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.
Overall Goal:
Community Safety and Resilience

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

Objective 2:
To Empowered the community capacity for saving and strong with their own resources and capital.
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.
- Multi-sector and integrated
- Used capital and local resources
- Focus on DRR/CCA efforts; solution and innovative
**Tangguh Pratama**
(Primary res)

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

**Tangguh Madia**
(Intermediate res)

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.

**Tangguh Utama**
(Main res)

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 Musrenbang 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

Form of Capital

- Human Capital (H)
  - Education, Health Skills
  - Knowledge/information
- Financial Capital (F)
  - Income, Savings, Investment
- Social Capital (S)
  - Trust, Norms, Networks
- Physical Capital (P)
  - Housing, Public facilities, Business / Industry
- Natural Capital (N)
  - Resources stocks, land and water Ecosystem

Indicator of Resilience

- Increases knowledge and skill to understand community risks
- Increases ability to develop and implement risk reduction strategy
- Increases capacity e.g. insurance
- Speeds recovery process
- Reduces poverty
- Facilitates coordination and cooperation
- Facilitates access to resources
- Facilitates communication and Transportation.
- Facilitates evacuation
- Increases safety
- Sustains all forms of life
- Increases protection to storms and floods
- Protects the environment
Cycle of Programme

- Selection and Recruited the CBAT
- Risk Mapping
- Kap & Baseline Survey
- Endline Survey
- Supervision and Monitoring
- Volunteers Mobilization
- Advocacy
- VCA/PRA (Community Group Discussion)
- Analysis
- Planning
- Promotion
- Reporting
- Solution and Innovative Mitigation

Programme Cycle
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
Capture Visual Image by Drone

Improvement IT
KAP.Baseline Survey
Component 2:

Empowering capacity for Preparedness to Responses
Emergency Responses Training

Palang Merah Indonesia
Designed the Emergency Response SOP and Contingency Plan
Socialization SOP and Evacuation Route
CBAT - Community Centre incl. Post Command

Community Evacuation Centre
Provision of Evacuation Transportation

Evacuation signs
Integrated Floods Early Warning Early Action System

FEWEAS
Flood Early Warning and Early Action
Bengawan Solo River Basin

Measurement of water level and rainfall
Integrated Modeling: WRF, WMS, SCM
Prediction of weather, climate, flood potential
Database
Information system: website, android, SMS Gateway
Early Warning in hourly and 10-days interval
Adaptive Capacity Increase
Flood Early Warning and Early Action System
Workshop/Training, FGD
Community Based early Warning System
Drill and Simulation
Component 3; Empowering community capacity for mitigation (local based)
PERATURAN KELURAHAN SEMANGGI
NOMOR : 03/12/03

TENTANG
GERAKAN PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DAN
LARANGAN MEMBUANG SAMPAH SEMBARANGAN

DENGAN RAHAT TURUN YANG MAHA ESA

PERATURAN KELURAHAN SEMANGGI

Menimbang
a. bahwa sampah sebagai sisa kegiatan sehari-hari manusia
dan/atau proses alam yang berbentuk padat, apabila tidak
dilakukan pengelolaan secara baik dan benar dapat
demikian juga dampak negatif dari aspek sosial, ekonomi dan
ingkungan;
b. bahwa limbah, sampah di Sungai dapat menyebabkan
rusakan lingkungan sungai, menyebabkan sedimentasi dan
berdampak pada banjir;
c. Pemerintah Kelurahan Semanggi mempunyai kewenangan
dalam pengelolaan sampah di wilayah kelurahan baik
melalui penetapan kebijakan, maupun tindakan
implementatif;
d. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana di atas
pada huruf a dan huruf b perlu dibentuk Peraturan
Kelurahan tentang Larangan Membuang Sampah
Serta Gerakan Pengelolaan Sampah.

Mengingat :
1. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang
Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Republik
Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 125, Tambahan Lembaran
Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 437) sebagaimana
lebih lanjut diperbaharui hukum, terakhir dengan
Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2008 tentang Peraturan
Pemerintah Daerah (Lembaran Negara
Republik Indonesia Tahun 2008 Nomor 96, Tambahan
Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4844);
Advocacy, Socialization and Awareness

CONTINGENCY PLAN
Tanggap Darurat Bencana Banjir
Water and Environment Management

Absorption Holes & Biopore
Waste Management

UNIT PENGOLAHAN SAMPAH
KOTA MATARAM
Jl. Energi Gg. Melai Kel. Ampenan Selatan - Mataram

Palang Merah Indonesia
USAID
American Red Cross

Various images of waste management facilities and people working with waste.
Livelihood based DRR Measures

Processing of plastic waste into handicrafts and household appliances
Small Scale Structural Mitigation
DRR - Food Security
Product from yard plants, such as: syrup, herbs, processed spices etc
Coastal Greenbelt, Green Mitigation

Planting casuarina
Mangrove Greenbelt, Green Mitigation

Planting Mangrove
Pencegaha Erosi dan Sedimentasi dg AKAR WANGI
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)
Terima Kasih