

## FINAL SUMMARY REPORT

### Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in Indonesia Trainers and Facilitators Workshop

*BNBP Training Centre, Jakarta, Indonesia 22-24 June 2015*



## I. Background and Rational

Indonesia cities face with increased risk of disasters. The potential of economic and human losses from natural hazards is being exacerbated by the rate of unplanned urban expansion and influenced by the quality of urban management. During 1970-2010, the annual growth rate of urban population in Indonesia was 4.2% (compared to 3.8% in China, 3.4% in the Philippines and 3.1% in India and Viet Nam). Urban population growth is primarily in periphery.

Climate change brings additional challenges with a growing number and variety of impacts on cities, their critical ecosystems and citizens' livelihoods. New residents and the urban poor living in peri-urban areas and informal settlements are particularly vulnerable due to their tendency of residing in high risk areas and faulty shelters, having limited access to basic and emergency services, and a general lack of economic resilience. Better urban management and governance is at the heart of reducing disaster and climate change risks and making cities safer. Cities can plan and respond better if the location and nature of risk is

known, and also if the risk assessment and management processes are mainstreamed in urban development and management programs.

The Government of Indonesia attaches high importance to sustainable urbanization. A number of initiatives are in place to define indicators to guide actions of cities in achieving different aspects of sustainability. These are, for example, Health district/city, Green city, Child-friendly city and Smart cities (see Annex 1). The consideration of disaster and climate resilience in these initiatives, however, has been limited.

The Indonesia National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) has been working on building local capacity for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience building. BNPB has trained cities and districts to apply the UNISDR 10 Essentials and Local Government Self-Assessment (LG-SAT) of disaster resilience. The results of these assessments are used to integrate DRR into local development.

Together with 186 other member states, the Government of Indonesia has adopted the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 (SFDRR). The SFDRR emphasizes local level actions, especially to prevent and reduce emerging urban disaster risks. Building a cadre of trainers and facilitators on urban disaster and climate resilience is therefore a priority for BNPB in implementing the SFDRR.

### Objectives

- To increase political commitment for urban disaster and climate resilience in Indonesia
- To build a cadre of trainers and facilitators who will promote and support cities and local governments in urban disaster risk reduction and resilience building
- To promote the integration of disaster and climate resilience in sustainable city development in Indonesia.

### Expected outcomes

- Trained cadres of facilitators for urban DRR and resilience building
- UNISDR training modules discussed for adaptation and use in Indonesia
- Possible disaster and climate resilient city indicators for Indonesia identified and the way for their integration into sustainable and smart city indicators discussed.

### Organizers

- **UNISDR ONEA-GETI**
- **Indonesia Agency for Disaster Management (BNBP)**
- **United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) Asia-Pacific Office**

**Targeted Audience:** The workshop was attended by High-level authorities and experts from State and local governments, academic and DRR training institutions, and other local actors

A summary of the key training topics presented at the training workshop, and points raised during group exercises and plenary discussions is provided below.



## II. Workshop Objected and Expected Outcomes

### Objectives:

Overall, the training course will provide an opportunity to disaster prone developing countries to:

- Increase political commitment and social demand for disaster resilient development, adapted for climate change, aiming for sustainable development.
- Increase engagement of national actors in the field of national development and planning with the DRR and CCA Agenda and enhance country planners and decision makers' ability and commitment to promote DRR and CCA through relevant systems, policies and processes.
- Learn about the Making Cities Resilient Global Campaign and how its tools, materials and approaches may be used to build local resilience to disasters.
- Building capacities of experts and officials at local level with a focus on City Resilience Action Plans development and implementation based on MCR Campaign 10 Essentials to make their cities resilient to disasters.

### Expected Outcomes

- *Trained cadres of national and city high level city officials*
- *Draft City Resilience Assessment Report*
- *Draft City Resilience Action Plans*
- *Draft Strategy paper on how to further finalize, ensure endorsement and effectively implement the City Resilience Action Plan*



### III. Training Course Modules Description and Recourse Persons

The training course was divided in three main sections and 9 modules, as described below (see table 1 for a summary of the modules):

**Section 1: Introduction, conceptual framework (Module 1)**

Provided review of the conceptual framework and focused on analysing current trends in urban risk and risk reduction

**Section 2: Understanding and implementing the MCR tools (Modules 2 to 6)**

This is the central part of the course. The different sessions were delivered aiming to improve participant’s knowledge and skills to effectively implement MCR campaign tools, in particular the 10 essentials and the MCR Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LG-SAT) and proposed roadmap with steps and approach to develop draft outline of the Safe and Resilient City Action Plan with its list of objectives, activities and indicators of success to enable the Action Plan effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

**Section 3: Planning the way forward (Module 7)**

- Section 3 Modules provided opportunity to participants to share and analyse city-to-city exchange experiences and looking for the elements that make them successful. The purpose here is to explore options for supporting risk management capacity development at local level. They also facilitated group discussions and planning among participants the strategy on how they will continue the work done at the workshop when they go back to their respective countries and what steps they have to take to finalise the draft Action Plan and ensure its effective implementation.



**Table # 1** below summarizes the three main sections and its modules

Section	Modules
<b>Section 1:</b> DRR and CCA Concepts	<b>Module 1:</b> DRR and CCA Concepts and Current Tendencies in Mainstreaming DRR and CCA into Development Policies, Frameworks and Programmes
<b>Section 2:</b> Understanding Adapting and Using the tools to conduct assessment of Disaster Risks and Develop Resilient Countries/Cities Action Plans	<b>Module 2:</b> Getting to know the UNISDR 10 Essentials/Principles for Building National and City Resilience. Case for each of 10 Essentials
	<b>Module 3:</b> Applying the Disaster Resilience Scorecard Tool, to conduct assessment and analysis of DRR at national and local level
	<b>Module 4:</b> Concepts and Case Studies of Mainstreaming DRR and CCA for Sustainable Development Through Sectoral Programmes (i.e. Governance, Financing DRR, Climate Change, Environment, Risk Based Land Use Management & Planning, Critical Infrastructure, Housing, Livelihood Protection, Safe Schools and Hospitals, Early Warning Systems, etc.)
	<b>Module 5:</b> Developing and implementing Safe and Resilient City Action Plan. Proposed Methodology with Steps and the Approach.
<b>Section 3:</b> Planning the way forward	<b>Module 6:</b> Setting Indicators for Resilient City Action Plan Monitoring, Evaluating and Follow up
	<b>Module 7:</b> Building Effective Partnerships at all levels and Developing a Strategy/Roadmap for finalizing, endorsing, linking and effectively implementing National and Cities Resilience Action Plans
	<b>Module 8:</b> Sharing experiences, best practices and models for Country-to-Country and City-to-City Learning, and capacity development models and programs
	<b>Module 9:</b> Scaling up Disaster Risk Assessment and Resilience Action Plans Preparation Process at Regional and Local level.
	<b>Module 10:</b> Ensuring Greater Impact of the Resilience Action Plans, and Facilitating Change Process at National, Regional and Local level

**UNISDR ONEA/GETI Workshop Resource Persons:**

- a. **Mr. Armen ROSTOMYAN (Programme Officer UNISDR ONEA-GETI)**



**IV. Methodology and Description of the Workshop Sessions and Modules**

The following is a list of achieved outcomes for each Module and Group Works Exercises broken down by 3 days of the workshop. [The workshop Agenda](#), [List of Participants](#) and [Draft Resilient Cities/Countries Action Planes](#) developed and presented by the Country/ region Groups are provided in Appendixes # 1, 2 and 3 of this report. Summary of UNISDR ONEA/GETI Training Course Modules by Days is provided below:

## DAY 1

### **Module 1: Finding a common language and Introduction of trends in urban risk and risk reduction**

Achieved Outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Improve their understanding of risk assessment and management terminology and concepts
- Improve comprehension of current trends in urban risk
- Identify main factors leading to building disaster risk in urban contexts at the global, regional, national and local level

Summary of the Module Content:

*The presentation discusses main urban trends at global level and its interrelation with the observed urban risk tendencies.*

#### **What do we need to look for when reviewing trends in disaster risk and risk reduction?**

- **The facts:** what do the data and information available can tell us about the global trends on risk (related to natural hazards). Where can we find reliable data and information on disaster risk trends?
- **The conceptual frameworks:** what tools could be used to explain observed tendencies? What are the conceptual frameworks and methodologies used to analyse, diagnose, design and implement action plans to reduce risk?
- **The factors:** how can these observed trends be explained? What are the factors driving the observed tendencies? What can be said regarding global trends in urban risk reduction?



### **Module 2: Introducing Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Global Campaign and Campaign Tools. MCR Campaign 10 Essentials with Case Studies.**

Achieved Outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Increase comprehension of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign purpose, resources and tools
- Improve knowledge and comprehension of the 10 essentials and the local HFA
- Understand the requirements to apply MCR 10 essentials

Summary of the Content and Group Discussions:

This module was divided into the following sessions:

- General introduction to the Making Cities Resilient Campaign;
- Review of the ten-point checklist – Essentials for making cities resilient; and
- Review of the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT or Local HFA). The ten essentials and the LGSAT are regarded as the basic Campaign tools. The Mayor’s handbook provides guidelines on the implementation of the 10 essentials.

**Module 3: Applying MCR Campaign Tools for Assessment and Diagnosis. Using Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)**

Working Group Discussion/Exercise: ***“Using MCR LG-SAT tool to assess risk management situation in own cities”.***

Plenary Discussion: ***“Presenting Group Work Outcomes “***

Achieved Outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Learn and practice as part of the group exercise the main steps for undertaken a diagnosis and assessment process
- Understand how the MCR tools can contribute to the development of a DRM diagnosis and assessment

Summary of the Content and Group Discussions: In this Module had a chance to discuss:

- Why preparing a diagnosis and assessment of DRM gaps, challenges and opportunities
- The preparation process to undertake the diagnosis and assessment
- The suggested steps to undertake the diagnosis and assessment of the disaster risk management situation at the local level
- The possibilities offered by the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool LGSAT/Local HFA, to identify the city’s gaps, challenges and opportunities surrounding disaster risk management.
- The development of the diagnosis and assessment report



**DAY 2**

**Module 4: Development and Implementation of a City Land Use Management Plan; Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Reduction into Development and Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies on Following Sectors: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Housing, Critical Info-**

*structure, Governance, Livelihood Protection, Health Sector Rehabilitating Ecosystems, and Financing Disaster Recovery (Parts 1, 2, 3, & 4)*

**Plenary Discussion: “Sharing participants experience on Mainstreaming DRR into Land Use Plane and Sectoral Programmes of Housing & Climate Change Adaptation”**

Achieved Outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Learn more and better understand the process of Mainstreaming Adaptation and Disaster Reduction into Development Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies and particular focus on following Sectors: *Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Housing, Critical Info-structure, Governance, Livelihood Protection, Health Sector Rehabilitating Ecosystems, and Financing Disaster Recovery*

Summary of the Content and Group Discussions:

- The session provided an opportunity to expose participants to various options to “build back better” after a disaster through a wide array of strategies and actions, which may serve as options for local governments to adopt, if it suits to their respective contexts. The lessons on recovery, as compiled by UNISDR ONEA/GETI from various experiences around the globe, provided an additional input to build on the existing initiatives of the local governments.
- The case studies of this module covered and provided practical information on different sectors of DRR and CCA. Lessons drawn from specific case will be explained by resource persons/consultants via PowerPoint presentations.
- Each case study highlighted a unique practice, designed to entice participants to reflect and analyse whether such practice is applicable to their contexts.

**Module 5: Developing and Implementing Safe and Resilient Country/City Action Plan**

Working Group Discussion: - **Working Group Discussion to develop Draft version of Safe and Resilient Country/City Action Plan** (Part 1) and (Part 2)

Plenary Discussion: “Presenting Group Work Outcomes “

Achieved Outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Understand how disaster risk reduction can be integrated into land use management planning
- Identify and describe main components for the preparation of a land use management plan, integrating disaster risk management
- Define and describe main elements to be considered in the plan’s implementation strategy

Summary of the Content and Group Discussions:

- Disaster risk reduction is a cross cutting concept; achieving risk reduction objectives should be seen a process with short, medium and long term milestones
- The disaster risk management plan is realized through actions implemented by the different development programs carried out by national and local governments
- A key component of the action plan is the definition of qualitative and/or quantitative goal allowing for the monitoring and assessment of progress





### DAY 3

#### **Module 6: City Action Plan Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow Up.**

Working Group Discussion: *“Developing own Draft Safe and Resilient City Action Plan”.*

Plenary Discussion: *“Presenting Group Work Outcomes “*

Achieved Outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Understand the different type of indicators and define their usability in the context of disaster risk reduction
- Describe the steps suggested for the development of a monitoring and evaluation strategy
- Identify and add success indicators to the Action Plan key objectives and activities

Summary of the Content and Group Discussions:

- Indicators are the key components of a monitoring strategy for the resilient city action plan
- The Local HFA can support the monitoring of the resilient city action plan
- A fundamental component of the monitoring strategy is the definition of actors/stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities
- A monitoring and evaluation strategy should include a timeline for its implementation. Indicators should reflect the specific timeline



## ANNEX # 1: Agenda of the Workshop



**BADAN NASIONAL  
PENANGGULANGAN BENCANA**

*With funding support from:*



Incheon  
Metropolitan City



국민안전처  
Ministry of Public Safety and Security



Australian Government  
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#### Agenda

Day One	
8.30 – 09.00	<b>Registration of Participants</b>
09.00 - 09-30	<b>Opening Session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Opening and Welcome Remarks: BNPB</li> <li>- Introduction of participants</li> </ul>
0930 – 10.00	<b>Overview of the Workshop: Objectives, Expected Outcomes, Agenda and Participants' role</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Presentation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The objectives, target audience and structure of the workshop</i></li> <li>- <i>Agenda and role of participants</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Plenary discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Questions and Answers</i></li> <li>- <i>Participants' expectations</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
10.00 – 10.15	Coffee break
10.15 – 11.00	<b><u>Module 1: Making the case for urban DRR and resilience building. Introducing the basic concepts</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Presentation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</i></li> <li>- <i>Trends in urban risk and risk reduction</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Plenary Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Planning for your own session: use and adapt the materials, preparing specific evidence for making the case for urban DRR in Indonesia</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

11.00 – 12.00	<p><b><u>Module 2: Developing your city’s disaster risk profile</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Presentation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Why understanding risk is important?</i></li> <li>- <i>Available methodologies for hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Group Exercise 2.1:</b> <i>Applying available methodologies for developing your city disaster risk profile_</i></li> </ul>
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch
13.00 – 14.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Group Exercise 2.1 (continued):</b> <i>Applying available methodologies for developing your city disaster risk profile_</i></li> <li>▪ <b>Plenary Discussion:</b> <i>Presenting Group Work outcomes (30 min)</i></li> </ul>
14.30 – 14.45	Coffee break
14.45 - 18.00	<p><b><u>Module 3: Assessing your city’s resilience – Indicators of disaster and climate resilient cities</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Presentation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The Making Cities Resilient Cities Campaign and assessment tools ( LG-SAT and City Disaster Resilience Scorecard)</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Group exercise 3.1:</b> <i>Using the LG-SAT and City Disaster Resilience Scorecard – advantages of each tools in Indonesia’s context (120 minutes)</i></li> <li>▪ <b>Plenary Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Presentation of Group Work outcomes (30 min)</i></li> <li>- <i>Things to be considered in facilitating multi-stakeholder assessment of disaster resilience</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Day Two	
08.30 – 08.45	Recap of Day 1
08.45 – 09.45	<p><b>Module 3 (continued): Indicators of disaster and climate resilient city</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Presentation by BNPB</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Overview of existing indicator systems for cities in Indonesia</i></li></ul></li><li>▪ <b>Plenary discussion:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>How well the existing indicators address disaster and climate resilience?</i></li><li>- <i>What should be the indicators of a disaster and climate resilient city?</i></li></ul></li></ul>
09.45 – 10.00	Coffee break
10.00 – 12.00	<p><b>Module 4: Making disaster and climate risk management inside sector development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Presentation:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Case studies: how cities manage disaster risks in development sectors (Infrastructure, Housing and Land Use Planning, Health, Ecosystems &amp; Environment, Livelihoods)</i></li></ul></li><li>▪ <b>Plenary Discussion:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Sharing experiences in identifying disaster risk management measures in development sector(s)</i></li><li>- <i>Planning for your own session: How to develop specific case studies for training in Indonesia</i></li></ul></li></ul>
12.00 – 13:00	Lunch
13.00– 14.30	<p><b>Module 5: Inclusive approach in disaster risk management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Presentation:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Why inclusive approach? What needs to be done to ensure the engagement of all government agencies and stakeholders?</i></li></ul></li><li>▪ <b>Group exercise 5.1: Ensure that your City Resilience Action Plan is gender-inclusive</b></li></ul>
14.30 – 14.45	Coffee break
14.45 – 18.00	<p><b>Module 6: Developing Safe and Resilient City Action Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Presentation</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Methodology to use city resilience assessment results to develop Safe and Resilient Action Plan</i></li></ul></li><li>▪ <b>Group exercise 6.1:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Developing Safe and Resilient City Action Plan using the assessment results from Group exercise 3.1</i></li></ul></li></ul>

Day Three	
08.30 – 08.45	<b>Recap of Day Two</b>
08.45 – 10.45	<p><b><u>Module 7: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Safe and Resilient City Action Plan</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Presentation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Why and How in M&amp;E</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Group exercise 7.1:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing M&amp; E indicators for the Safe and Resilient City Action Plan</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Plenary discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Presentation of your Safe and Resilient City Action Plan with M&amp;E indicators (i.e. results of Group exercises 6.1 and 7.1)</i></li> <li>- <i>Planning for your own sessions – things to be considered in facilitating the development of City Resilience Action Plan</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
10.45 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.00	<p><b><u>Module 8: Developing strategies and partnerships for finalizing and implementing the City Resilience Action Plan Making</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Plenary discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Steps for cities to finalize the assessment and the Safe and Resilient City Action Plan</i></li> <li>- <i>Facilitate sharing of experience and peer learning in building partnerships</i></li> <li>- <i>Planning for your own session: role of trainers/facilitators</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
12.00– 12.30	<p><b>Workshop evaluation</b></p> <p><b>Closing remarks</b></p>
12.30 – 13:30	<b>Lunch</b>