

# Brunei Darussalam

## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011)

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Name of focal point : Mr. Yahya bin Haji Abdul Rahman

Organization : National Disaster Management Center (NDMC)

Title/Position : Director

E-mail address : yahya2800@yahoo.com

Telephone :

Fax : +673-2380-387

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# Strategic goals

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## Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

**Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:**

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## Area 2

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

**Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:**

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## Area 3

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

**Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:**

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## Priority for action 1

*Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.*

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### Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

*National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.*

#### Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

#### Means of verification:

- \* Is DRR included in development plans and strategies? -- not complete --
- \* No: National development plan
- \* No: Sector strategies and plans
- \* No: Climate change policy and strategy
- \* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- \* No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

#### Description:

A coordinated multi-hazard approach to disaster management have been factored into policies, planning and programming related to sustainable development, relief, rehabilitation, and recovery activities. This new strategy was incorporated in the Disaster Management Order (2006) (DMO) was gazetted in 1 June 2006.

The DMO provides for the legal basis for action to disaster management including disaster risk reduction in Brunei. NDMC can also provide a platform to provide impetus on disaster projects, not limited to mitigation, monitoring and prevention projects.

Beside the DMO, Brunei Darussalam also has the "Wawasan Brunei 2035" a national vision among which to create a nation with an educated, highly skilled and accomplished people, high quality of life and a dynamic and sustainable economy.

One of the key strategies in the Wawasan is "developing further appropriate systems and organizations, for responding quickly and effectively to threats from natural disasters, infectious diseases, acts of terrorism and other emergency"

#### Context & Constraints:

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### Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

*Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Means of verification:**

- \* Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?
- \* 0 % allocated from national budget
- \* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- \* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- \* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)
- \* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

**Description:**

Disaster funds have been allocated to 3 Ministries. The fund for NDMC is primarily for disaster response and operation, however, several DRR activities such as CBDRM have been funded under this special fund.

**Context & Constraints:**

NDMC can and have tapped into the special fund to plan and carry out DRR activities such as public awareness programmes.

**Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3**

*Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Means of verification:**

- \* Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR? No
- \* Yes: Legislation
- \* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

**Description:**

Although funds are available at focal organization, there is need for similar budget allocation for DRR at local level.

**Context & Constraints:**

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## **Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4**

*A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.*

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

### **Means of verification:**

\* Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform? No

\* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

\* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

\* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

### **Description:**

There is no national multi sectoral platform in placed, however, during the two national level multi-stakeholders workshop held in 2010 suggested , the participants saw the need to setup such platform with the involvment of several NGOs and CSOs.

### **Context & Constraints:**

The SNAP National Platform would also include NGOs and CSOs and such collaboration is new and balancing the interests between these two would be a challenge.

## Priority for action 2

*Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.*

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### Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

*National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.*

#### Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

#### Means of verification:

\* Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment available to inform planning and development decisions? No

\* No: Multi-hazard risk assessment

\* 0 % of schools and hospitals assessed

\* 0 schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)

\* No: Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments

\* No: Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments

#### Description:

Hazard and risk assessment exercise have been carried out by various agencies such as the Town and Country Planning and the Public Works Department as part of their core business in upgrading the country's infrastructure.

#### Context & Constraints:

However, national level multi-hazard risk assessment by single agency to cover all hazards and risks posed by them to the population has not been done.

### Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

*Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities*

#### Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

#### Means of verification:

\* Are disaster losses systematically reported, monitored and analysed? Yes

\* No: Disaster loss database

\* Yes: Reports generated and used in planning

**Description:**

Public demand for weather-related data has expanded the function of the Met Department, leaving some gaps unfilled. .

**Context & Constraints:**

Review recent disaster experience towards making improvements; establish inter-departmental task force or work group to deal with data management

**Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3**

*Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

**Means of verification:**

- \* Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events?  
No
- \* Yes: Early warnings acted on effectively
- \* Yes: Local level preparedness
- \* No: Communication systems and protocols
- \* Yes: Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

**Description:**

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**Context & Constraints:**

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**Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4**

*National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Means of verification:**

- \* Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects? Yes
- \* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- \* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks



\* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

\* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

**Description:**

Brunei Darussalam actively participate in dealing with the region's trans-boundary haze issue. In do so has increase the nation's capacity in preparing the community for prevalent haze through early warning and public awareness campaign.

The Ministry of Health (MOH) has come up with a pandemic preparedness and response plan. It also maintains a disease surveillance system. Once such system is the "Influenza Like Surveillance System" that gives warning for new emerging threats from novel strains of virus such as Influenza A (H1N1) and (H5N1).

**Context & Constraints:**

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## Priority for action 3

*Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.*

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### Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

*Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)*

#### Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

#### Means of verification:

\* Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? No

\* No: Web page of national disaster information system

\* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

#### Description:

Relevant disaster information was shared only as needed. There is no existing data sharing mechanism.

#### Context & Constraints:

The need to establish a systematic data management is recognized, this includes historical data obtained from media or news reports. This would establish linkages with relevant stakeholders.

### Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

*School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.*

#### Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

#### Means of verification:

\* Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? No

\* No: Primary school curriculum

\* No: Secondary school curriculum

\* No: University curriculum

\* No: Professional DRR education programmes

#### Description:

DRR has yet to be incorporated in school curricula. However, outreach programme has been taken up seriously through other means such as the ASEAN Regional Drawing Competition among students is

held to promote awareness on disaster resilience among students, teachers and parents.

NDMC with the collaboration of the Ministry of Education has been organizing this programme in conjunction with the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management (ADDM) and International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) since 2008 .

The objective of the competition is to promote and raise awareness on the initiatives of disaster reduction, especially for students in the ASEAN region.

**Context & Constraints:**

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**Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3**

*Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

**Means of verification:**

- \* Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? No
- \* No: Research outputs, products or studies
- \* No: Research programmes and projects
- \* No: Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR

**Description:**

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**Context & Constraints:**

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**Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4**

*Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Means of verification:**

- \* Do public education campaigns on DRR reach risk-prone communities? -- not complete --
- \* No: Public education campaigns.
- \* No: Training of local government

\* No: Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level

**Description:**

Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction programme was launched in March 2010 as NDMC's efforts to increase the readiness and preparedness of the community for disasters by identifying hazards and reducing risks associated with them. The objective is to create a disaster resilient community in Brunei Darussalam.

This programme is a collaboration of relevant government agencies including the Consultative Council (Majlis) of Mukims and Kampongs. Each council normally comprise of the village head, secretary, treasurer and committees on community concerns such as education; health and sanitation; and women.

**Context & Constraints:**

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## Priority for action 4

*Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.*

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### Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

*Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.*

#### Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

#### Means of verification:

\* Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

\* Yes: Protected areas legislation

\* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

\* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

\* No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

\* No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

#### Description:

The level of awareness on the need to apply proper construction and site preparation techniques especially in flood-prone or hilly areas which may be at risk to landslides is increasing.

In accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1972, TCP provides guidance and advisory services on matters pertaining to physical developments.

The National Land Use Master Plan 2006-2025, was prepared under the auspices of the TCP which superseded the 1987-2005 Negara Brunei Darussalam Master Plan (NBD Master Plan). Major achievements of the past master plan according to the TCP are: the promotion of protection of forests, natural resources and environmentally sensitive areas through land use zoning; allocation of assorted Housing Scheme sites; expansion of Bandar Seri Begawan Board Area; and identification of Sungai Liang as a long-term strategic industrial reserve.

#### Context & Constraints:

The need to strengthen linkages with the environment, town and country planning, and relevant departments is apparent.

### Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

*Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.*

#### Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

**Means of verification:**

\* Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? -- not complete --

\* No: Crop and property insurance

\* No: Employment guarantee schemes

\* No: Conditional cash transfers

\* No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

\* No: Microfinance

\* No: Micro insurance

**Description:**

The current practice provides post-disaster financial support and relief goods .

**Context & Constraints:**

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**Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3**

*Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

**Means of verification:**

\* Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? -- not complete --

\* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

\* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

**Description:**

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**Context & Constraints:**

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**Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4**

*Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including*

*enforcement of building codes.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Means of verification:**

- \* Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes
- \* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- \* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- \* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- \* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

**Description:**

The National Land Use Master Plan 2006-2025, was prepared under the auspices of the TCP which superseded the 1987-2005 Negara Brunei Darussalam Master Plan (NBD Master Plan). Major achievements of the past master plan according to the TCP are: the promotion of protection of forests, natural resources and environmentally sensitive areas through land use zoning; allocation of assorted Housing Scheme sites; expansion of Bandar Seri Begawan Board Area; and identification of Sungai Liang as a long-term strategic industrial reserve.

**Context & Constraints:**

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**Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5**

*Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

**Means of verification:**

- \* Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR? -- not complete --
- \* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- \* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

**Description:**

Building Code has been revised while new guidelines were established for earthwork in development works. Procedures are being looked into to improve implementation. The Building Code has been revised while new guidelines were established for earthwork in development works. Procedures are being looked into to improve implementation.

**Context & Constraints:**

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**Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6**

*Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Means of verification:**

\* Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed? -- not complete --

\* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

\* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

**Description:**

NDP outlines projects for identified priority catchments, water retention ponds and detention dams, tidal water barrage as well as equipment needed for monitoring and forecasting such as hydrological measurements by telemetry and Doppler radars.

Environmental considerations are currently incorporated into developmental decision-making through land use planning and zoning requirements.

Building Code has been revised while new guidelines were established for earthwork in development works. Procedures are being looked into to improve implementation. The Building Code has been revised while new guidelines were established for earthwork in development works. Procedures are being looked into to improve implementation.

**Context & Constraints:**

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## Priority for action 5

*Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.*

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### Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

*Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.*

#### Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

#### Means of verification:

- \* Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? -- not complete --
- \* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- \* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

#### Description:

Initiatives and in-the-pipeline activities are leading towards DRR by key national stakeholders has been obtained.

#### Context & Constraints:

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### Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

*Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.*

#### Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

#### Means of verification:

- \* Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes
- \* No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- \* Yes: Operations and communications centre
- \* Yes: Search and rescue teams
- \* No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- \* Yes: Shelters
- \* No: Secure medical facilities

\* No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

**Description:**

Village level coordination during disaster response has strengthened through district level Community Based Disaster Risk Management and also Incident Command System.

**Context & Constraints:**

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**Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3**

*Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Means of verification:**

\* Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

\* Yes: National contingency funds

\* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

\* No: Catastrophe bonds

**Description:**

Certain funds have been allocated to several ministries and agencies to support from disaster response to recovery efforts and relief support to victims.

**Context & Constraints:**

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**Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4**

*Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Means of verification:**

\* Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? -- not complete --

\* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

\* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

\* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

\* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

**Description:**

Information exchange sessions have been practiced such as post-disaster meetings with all sectors. Beside post-disaster meetings, multi-sector discussion have been conducted to coordinate national level strategies to response to disasters such as flood, landslides and pandemic.

**Context & Constraints:**

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## Drivers of Progress

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### **a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development**

#### **Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

#### **Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:**

No

#### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

There is acknowledgement on the needs for multi-hazard approach to DRR and Development. However, there is no existing platform or mechanism to carry out multi-hazard risk assessment. Nevertheless, NDMC plans to establish a multi-stakeholders committee with the objective to develop programmes for national level multi-hazard risk assessment and ultimately, developing a nation wide multi-hazards map.

### **b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized**

#### **Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

#### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

The CDBRM programme is tailored for both men and women. The role of women in DRR is highlighted in the programme especially in household safety such as fire prevention. Basic life saving skills and home fire fighting were also thought to women.

### **c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened**

#### **Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

#### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

This is part and partial of various government agencies that are involved in infrastructure development. Upgrade and maintenance of storm drains, roads and other disaster mitigation projects are in full swing.

### **d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities**

#### **Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

#### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

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## **e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels**

### **Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

There is acknowledgement on the needs for greater involvement of NGOs, CSOs and private sectors in the holistic approach to disaster management.

Previous disaster operation have involved several NGOs such as volunteer and communication groups. Private sectors were also engaged in disaster operation such as debris clearing and repairs.

## **f) Contextual Drivers of Progress**

### **Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

### **Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):**

National Drivers: Wawasan 2035 and DMO 2006

Regional Drivers: ASEAN's AADMER (AADMER Work Programme)

International: UN'sHFA and MDG.

# Future outlook

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## Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

### **Overall Challenges:**

SNAP being the mechanism to address this concern must be implemented by all agencies.

Integration of DRR into development policies, planning and programming at all levels with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction remains a priority.

### **Future Outlook Statement:**

The proposed SNAP would bring together multi-agencies in a concerted action in integration of disaster risk reduction concerns in social, environmental, physical and land use planning.

## Area 2

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

### **Overall Challenges:**

CBDRM programme will continue to play a very important role in engaging the community in the country's effort in increasing the communities' disaster resilience.

### **Future Outlook Statement:**

To involve the grass root leaders in developing their respective communities in developing their mechanisms such as hazard assessment, reducing risk associated with hazards and also to develop contingency planning to reduce the damage and loss from disasters.

## Area 3

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

### **Overall Challenges:**

Getting the community to fully participate in programme in increasing their awareness on disaster management in Brunei Darussalam remains a challenge. The community full participation is crucial towards the country's effort in achieving disaster resilient community.

### **Future Outlook Statement:**

CBDRM programme will continue to play a very important role in engaging the community in the country's effort in increasing the public awareness on DRR and in return building towards disaster resilience.

# Stakeholders

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## Departments/organizations that have contributed to the report

- \* National Disaster Management Centre (Gov)
- \* Fire and Rescue Departement (Gov)
- \* Ministry of Health (Gov)
- \* Public Works Department, Ministry of Development (Gov)
- \* Town and Country Planning, Ministry of Development (Gov)
- \* Ministry of Finance (Gov)
- \* Department of Social Welfare Development (Gov)
- \* Brunei Muara District Ofifce (Gov)
- \* Brunei Red Cresent Society (NGO)
- \* University Brunei Darussalam (Acad & Research)
- \* Brunei General Insurance Association (NGO)
- \* Bank Assocation of Brunei (NGO)
- \* Brunei Press (News & Media)
- \* The Brunei Times (News & Media)
- \* Ministry of Religious Affairs (Gov)
- \* UNISDR Bangkok (UN & Intl)
- \* ASEAN Secretariat (UN & Intl)
- \* OXFAM (UN & Intl)
- \* Brunei Scout Association (NGO)
- \* Management Services Department (UN & Intl)
- \* SHHB Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (Gov)
- \* Information Department, PMO (Gov)
- \* Brunei Shell Petroleum (Private)
- \* Ministry of Education (Gov)

- \* Attorney General's Chamber (Gov)
- \* Royal Brunei Police Force (Gov)
- \* Public Service Institute (Gov)
- \* Public Works Department, Ministry of Development (Gov)
- \* Survey Department, Ministry of Development (Gov)
- \* Labour Department, Ministry of Home Affairs (Gov)
- \* Dept. of Civil Aviation, Min. of Communication (Gov)
- \* Marine Department, Min. of Communication (Gov)
- \* Land Transport Dept, Min. of Communication (Gov)
- \* Fishery Dept. Min. of Industry & Primary Resources (Gov)
- \* Forestry Dept. Min. of Industry & Primary Resources (Gov)
- \* Dept. of Tourism Development, Min. of Industry & P (Gov)
- \* Authority of Infocomm. & Technology Industry (Gov)
- \* Telecom Brunei (TelBru) (Private)