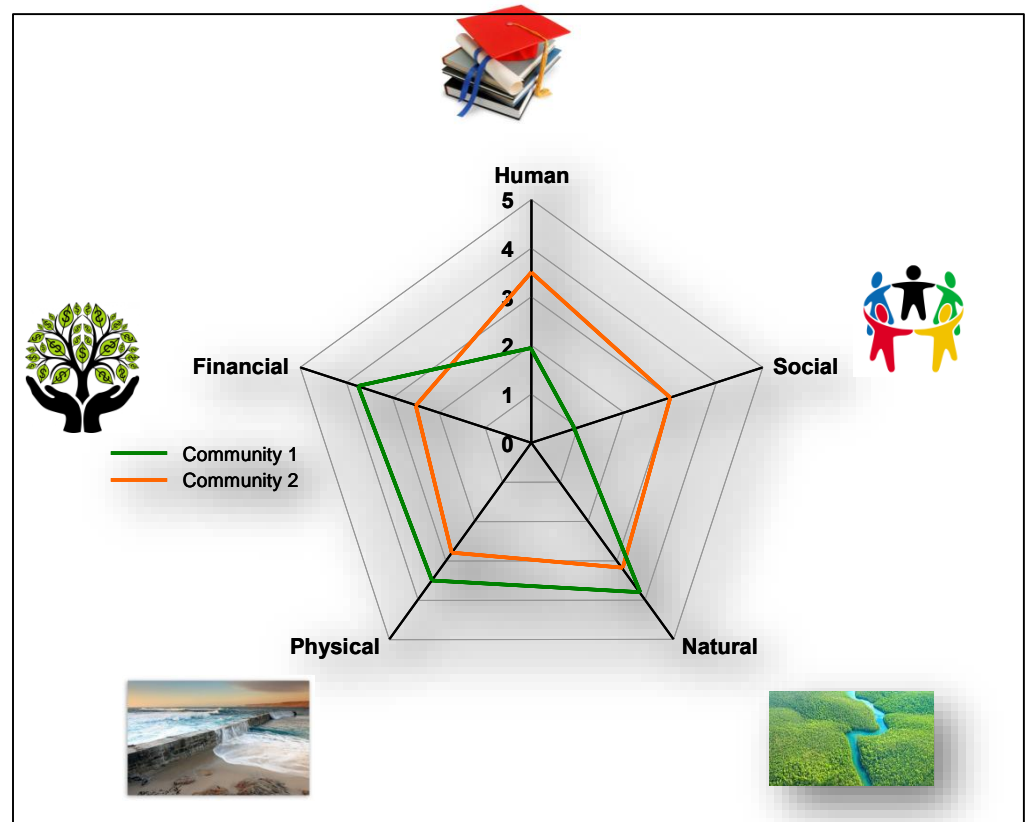
Indicator the Community Safety & Resilience

Tangguh Pratama (primary res)	Tangguh Madia (intermediate res)	Tangguh Utama (main res)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existence of early efforts to develop DRR policy at village level 2. Has a Contingency Plan according to the type of Hazards. 3. Initial efforts to establish a Village Level / Village Level Working Group on DRR consists of representatives from the community 4. The SIBAT team is trained and ready to be mobilized. 5. Initial efforts to establish VCAs (risk assessment, vulnerability and capacity) 6. Preliminary efforts to improve disaster preparedness and response capacity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existence of DRR policy is developed at the village level 2. The existence of the Con-plan document and the DRR Action Plan but not yet integrated into the village planning instrument 3. 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 4. The presence of a SIBAT team trained and involved in DRR / ICBRR activities. 5. Existence of efforts to conduct VCAs (risk assessment, vulnerability and capacity), including alternative productive economic activities to reduce vulnerability, but not yet tested 6. There are efforts to increase disaster preparedness and response capacity such as Evacuation Line, Disaster Prone Map, SOP etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existence of DRR policy that has been legalized in the form of Village Regulation. 2. 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. 3. The existence of the DRR Working Group consisting of community representatives, including women and vulnerable groups, and representatives of village government, which function actively. 4. Have at least 30 SIBAT members actively engaging in DRR activities on an ongoing basis. 5. Systematic efforts to establish VCAs (risk assessment, vulnerability and capacity), including DRR efforts and alternative productive economic activities to reduce vulnerability 6. There is systematic effort to improve the capacity of preparedness and disaster response 7. Has implemented Disaster Risk Reduction efforts in an integrated, systematic and sustainable manner, both structural and non structural mitigation. 8. Have carried out contingency plan test through simulation / Table Top Exercises and reviewed it periodically. 9. 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

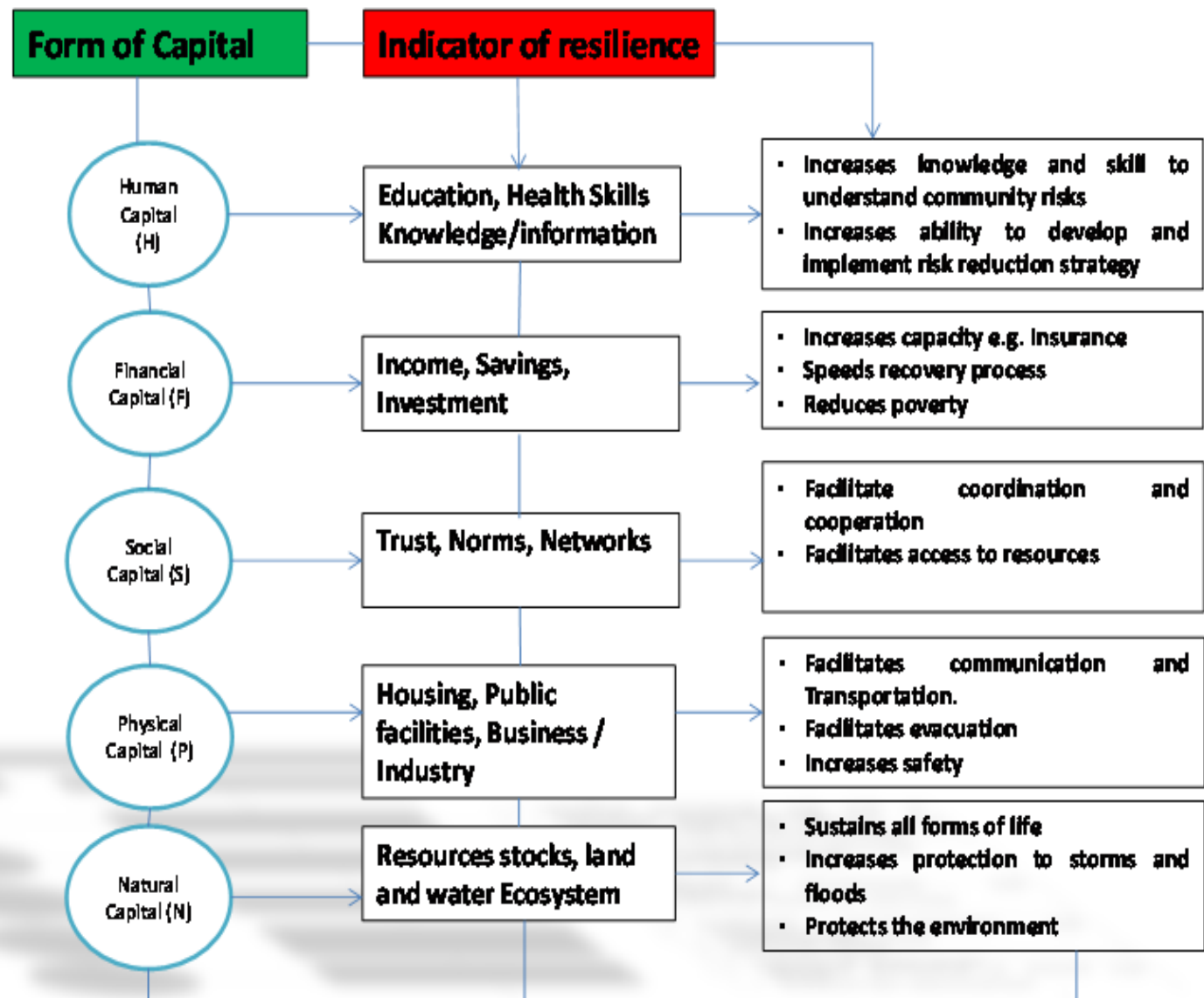


1. Robustness (ability to withstand a shock)
2. Redundancy (functional diversity)
3. Resourcefulness (ability to mobilize when threatened)
4. Rapidity (ability to contain losses and recover in a timely manner)





5 Capital Based Resilience Framework





Cycle of Programme





Program Component:

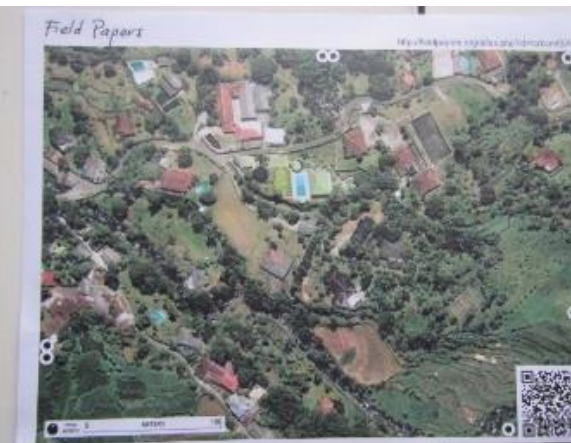
- **Risk Assessment and Planning**
- **Empowering capacity for Preparedness to Responses**
- **Empowering community capacity for mitigation (local based)**



Component 1:

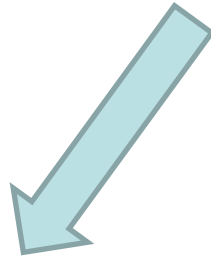
Risk Assessment and Planning, include;

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



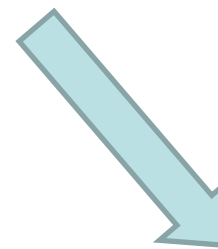


Risk Mapping



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

Community Risk Mapping

- Participatory Tagging and Digitation
- Utilization of open map source
- Integrating with Inasafe
- Collaboration with any Relevant Stakeholders

PETA BKRR
(BAHAYA KERENTANAN RISIKO DAN KAPASITAS)
KEL. SEHU KEC. JEBRES KOTA SURAKARTA

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

Legenda



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Legenda



Peta ini dibuat menggunakan QGIS 2.4
dan di sponsor oleh :



Utilization Of Risk Mapping

- As Reference to decide the evacuation route for emergency response
- As Reference for Village development planning
- As Database document for any relevant activities will conduct in the future



Knowledge, Attitude and Practice - (KAP) Baseline Survey

- Collecting Baseline Data
- Identified Quantity Data
- Reference for the planning



Risk Analysis and Planning



Component 2:

Empowering capacity for Preparedness to Responses

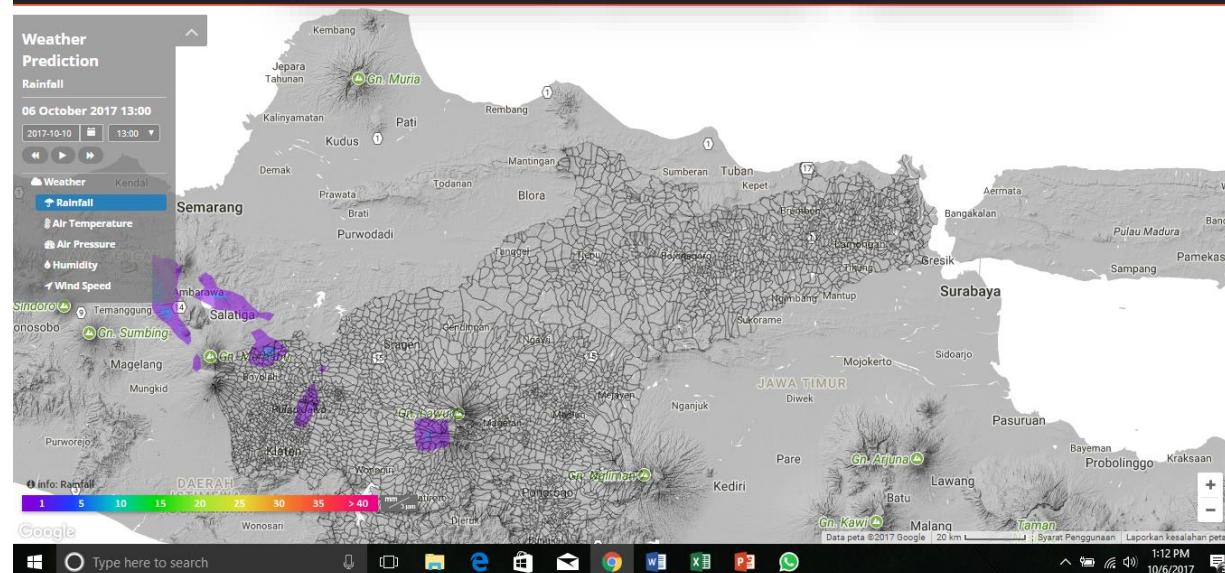
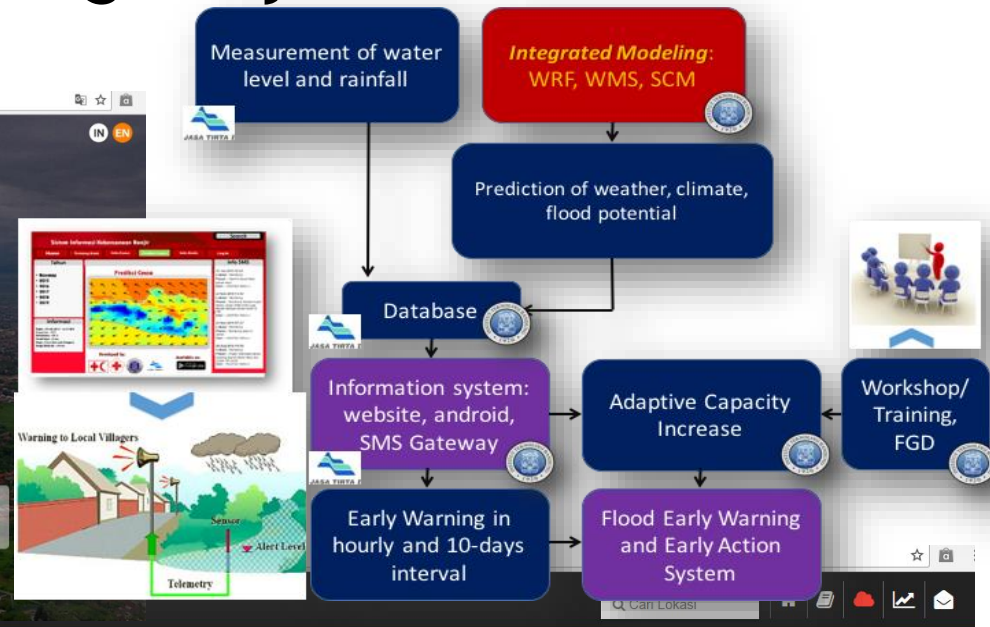


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Integrated Floods Early Warning Early Action System

← ↻ Ⓜ feweas.jasatirta1.co.id/en





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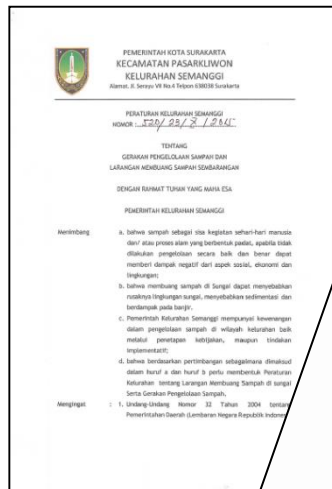
Component 3; **Empowering community capacity for mitigation (local based)**



Advocacy in at Level



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Socialization and Awareness



Water and Environment Management



Absorption Holes & Biopore



Waste Management

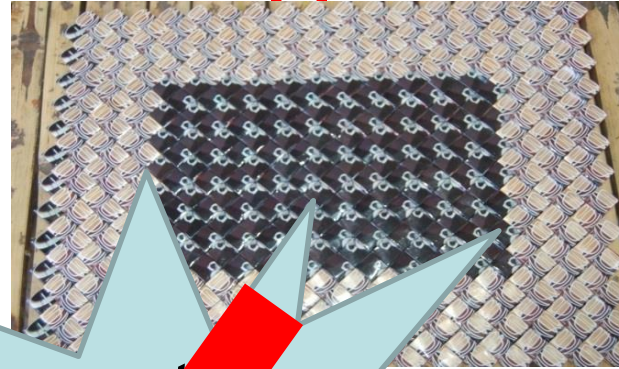


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Livelihood based DRR Measures

Processing of plastic waste into handicrafts
and household appliances



SANITARY
NAPKINS &
BABY
DIAPERS



Small Scale Structural Mitigation



DRR - Food Security



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Food Security Replanting Shorgum @ NTT



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Livelihood based DRR Measures



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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



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Pencegaha Erosi dan Sedimentasi dg AKAR WANGI



Full gr

(Solo)



Planting Sugar Palm for River protection



Lesson Learned

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





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Terima Kasih