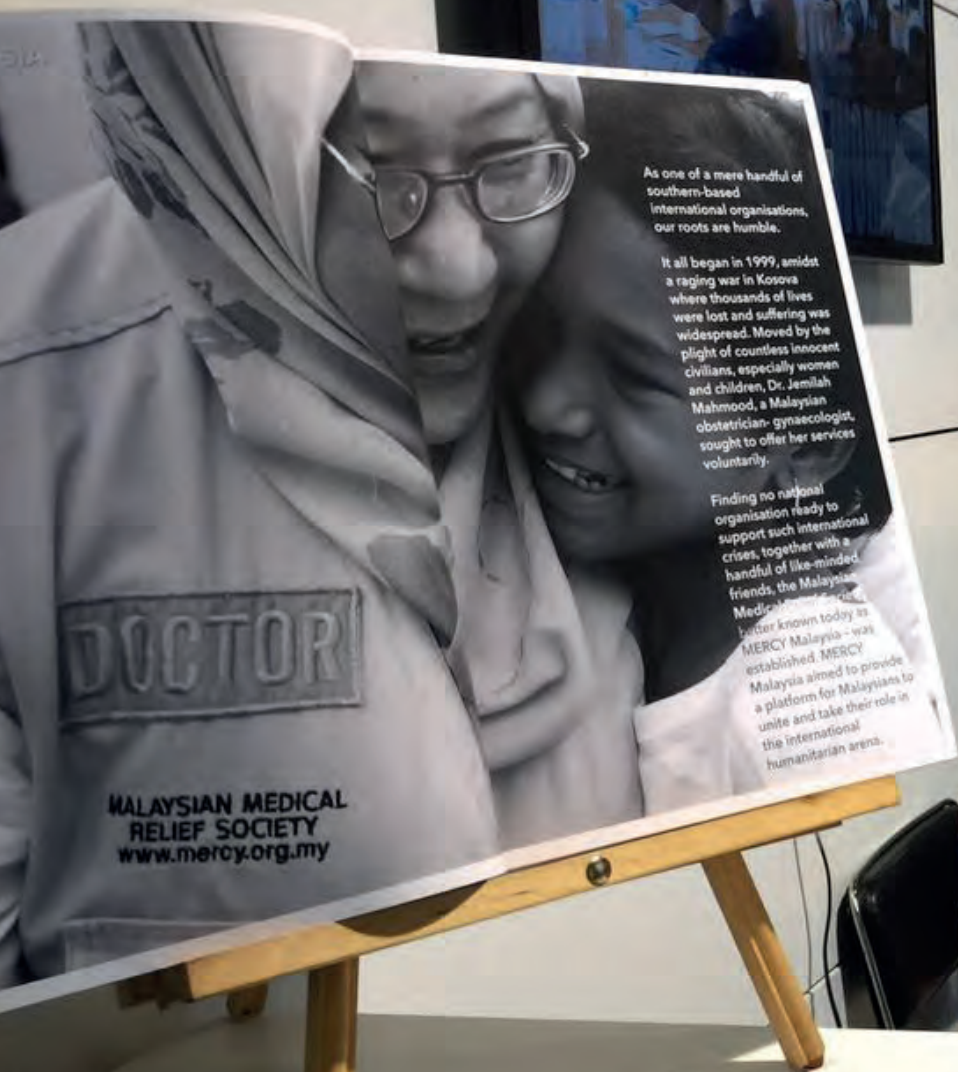




Implementing the Sendai Framework to Reduce the Humanitarian Burden: ASEAN Resilience in Practice

POST WHS NOTEBOOK

First published September 2016



As one of a mere handful of southern-based international organisations, our roots are humble.

It all began in 1999, amidst a raging war in Kosovo where thousands of lives were lost and suffering was widespread. Moved by the plight of countless innocent civilians, especially women and children, Dr. Jemilah Mahmood, a Malaysian obstetrician-gynaecologist, sought to offer her services voluntarily.

Finding no national organisation ready to support such international crises, together with a handful of like-minded friends, the Malaysian Medical Relief Society

was established. MERCY Malaysia - better known today as MERCY Malaysia - was established. MERCY Malaysia aimed to provide a platform for Malaysians to unite and take their role in the international humanitarian arena.

MERCY Malaysia's exhibition booth at the World Humanitarian Summit, showcasing the Building Resilient Communities (BRC), emergency response units and humanitarian activities. Pictured here in the insert of our coffee table book is MERCY Malaysia's founder, Tan Sri Dr. Jemilah Mahmood.





“Communities are at
the centre of any
crisis...building
resilient communities
in a comprehensive
multi-stakeholder
approach will ensure
sustainability
and lasting
impact”

Dato' Dr Faizal Perdaus
President
MERCY Malaysia



#ShareHumanity

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the World Humanitarian Summit, a number of side events were held to facilitate discussion around themes relevant to the Summit, and for a variety of humanitarian organisations and stakeholders to discuss challenges, opportunities, approaches and initiatives in an interactive manner.

MERCY Malaysia, together with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the ASEAN Coordination Center for Humanitarian Response (AHA Center), the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) organised the Side Event on 'Implementing the Sendai Framework to Reduce the Humanitarian Burden: ASEAN Resilience in Practice'.

The key to minimise potential risks and reduce impact of natural hazards is to strengthen preparedness efforts and increase local capacities in handling crises. The side events not only made the case for increased investment in local disaster risk reduction efforts, improvement in coordination among disaster management and humanitarian actors, but also the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030.

Serving as a global blueprint for disaster risk reduction for the next 15 years, the Sendai Framework is a 15-year non-binding agreement that acknowledges that the state, along with other stakeholders including the local government and the private sector, shares the responsibility to reduce disaster risk.

A successor of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, the Sendai Framework aims to substantially reduce disaster risk and loss of lives, livelihoods, health, and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, business, communities, and countries.

In particular, the Side Event led a debate on how building resilience to disasters can help reduce the humanitarian burden within the specific context of ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries which have been at the centre of some of the world's worst recent disasters.

It is in response to the commitment to reinforce national and local leadership and capacities in managing disaster and climate-related risks through strengthened preparedness and predictable response and recovery arrangements (WHS Core Commitment Number 2) in the ASEAN context, which ties back to SFDRR Priorities for Action which links to the commitments made by States at WCDRR to the building of resilience to disasters with a renewed sense of urgency within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

Panelist of the Side Event discussed practical experiences highlighting risk reduction and resilience building in action, linking how resilient development process can both reduce the humanitarian burden and inform improved transitions after humanitarian actions.

INTRODUCTION

ROADMAP TOWARDS RESILIENCY

1994

First World Conference on Natural Disasters, Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action

2005

2nd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction - Hyogo Framework of Action 2005 - 2015

1st Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), Beijing, China

2007

2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), New Delhi, India

2008

3rd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

2009

15th Meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) - AADMER Work Programme 2010 - 2015

2010

4th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), Incheon, Korea

2012

5th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), Yogyakarta, Indonesia

2014

6th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), Bangkok, Thailand

2015

3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

The Sustainable Development Goals - Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21 • CMP 11

2016

28th Meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) - AADMER Work Programme 2016 - 2020

World Humanitarian Summit - ASEAN Resilience in Practice

7th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), New Delhi, India

2025

ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management

WORLD CONFERENCE ON DISASTER
RISK REDUCTION (WCDRR) 2015

The Third UN United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Sendai, Japan from 14 to 18 March 2015. The Sendai Framework is a 15-year non-binding agreement, which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government and the private sector. The Sendai Framework sets four specific priorities for action:

1. Understanding disaster risk;
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

To support the assessment of global progress in achieving the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework, seven global targets have been agreed:

1. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015;
2. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015;
3. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product by 2030;
4. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;



United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon delivers a speech during an opening ceremony of the third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in Sendai, northern Japan, March 14, 2015.

5. **Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;**
6. **Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the framework by 2030;**
7. **Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.**

WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT
(WHS) 2016

After two years of worldwide consultations, gathering the voices and input of 23,000 people in 153 countries, 9000 participants came together in Istanbul from 23 - 24 May 2016 for the first World Humanitarian Summit to chart the future course of humanitarian action. In total, the Summit brought together 173 United Nations Member States, 55 Heads of State and Governments, some 350 private sector representatives, and over 2000 people from civil society and non-governmental organizations.

The Secretary-General noted five core responsibilities to improve humanitarian action:

1. Prevent and end conflict;
2. Uphold the norms that safeguard humanity;
3. Leave no one behind;
4. Working differently to end need;
5. Invest in humanity.

Outcomes from the summit:

AID FINANCING MUST BE MORE EFFICIENT: The most concrete outcome of the summit was the top 30 donors and aid agencies signing the “Grand Bargain” to make aid more efficient, including harmonizing time-consuming donor proposals and reporting, reducing overhead costs, introducing collective needs assessments, and earmarking less funding to specific projects.

AID MUST BE LOCALLY DRIVEN: The “Grand Bargain” resulted in the direction of 25 percent of humanitarian funding as directly as possible

to local and national agencies. The summit also saw the launch of “NEAR”, a network aiming to reshape the top-down humanitarian and development system to one that is locally driven and owned, and is built around equitable, dignified and accountable partnerships. 27 international NGOs also signed the new “Charter4Change”, committing to passing 20 percent of their funding to national NGOs by 2018 (and publishing that percentage transparently) as well as addressing the negative impact of recruiting local staff into international NGOs, thus draining local organizations of their capacity.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE MUST BETTER INCLUDE PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES: Nearly 100 governments, aid agencies and others signed on to the “Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action”, this one committing not to discriminate against people with disabilities in humanitarian action, to better meet their needs, and to include them in the design of aid programmes.

THE WORLD MUST INVEST IN PREVENTION AND RISK MITIGATION: It is a long-established factoid that investing USD1 in preparing for crises will save you USD7 responding to them, and yet it has proven very difficult to make that shift. Several new initiatives reflect a greater consensus around the need to shift focus. The finance ministers of the Vulnerable 20 Group alongside the World Bank and the UN launched “New Global Partnership for Preparedness” to help their countries better prepare for shocks, including better access to risk analysis, contingency plans and social protection schemes. The International Federation of the Red Cross is leading the “One Billion Coalition” to

mobilize one billion people to be resilient by 2020. The Summit's "Global Alliance for Urban Crisis" includes a focus on preparing for crises in urban settings, particularly with local municipal actors.

INNOVATIVE FINANCING MECHANISMS MUST BE TESTED: Facing a funding gap very roughly estimated at USD15 billion in responding to crises, the summit emphasized the need for innovative approaches to financing. Several initiatives were announced, including a humanitarian impact bond, in which private investors make an initial investment into a humanitarian response programme and are reimbursed (with a profit) by traditional donors only if certain outputs are met; an autonomous, global Islamic endowment fund for humanitarian needs; and a private-sector led initiative to increase risk financing in the most vulnerable countries (backed by a fund to help pay the premium). Hundreds of companies also signed up to a new initiative to better coordinate the private sector's involvement in humanitarian action.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY: Regional inter-governmental organizations have long complained that, despite being well positioned to respond to crises in their regions faster and in a more culturally sensitive way, they do not have enough representation or voice in humanitarian decision-making roundtables / sessions. Recent years have seen efforts to build the capacity of groups for example the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Arab League, but this summit went further by giving birth to a Regional Organizations Humanitarian Action Network (ROHAN), which aims to formalize the role of regional organizations in the international humanitarian architecture.



The Summit convened 9000 participants from 173 countries, including 55 Heads of State and Government, hundreds of private sector representatives, and thousands of people from civil society and nongovernmental organizations.

IMPLEMENTING THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK TO REDUCE THE HUMANITARIAN BURDEN: ASEAN RESILIENCE IN PRACTICE

BACKGROUND

MERCY Malaysia, together with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), ASEAN Coordination Center for Humanitarian Response (AHA Center), Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) organized a side event at the World Humanitarian Summit to deal with disaster risk management in response to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR) within the context of ASEAN countries.

CONCEPT NOTE

Since 2005, more than 1.5 billion people have been affected by disasters, with women, children, youth and other vulnerable populations disproportionately affected. Disasters are already taking a toll on development prospects, conservatively estimated at USD 314 billion per year in the built environment alone, and stretching the ability of countries and communities to respond.

Between 2000 and 2012, disasters from natural hazards – including weather, health and seismic events – caused USD 1.7 trillion in damages related to direct impacts on infrastructure, communities and the environment. Over the last decade 40% of disasters have disproportionately affected the Asia and Pacific regions - resulting in the loss of half a million lives, affecting an additional 1.4 billion people, constituting 80 percent of those affected globally, and causing more than half a trillion dollars in damage.

The establishment of global developmental frameworks including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on climate change (PA), all aim to reduce risk, improve development pathways and reduce the impact of natural hazards. These frameworks begin to focus on holistic, synergistic solutions that integrate economic, social and environmental outcomes. Nevertheless, the ambitious agreed goals will require the fundamental transformation of communities and cities.

In line with the global context, in 2009, ASEAN nations established a common response framework – the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). It sets the foundation for regional cooperation, coordination, technical assistance, and resource mobilization in all aspects of disaster management and emergency response. Since then, the implementation of AADMER has not been fully adapted by the ASEAN countries, though much needed to ensure a comprehensive and robust disaster management and emergency response system is in place. Recently launched in April 2016, the work plan of AADMER outlines the direction for the next 10 years and identifies key areas to ensure a people-centered, people-oriented, financially sustainable, and networked response by 2025.

Although the work plans have been outlined, it is important that these work plans are implemented as ASEAN has become a prone-disaster region, already experiencing three major disaster within these past 12

years. ASEAN needs to be resilient, stronger together. Given that there is already a regional-level bond between countries politically and economically, building ASEAN's resilience could use the same association to coordinate minimising and mitigating risks within the region, support neighbouring countries who are in need of assistance in managing the disasters, share experience and best practices and enhance joint effective and early response at the political and operational levels. Other regional actors, such as civil society can support formal regional process by supporting accountability and transparency mechanisms, raising the relevant concerns of NGOs in the region to the larger community of NGOs globally, promoting best practices and standards, and sharing reliable information and resources.

In building resilience, it must be a multi-stakeholder holistic approach. National governments need to promote structured participation of all stakeholders in the development, implementation and monitoring of the disaster risk management policies and activities at local, national, regional and global levels. The holistic approach should consider the private sector, civil society, academia and others to develop relevant and contextualized approaches to risk reduction and resilience building.

The relevance of these frameworks to local level – and the translation of national policies based on them into effective local action – are major challenges in ensuring effective impact. At local level people know that disasters, climate change, and development are inter-connected with

significant overlaps and synergies. The centrality of people and drawing on local knowledge is critical in building resilience. The interplay of environmental, economic, political, social and cultural factors in local contexts are understood very well by local inhabitants and are an important basis for defining action.

The event brings together senior donor partners, political leaders, representatives from the private sector, and global and regional civil society networks and national organizations overseeing disaster risk reduction practices. The panelists provided practical experiences highlighting risk reduction and resilience building in action, linking how resilient development process can both reduce the humanitarian burden and inform improved transitions after humanitarian actions.

OBJECTIVES

The session made the case for increased investment in local disaster risk reduction efforts and the implementation of the SFDRR, greater coordination among actors, and culturally appropriate approaches, all as a means to reduce the cost of humanitarian action. Panelists will provide practical examples of resilience in action from the ASEAN region.

OUTCOMES

1. Provide practical examples on how investing in preparedness and building back better can mitigate humanitarian events.
2. Demonstrate how investment in local disaster risk reduction capacities can reduce risk, foster resilience and promote

sustainable development.

3. Present current experience of regional approaches to post-emergency rehabilitation and reconstruction; and how ASEAN member states and civil society organizations in the ASEAN region cooperate post emergency.
4. Demonstrate how local action can promote coherence across international processes such as disaster risk reduction, development, climate change, and World Humanitarian Summit agendas.

CO-ORGANIZERS

1. MERCY Malaysia
2. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
3. ASEAN Coordination Center for Humanitarian Response (AHA Center)
4. Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)
5. European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)

PARTNERS

1. UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)
2. International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)
3. Khazanah Nasional Berhad (KNB), Malaysia
4. Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP), Philippines
5. Forum Bangun Aceh (FBA), Indonesia
6. Community Development Association (CDA), Myanmar

Implementing the Sendai Framework to Reduce the Humanitarian Burden: ASEAN Resilience in Practice

SIDE EVENT

DAY 2

24 MAY 2016

1100 - 1230

RUMELI HALL 1
LÜTFİ KIRDAR
CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION
CENTRE (LKCE) TAŞKIŞLA
CD NO:8. HARBIYE MAHALLESİ
34367 ŞİŞLİ İSTANBUL

Side event co-organisers



Participating partners



KEY OUTPUTS

SIDE EVENT RAPPORTEUR REPORT

OUTCOME 1:

Since the establishment of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030 (SFDRR) with its seven targets and four priorities for actions, it establishes the need to build people and community. This is in line with the Sustainability Development Goals (SDG), as evidently the implementation of community- based disaster risk management by Center for Disaster Preparedness Philippines (CDP) engages, builds the capacity and empowers the community.

Based on the ten years of experience implementing disaster risk reduction, MERCY Malaysia discovers that resilience is needed everywhere and importantly, with a multi-stakeholder engagement approach. Hence, MERCY Malaysia developed and recently launched a framework, Building Resilient Communities (BRC), a holistic approach with five (5) pillars; Community, Children and Youth, Resilient Hospital / Healthcare facilities, Private Sector and Local Government Units. The BRC has been implemented in Kelantan, Malaysia and Karo, North Sumatra Indonesia. BRC will soon be implemented in Rakhine, Myanmar and, will be and can be adapted in conflict camps.

It is also complementing the ASEAN initiative based on their AADMER agreement that envisions ASEAN being a global leader in disaster risk management as ASEAN has had experience in three disasters recently; Indian Ocean Tsunami, Cyclone Nargis and Typhoon Haiyan.

OUTCOME 2:

UNISDR and European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) have committed to moving from managing disasters to managing risk. UNISDR and ECHO are committing to implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at the local and national level. Both UNISDR and ECHO are increasing their focus on prevention to address the creation of new risk and build resilience.

OUTCOME 3:

As the funding needs is huge, MERCY Malaysia welcomes and supports all alternative funding for example, government funding, development bank funding, Islamic social financing funding and solidarity levies from developed countries. The implication of sukuk, a type of Islamic social financing (or Islamic bond), would be a strategic public-private partnership of which requires a strong obligor with impactful implementation/initiative(s) and, rigorous monitoring and reporting. The funding maybe impactful as the principal of sukuk/bond maybe waived at the end of the agreement/partnership.



Panelists at MERCY Malaysia's side event at the World Humanitarian Summit.

SPEAKERS AND KEY POINTS

OPENING WELCOME REMARKS:

Ms. Adelina Kamal

Director for Sustainable Development, ASEAN Secretariat

1. The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) is a manifestation of ASEAN's strong commitment to reduce disaster losses in the region and jointly respond to disaster emergencies, 1ASEAN 1Response.
2. AADMER promotes multi-stakeholder engagement; engaging civil society partners.
3. ASEAN connects people and communities.
4. ASEAN Vision 2025 envisions to become future leaders for the region.
5. It is time to come together for ASEAN to be resilient, reducing the world humanitarian burden.

Quotes:

"In particular, the ten ASEAN countries which have been at the centre of some of the world's worst recent disasters led a debate yesterday on how building resilience to disasters can help reduce the humanitarian burden."

"ASEAN was the first region in the world to adopt a legally binding framework on disaster risk management which entered into force in 2009."

“The new five year plan for ongoing implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response is based on the Sendai Framework which was adopted in March 2015 by UN Member States as a guide to reducing the impact of both man-made and natural hazards.”

“As a result of experiences in responding to disasters such as the Indian Ocean Tsunami, Cyclone Nargis and Typhoon Haiyan which together claimed over 370,000 lives and devastated many countries across the Indian Ocean, ASEAN is now a world leader in disaster risk management.”

“The ASEAN region which comprises Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam is in a position to share what it had developed with the rest of the world and to reduce the humanitarian burden through leadership and partnerships.”

KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

Dr. Robert Glasser

Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Disaster Risk Reduction, the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

1. There is a huge toll on development when disasters happen: \$1.5 trillion dollars in losses, \$1.8 million lives affected, 700,000 killed.
2. Currently there is a huge gap in data on why disasters happened.
3. There is unmet humanitarian needs by existing fund given out; it is currently 50% underfunded.
4. There are now a multitude of disasters, ranging from climate change impact, population growth, poverty, settlement in vulnerable places, rise in sea level, pandemics, displaced population – all needs to be addressed.
5. And now there are conflict and natural disaster blurring where both are happening in certain regions of certain countries such as in Darfur, Sudan (conflict vs flood), Syria (conflict vs drought), food security in 14 countries in Africa due to conflicts.
6. Commended ASEAN for embracing the Sendai Framework especially in getting an ASEAN legally binding agreement on Disaster Management.
7. Sendai Framework is truly remarkable as it sets global targets to reduce multi-hazard risks.
8. The Sendai Framework aims to reduce loss of life and infrastructure.
9. We are now moving from managing disasters to managing risk. Silos exist within countries, hence there is a risk. It is essential to have a coalition that could also help with the financing.

10. It is estimated that there will be a \$50 trillion in new infrastructure planned which needs to be built in a resilient way
11. Resilience focuses on prevention; we look at 1Risk – close the funding difference between relief(less funds) and development (huge funds)
12. Donors should have joint effort
13. Most are working in silos within countries where:
 - disaster management agencies are weak
 - the Ministry of Finance need to connect all the partners in the area of disaster response and management
 - there should be better management of data on disaster and identifying the changing risk from climate change

Quotes:

Dr. Robert Glasser praised the ASEAN agreement as remarkable and in line with the focus in the Sendai Framework on disaster risk management as opposed to disaster management:

“Disaster risk reduction is essential in a world where we are no longer meeting humanitarian needs even as these needs rise. The distinction between conflict and natural hazard related disasters was becoming increasingly blurred given the interconnectedness of the underlying risk drivers including poverty, exposure, population growth, drought and climate change.” (UNISDR)

PANEL SESSION 1:

Ms. Monique Pariat

Director General of the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)

1. EU agreed to implement Sendai as all need to work together.
2. EU is implementing Sendai approach across EU policies starting from June 2016.
4. Need to deliver collective action to lessen humanitarian burden by working together.
5. EU is the Humanitarian/Development aid contributor and supports these efforts across the world, including ASEAN.
6. It funds capacity building in managing task such as early warning system training in Cambodia, mainstreaming DRR in the Philippines and the ASEAN Safe School Initiatives.

Quotes:

“DRR is a global challenge. We have a unique opportunity to ensure coherence with other 2015 agreements, with what was decided in New York for the sustainable development goals, and in Paris for the COP 21 climate change agreement. And with what will be agreed in Istanbul where disaster risk reduction is a key priority.”

“The European Commission will publish an action plan on Sendai implementation in June, which will identify a number of key areas to strengthen the implementation of the Framework at EU level and the four priorities of the Sendai Framework will be translated across EU policies.”

PANEL SESSION 2:

Ms Farah Kabir

Chairwoman, Global Network of Civil Society Organisations in Disaster Reduction (GNDR)

1. Protecting the citizens is the overall responsibility of the State; and all parties have to play a role.
2. Community resilience is the foundation, therefore community needs to play a role in designing and planning it.
3. Civil societies can play many roles, women especially, as a implementor, capacity builder, connector, knowledge sharing and advocate.

Quotes:

“GNDR now has over 800 members and that the Sendai Framework is at the core of GNDR’s thinking about how to build resilience to disasters. While the State has the primate responsibility for reducing disaster risk community resilience is the foundation and civil society has many roles to play including implementation, capacity building, knowledge sharing and advocacy.”

“It is vital to reduce the vulnerability of marginal groups and to enhance their resilience so they graduate out of poverty. This can be done by focusing on local capacities and knowledge gained through experience of disasters. Women have to be “front and centre” of efforts to build back better.”

PANEL SESSION 3:

Mr Said Faisal

Director, ASEAN Coordination Centre for Disaster Response (AHA Centre)

1. Roadmap of Change is the Vision 2025, a 10 years vision of ASEAN for DRM - to become global leader in DRM. There is also a 5-years action/work plan of ASEAN and UN partnership, to be launched later to translate this vision. The three action plans are:
 - institutionalisation and communication - sharing of ownership
 - financing - it must be predictable, flexible and sustainable. And to look for alternative funding mechanism and products.
 - innovation for change
2. ASEAN has approximately 600 million people in 10 countries.
3. DRM because ASEAN experienced 3 full-scale major disasters (Indian Ocean Tsunami, Nargis Cyclone and Haiyan Typhoon).

Quotes:

“ASEAN now had a five year work plan to implement the Sendai Framework . He emphasised that disaster risk reduction is cross sectoral and there is a need to share the sense of ownership of disaster management and that sustainable financing is important to achieve the ASEAN vision of a disaster resilient society.”

PANEL SESSION 4:

Dato' Dr Faizal Perdaus

President, MERCY Malaysia/Chair, International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)

1. MERCY Malaysia had started DRR as a practical model since after the Indian Ocean tsunami. It set up a dedicated DRR department.
2. In 13 years the DRR concept has evolved and DRR alone is not enough. There is a need to internalise DRR, embracing the Sendai Framework as it builds people and communities, in line with the SDG.
3. There is a gap between disaster response (DR) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) and what is applicable to the community. They must be internalised within the community. It is imperative to capture resilience in the response cycle.
4. Resilience is critical and Sustainability is a must. The Nepal scenario and the Haiyan super typhoon where hospitals have been badly affected showed that preparedness is key.
5. Thus, MERCY Malaysia embarked on a disaster management concept called Building Resilient Community (BRC). MERCY Malaysia's BRC has five pillars, is evidence-based and uses index-scoring. MERCY Malaysia has piloted BRC at two sites, namely Kuala Krai in Kelantan Malaysia and in Karo, Indonesia.
6. In building the humanitarian/development divide, resilience will strengthen and enhance the nexus.

7. MERCY Malaysia also adapted the concept on reduction and risk management and will be piloting the BRC in the refugee camps in conflict situations.
8. Last but not least, there is the matter of funding these plans. Funding needs are huge and thus, beyond the traditional funding sources, there is a need to look for alternative creative financing: government funding, development bank funding, Islamic social financing and solidarity levis.

Quotes:

“DRR had become the model of operations after the Indian Ocean tsunami with the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action.”

“There was a challenge in getting communities to understand that disaster risk reduction was something which they could benefit from. We fully embraced the Sendai Framework when we saw the word resilience coming to the fore and the word sustainable coming to the fore.”

PANEL SESSION 5:

Dato' Mohd Izani Ghani

Executive Director / Chief Financial Officer, Khazanah Nasional Berhad

1. Khazanah Nasional is Malaysia's sovereign fund, and its core activities are commercially driven as well as it has to involve value distribution.
2. It started this value distribution exercise in 2005/2006.
3. Now, 5% of recurring income is channeled to CSR programs, amounting to MYR 150 million.
4. Collaboration with MERCY Malaysia started end of 2005/2006, Khazanah funded MERCY Malaysia to ensure capacity building, governance and operation efficiency.
5. In 2014, Khazanah's value distribution plans became more focused. It created an endowment of USD 1 billion (MYR 3 billion) by setting up a Foundation (Yayasan Hasanah/Hasanah Foundation) segregating Khazanah the commercial entity and Hasanah the value distribution entity in doing good. There are 5 core pillars in Hasanah: Community Development, Art and Heritage, Environment, Education and Knowledge. 60% of the funds go to Education programs.
6. Khazanah felt that it is money well spent and always work closely with NGOs to report on program impact.
7. Khazanah has recently worked on a social impact bond or Social Sukuk structure.
8. It is a first of its kind and the pilot is the Social Sukuk to fund the Trust School program, a showcase of Public - Private Partnership model.

9. The Trust schools initiative is to improve the quality of schools, funding of MYR 5 million per school for 5 years. The KPIs set must be auditable by external auditors.
10. The yield of the sukuk investment is set at 4.3% and by tracking the outcome with measurable KPIs on the impact to society, some companies may be willing to give up the 4.3% yield and convert their investments into a sponsorship.
11. This Social Sukuk can be applied for any other social programs. The key success factors are a strong Obligor, audit-able KPIs and the program outcomes can withstand intensive scrutiny and questioning by the investors.

Quotes:

“Khazanah Nasional Berhad rolled out the first tranche of RM100mil of its RM1billion sustainable and responsible investment sukuk (SRI sukuk) May 2015. The proceeds of the issuance will be channeled to (Yayasan AMIR, a non-profit organisation, to manage its cashflow for the deployment of the Trusts Schools Programme for schools identified in 2015. The SRI sukuk has several key performance indicators, which will affect the returns from the sukuk investment. If the KPIS are not met, investors will get normal returns as per the launch date. If the KPIs are met, there is a mandatory step down in the yield i.e. when the KPIs are met, the returns may be donated back. Another feature of the SRI sukuk is that investors can decide to waive their principal anytime from the first day of the investment up to the seven years of the sukuk.”

PANEL SESSION 6:

Ms Nikki Antoinette De Vera

Head of Training and Programs, Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP)

1. Center for Disaster Preparedness or CDP is a Civil Society Organisation based in the Philippines focused on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management or CBDRRM.
2. In a country that experiences more than 20 typhoons a year, being prone to strong earthquakes and all other natural and man-made hazards, they faced disasters in its harshest forms. And through the years of experiencing various disasters, using the community-based approach has been proven to be effective in the context of the Philippines.
3. In 2010, the Philippines passed the law for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management and with it come the four thematic areas which are disaster prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation. It also states that the country's approach in implementing these thematic areas should be community-based. This law was passed through painstaking efforts not only by lawmakers but also CSOs and communities. This law that we call the Republic Act 10121 has given way for a more bottom-up and participatory approach to DRR and more integrated approach to genuine social and human development.
4. One of its special features include the 5% local DRRM fund where 70% is used for pre-disaster activities and the remaining 30% as a Quick Response Fund during disasters.

5. CBDRRM is defined as projects, programs and activities that aims to lower the probability of disasters where people especially those living in vulnerable or high risk areas are the ones who design and implement it based on their needs and capacities.
6. Various examples of CBDRRM activities:
 - community mapping
 - making of life jackets and swimming lessons
 - community risk assessments with inclusion of all sectors in community from local government workers, men, women, churches and religious groups, youth, children, persons with disabilities, older persons and more
 - early warning systems
 - simulation drills especially in areas affected by Typhoon Haiyan. Many survivors that we came across with saw the significance of practicing disaster plans and doing everything they can even before the disaster
 - rescue equipment
 - livelihood and livelihood evacuation
 - creating a national document for CBDRRM
7. Following the Sendai Framework and the ASEAN context, CBDRRM is always relevant in whatever context there is because it fosters participation, collaboration, partnerships, empowerment and development.

Quotes:

“People are at the heart of CBDRRM and in doing so, preparedness and response go hand in hand leading to faster recovery and better mitigation mechanisms. Through CBDRRM, as I’ve said, people become well-informed, prepared, ready to take action and become as they have always been, first-line responder at the frontline of humanitarian work. They understand their context and work with their existing capacities. They govern themselves and continue to survive after all external help is gone.”

“Friends here and after the WHS, let us continue to work for safer, developed and resilient communities to reduce the humanitarian burden, save lives and achieve our goal of zero casualties in disasters.”



MERCY Malaysia’s side event at the World Humanitarian Summit.

MEDIA REPORTS

IMPLEMENTING SENDAI TO REDUCE HUMANITARIAN BURDEN

By Denis McClean

ISTANBUL, 25 May 2016 - The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction has peppered the speeches of government representatives making commitments at the World Humanitarian Summit which closed yesterday.

In particular, the ten ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries which have been at the centre of some of the world's worst recent disasters led a debate yesterday on how building resilience to disasters can help reduce the humanitarian burden.

ASEAN was the first region in the world to adopt a legally binding framework on disaster risk management which entered into force in 2009, said Ms. Adelina Kamal, Director, ASEAN Secretariat.

The new five year plan for ongoing implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response is based on the Sendai Framework which was adopted in March 2015 by UN Member States as a guide to reducing the impact of both man-made and natural hazards.

Ms. Kamal said that as a result of experiences in responding to disasters such as the Indian Ocean Tsunami, Cyclone Nargis and Typhoon Haiyan which together claimed over 370,000 lives and devastated many countries across the Indian Ocean, ASEAN was now a world leader in disaster risk management.

The region which comprises Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam was in a position to share what it had developed with the rest of the world and to reduce the humanitarian burden through leadership and partnership.

In a keynote address to the gathering, UNISDR head, Mr. Robert Glasser, praised the ASEAN agreement as remarkable and in line with the focus in the Sendai Framework on disaster risk management as opposed to disaster management.

He said disaster risk reduction was essential in a world where we are no longer meeting humanitarian needs even as these needs rise. The distinction between conflict and natural hazard related disasters was becoming increasingly blurred given the interconnectedness of the underlying risk drivers including poverty, exposure, population growth, drought and climate change.

Ms. Monique Pariat, Director General of the EU Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department, ECHO, said the ECHO, said that implementation of the Sendai Framework has to be a collective effort and that 2016 must be year of delivery.

“Disaster risk reduction is a global challenge. We have a unique opportunity to ensure coherence with other 2015 agreements, with

what was decided in New York, the sustainable development goals, and in Paris, the COP 21 climate change agreement. And with what will be agreed in Istanbul where disaster risk reduction is a key priority,” she said.

Ms. Pariate added that in June the European Commission will publish an action plan on Sendai implementation which will identify a number of key areas to strengthen the implementation of the Framework at EU level and the four priorities of the Sendai Framework will be translated across EU policies.

Ms. Farah Kabir, chair of the GNDR Global Board, Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction, said that GNDR now has over 800 members and that the Sendai Framework is at the core of GNDR’s thinking about how to build resilience to disasters. While the State has the primate responsibility for reducing disaster risk community resilience is the foundation and civil society has many roles to play including implementation, capacity building, knowledge sharing and advocacy.

Ms. Kabir said it was vital to reduce the vulnerability of marginal groups and to enhance their resilience so they graduate out of poverty. This can be done by focusing on local capacities and knowledge gained through experience of disasters. Women have to be “front and centre” of efforts to build back better.

Mr. Said Faisal, Executive Director, ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management, said ASEAN now had a five year work plan to implement the Sendai Framework .



He emphasised that disaster risk reduction is cross sectoral and there is a need to share the sense of ownership of disaster management and that sustainable financing is important to achieve the ASEAN vision of a disaster resilient society.

Dr. Faizal Perdaus, President, MERCY Malaysia, and chair of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), said disaster risk reduction became a model of operations after the Indian Ocean tsunami with the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

Dr. Perdaus said there was a challenge in getting communities to understand that disaster risk reduction was something which they could benefit from. “We fully embraced the Sendai Framework when we saw the word resilience coming to the fore and the word sustainable coming to the fore.”

SOURCE: <https://www.unisdr.org/archive/48969>

MERCY MALAYSIA SETS THE TONE

ISTANBUL, 25 May 2016 - MERCY Malaysia is leading the global dialogue on implementing the 'Sendai Framework' to deal with disaster risk management at the UN World Humanitarian Summit here.

"Disaster risk reduction became a model of operations after the Indian Ocean tsunami with the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action. Asean is the first in the world to adopt a legally binding framework on disaster risk management since 2009," MERCY Malaysia president and chairman of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, Datuk Dr Faizal Perdaus said.

"There was a challenge in getting communities to understand disaster risk reduction was something which they could benefit from. We fully embraced the Sendai Framework when we saw the words resilience and sustainable coming to the fore," he added.

Asean Secretariat director Adelina Kamal said as a result of experiences in responding to disasters such as the Indian Ocean tsunami, Cyclone Nargis and Typhoon Haiyan which together claimed over 370,000 lives, Asean is now a world leader in disaster risk management.

Robert Glasser, Special Representative of the secretary-general of The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk reduction (UNISDR), praised the Asean agreement as remarkable and in line with the focus in the Sendai Framework on disaster risk management as opposed to disaster management.

The panel also included Monique Pariat, director-general, European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department; Datuk Mohd Izani Ghani, CFO of Khazanah Nasional Berhad; Farah Kabir, Board Chair of Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction; Said Faisal, executive director of Asean Coordination Center for Disaster Response and Nikki Antonette De Vera, Programme Head of Center for Disaster Preparedness Philippines.

The first-ever World Humanitarian Summit saw more than 65 heads of state and government in two days of high-level discussions to advance global efforts to address the record numbers of people suffering from conflict, climate disasters and hunger.

They called for better aid system and new focus on preventing trouble before it begins and some delegates pushed for a larger overhaul of the system.

"It is shameful that rich countries are moaning, complaining, sending refugees back, cutting deals behind their backs. We want to see rich countries step up to the plate, absorb refugees and give them opportunities in their countries," Winnie Byanyima, executive director of the aid group Oxfam International, told Al Jazeera.

At the centre of the summit was a document that lists a number of core commitments – to use global leadership to prevent and end wars, to uphold the norms of humanitarian law, among others. But the commitments contained in the document are non-binding, making it a declaration of intent rather than action.

SOURCE: <http://www.thesundaily.my/news/1816404>

MERCY DEFINES 'RESILIENCE' AT WORLD SUMMIT

ISTANBUL, 25 May 2016 - At this week's UN World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, MERCY Malaysia hosted and led the global dialogue on 'Implementing the Sendai Framework to Reduce the Humanitarian Burden: Asean Resilience in Practice'.

Mercy Malaysia president and chairperson of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies Dr Faizal Perdaus shared, "Disaster risk reduction became a model of operations after the Indian Ocean tsunami with the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action. Asean is the first in the world to adopt a legally binding framework on disaster risk management since 2009."

He added, "There was a challenge in getting communities to understand disaster risk reduction was something which they could benefit from. We fully embraced the Sendai Framework when we saw the word 'Resilience' coming and the word 'Sustainable' coming to the fore."

Adelina Kamal, director, Asean Secretariat, said as a result of experiences in responding to disasters such as the Indian Ocean Tsunami, Cyclone Nargis and Typhoon Haiyan which together claimed over 370,000 lives, Asean was now a world leader in disaster risk management.

Robert Glasser, special representative of the secretary-general of UNISDR, praised the Asean agreement as remarkable and in line with the focus in the Sendai Framework on disaster risk management as opposed to disaster management.

The panel also included Monique Pariat, director-general, European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department; Mohd Izani Ghani, CFO of Khazanah Nasional Berhad; Farah Kabir, board chair of

Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction; Said Faisal, executive director of the Asean Coordination Centre for Disaster Response and Nikki Antonette De Vera, programme head of the Centre for Disaster Preparedness Philippines.

Ahmad Faizal, who also spoke at a separate High-Level Roundtable session alongside heads of government on 'Humanitarian Financing - Investing in Humanity', articulated, "There needs to be a new way of doing things: local and national governments must engage even before disaster strikes or conflicts erupt. I understand this may not be possible all the time but the lessons learnt from Ebola and SARS have shown us more must be done in preparedness."

In opening the summit UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon declared, "In recent weeks, hundreds of people were killed in the Ecuador earthquake; thousands of civilians forced to flee bombs and rockets in Syria, and millions facing hunger in southern Africa. More people have been forced from their homes than at any time since the end of the Second World War."

The first-ever World Humanitarian Summit saw more than 65 heads of state and government in two days of high-level discussions to advance global efforts to address the record numbers of people suffering from conflict, climate disasters and hunger.

MERCY Malaysia's booth at the summit showcased their global medical relief efforts, and focussed on Building Resilient Communities.

SOURCE: <https://www.malaysiakini.com/letters/343054>

MERCY MALAYSIA TO PUSH 'SOLIDARITY TAX' AT UN'S WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT

By Mayuri Mei Lin

KUALA LUMPUR, 21 May 2016 - Mercy Malaysia will moot a global “tax” aimed exclusively at funding global aid efforts at the upcoming United Nations’ World Humanitarian Summit on Monday.

The Malaysian medical relief society’s president, Datuk Dr Ahmad Faizal Mohd Perdaus, said he will make the proposal during the high-level roundtable session titled “Humanitarian Financing — Investing in Humanity.”

He explained that the tax was similar to contributions by developed nations like the US or the UK to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Nato), but this one would fund humanitarian rather than security efforts.

“You could argue that Nato was preserving security in the Western world. But it is in these countries’ interest to have another tax aimed at alleviating the root causes of these crises as well as a means to provide better assistance,” he said in a recent interview with Malay Mail Online.

As it stands, the world is currently facing a refugee crisis with more people displaced now than during the Second World War. Datuk Dr Ahmad said the proposed tax is very timely.

The tax Dr Ahmad envisioned would simply require all nations to

contribute a certain amount of their public funds which will then be channelled for global aid initiatives.

He explained that a major hurdle when it comes to humanitarian efforts is the lack of funding, which he said was a pitiable proportion of the global economy.

“The world economy is at US\$78 trillion. These are the figures the humanitarian arena is looking at as a benchmark, and this is not even counting money that is not within the system.

“The humanitarian budget that is launched at the end of every year is only US\$19 billion to US\$25 billion. The last one after a second appeal was just US\$21 billion but even then, there was a huge difficulty in meeting the appeal,” he lamented.

The UN-led summit is convened by United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for the first time ever as, despite achieving vast technological advancements, the world is also seeing some of the worst human suffering in history.

“(Ban Ki-moon) realised that the world, although human advancement in science and technology is way ahead, but human suffering in relative terms hasn’t come down by any measure.

“If you measure in relative terms, it actually has increased. It’s the same as it was 60 to 70 years ago so it’s increased compared to the state of the rest of the world,” he said.

He added that the summit will attempt to find solutions to some of the world’s many crises, key among them the refugee crisis.

“There is a need to reduce and shrink both natural disasters and conflict situations. We should try to come together. Have better preparedness.

“Of course where conflicts are concerned, it’s not just economic and filling the gaps but finding the political will. In a way the summit will become a channel for discussions on a bigger scale,” he said.

MERCY Malaysia’s being invitation to the summit is also recognition for the 17-year-old organisation as apart from Dr Ahmad Faizal’s presentation at the main event, he will also be speaking at several other side events on public health and efforts to build a more resilient Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN).

“In a nutshell, MERCY Malaysia will represent not only our organisation but also represent Malaysia and, in a lot of ways, represent the humanitarian movement from the developing world given there are so few who are directly involved,” he said.

The UN World Humanitarian Summit is scheduled to kick off on Monday in Istanbul with high-level roundtables discussing, among others, the role of politics in preventing crises, commitment to aiding those displaced and humanitarian financing.

SOURCE: <http://www.themalaymailonline.com>



RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE IN PRACTICE: FROM A GLOBAL AGENDA TO LOCAL ACTIONS

ASEAN AGREEMENT ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (AADMER) WORK PROGRAMME 2016 - 2020

The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response or AADMER has been effectively facilitating regional cooperation between and among ASEAN Member States since its entry into force on 24 December 2009. As the legally-binding regional agreement in ASEAN, AADMER has directly contributed to the building of ASEAN Community, and the enhancement of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation of the peoples and communities in ASEAN.

Following the spirit of AADMER, the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 has contributed to the enhancement of effective mechanisms to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of ASEAN Member States, as well as jointly respond to disaster emergencies in the ASEAN region. In the past five years of its implementation, the AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015 laid the regional mechanisms for joint response and disaster risk reduction at the regional level.

The new AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 is a five year rolling programme that seeks to build resilient ASEAN Community to reduce disaster losses and collectively respond to disasters. The development

of the work programme has benefitted from the concurrent development of the ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management.

It is a comprehensive programme that aims to build reliance of ASEAN Community to reduce disaster losses and collectively respond to disasters. In addition, the new work programme aims to build a strong foundation for ASEAN to become a world leader in disaster management. The AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 outlined 8 Priority Programmes:

1. AWARE:

Risk Aware ASEAN Community

2. BUILD SAFELY:

Building Safe ASEAN Infrastructures and Essential Services

3. ADVANCE:

A Disaster Resilient and Climate Adaptive ASEAN Community

4. PROTECT:

Protecting Economic and Social Gains of ASEAN Community
Integration Through Risk Transfer and Social Protection

5. RESPOND AS ONE:

Transforming Mechanisms for ASEAN's Leadership in Response

6. EQUIP:

Enhanced Capacities for One ASEAN One Response

7. RECOVERY:

ASEAN Resilient Recovery

8. LEAD:

ASEAN Leadership for Excellence and Innovation in Disaster
Management



Risk Aware ASEAN Community



Building Safe ASEAN Infrastructures and Essential Services



A Disaster Resilient and Climate Adaptive ASEAN Community



Protecting Economic and Social Gains of ASEAN Community Integration through Risk Transfer and Social Protection



Transforming Mechanisms for ASEAN's Leadership in Response



Enhanced Capacities for One ASEAN One Response



ASEAN Resilient Recovery



ASEAN Leadership for Excellence and Innovation in Disaster Management

The 8 Priority Programmes as outlined in the ADMEER Work Programme 2016 - 2020

Building on the implementation of AADMER through the work programme, the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) endorsed, in February 2016, the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, which was subsequently launched during the 28th ACDM Meeting in Indonesia. The new work programme is a five (5)-year rolling programme that seeks to build resilient ASEAN Community to reduce disaster losses and collectively respond to disasters.

The AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 differs from the previous work programme in terms of having a more pronounced articulation of protecting the gains of ASEAN Community integration for the peoples and communities of ASEAN, and showcasing ASEAN's leadership and experience.

It continues to put the premium on the contribution to and ownership of ASEAN Member States of the initiatives embodied in the new work programme; and the significance of engaging multiple sectors and stakeholders while maintaining ASEAN Centrality to ensure policy and programme coherence.

The AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 was developed under the leadership of the ACDM and its Working Groups with the support of ASEAN Secretariat and AHA Centre, the guidance of the AMMDM and the AADMER COP, and informed by the invaluable contributions of ASEAN's partners.

SOURCE: AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 Jakarta, ASEAN Secretariat, April 2016

MERCY MALAYSIA'S BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES (BRC)

The risk of not paying attention to improving resilience can lead to serious deterioration of the economy and ecosystems and a loss of trust by the population and investors. Frequent small and medium-impact disasters and single intense events can severely disrupt community lifelines—the systems that provide food distribution, water supply, health care, transportation, waste disposal, and communications—locally and with the rest of the world.

MERCY Malaysia's Building Resilient Communities (BRC) framework is a holistic approach that includes all levels of stakeholders in a community to increase capacity and capability by identifying and reducing vulnerability with the objective of building the community's resilience in social well-being and equity, environmental stewardship, and economic prosperity and continuity.

In achieving a culture of resilience, it is however not enough if only few of the civil society organisations, humanitarian actors and local government actors have disaster risk reduction and adaptation included as an inherent part of their work. Therefore, BRC was developed as a way to engaged various stakeholders in a spherical and dynamic manner in addressing and responding to issues, ideas and actions that would help in increasing communities' and places resiliency. The five BRC programs are:

1. Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

Community Based Disaster Risk Management, also known as CBDRM, is a process of disaster risk management in which at-risk communities

are actively engaged in efforts to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities.

The program also focuses on managing disaster risk by increasing communities' capacity and resilience and reducing their vulnerability to natural hazards. The approach engages local community in managing local disaster risk often with the collaboration of external actors from civil society, local government and the private sector.

The program is designed to encourage participation from the community and local government to identify, analyse, treat, monitor and evaluate the potential risks within their environment, thereby empowering them into implementation of solutions that they themselves have developed.

2. School Preparedness Program (SPP)

Among the crucial BRC programs conducted by MERCY Malaysia is the School Preparedness Program. The program is designed to raise awareness amongst students of the hazards they face and to help schools to minimise the risks posed by natural disasters, such as the seasonal floods in many parts of Malaysia, or earthquakes in China. Schoolchildren are taught simple, hands-on activities to prepare them to take responsibility for their own safety in the event of an emergency.

Called the School Watching Workshop, the program introduces "Community-Based Hazard Mapping" tool to help school communities to identify hazards and risks in and around the schools and then

devising solutions to make it a safer place. MERCY Malaysia conducts Training of Trainers workshops with teachers and School Watching Workshops directly with students.

3. Resilient Hospitals (RHI)

When catastrophe strikes, one service a community can't lose is the hospital. Health care organizations must continue to operate in a crisis. This is a matter of patient safety, business continuity and public services. Making hospitals more resilient is a product of planned preparation in strengthening hospital capacity to respond effectively to disaster and fast recovery from extreme events.

Considering hospital is a complex organisation; building, infrastructure and built environment representing aspect related to physical components, to people and hospital management through which space are planned and designed, the program aims to advocate the improvement of the four criteria in making a hospital more resilience.

The four criterias of a resilience hospital are robustness, redundancy, resourcefulness and rapidity. The resilient hospital program under the BRC framework aims to improve users' understanding in the improvement of hospitals in becoming more resilient.

4. Private Sectors

The prominent role of the private sector in disaster risk management is one most businesses only recently started to appreciate. Businesses are important and influential components in the communities where they operate, and their collective ability to prepare, respond, and recover from disasters can bring dramatic shifts in private, public and

social communities disaster resilience. The private sector needs to protect its own investments, and at the same time, protect and continue provision of services to the communities.

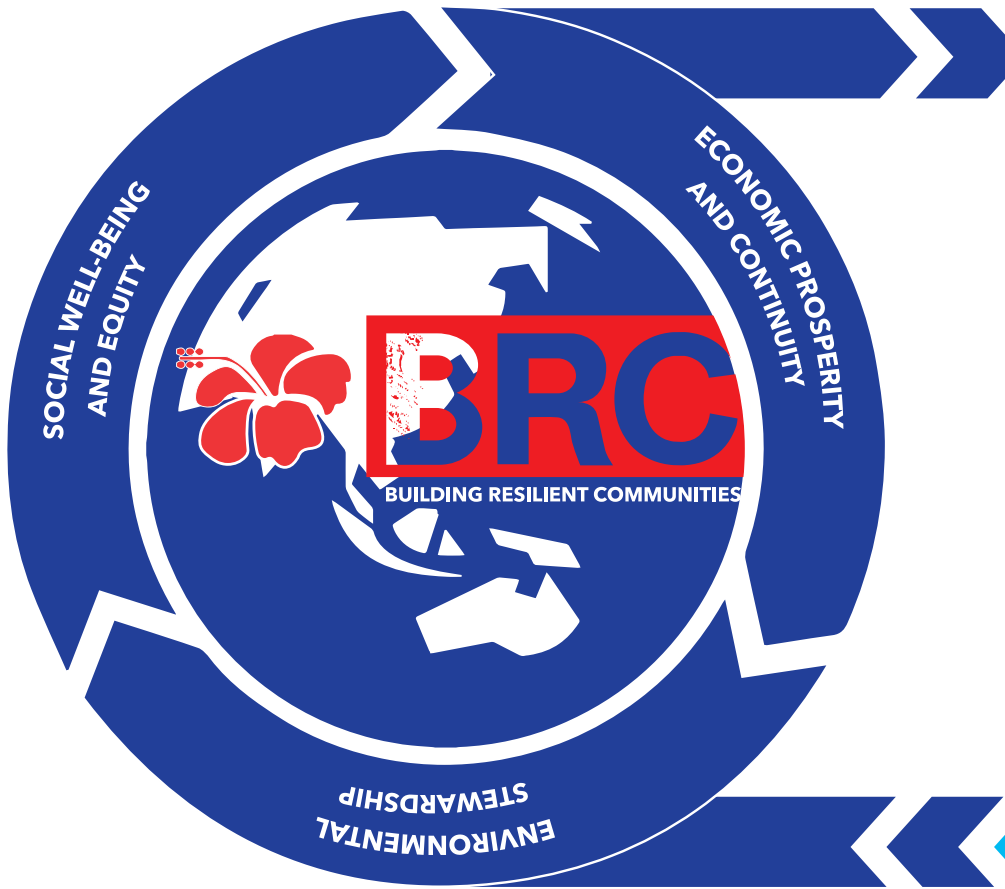
By engaging the private sector, businesses can also reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of unforeseen events, including major emergencies and disasters. Potential partnerships need to be established in order to promote investment in resilient infrastructure, support community development, strengthen partnerships with local government and embrace BRC holistically.

5. Local Government Units

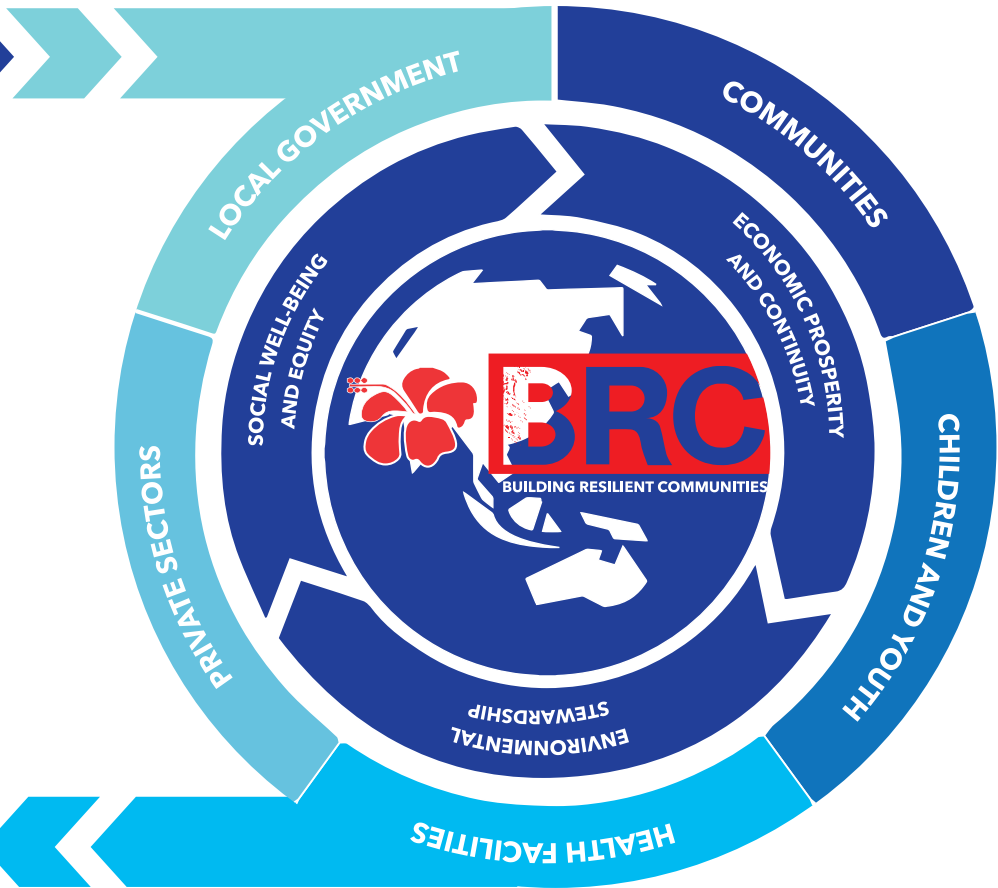
Major roles of local governments in implementing disaster risk reduction in building resilient communities are particularly highlighted in our program. This include, but are not limited to:

- To play a central role in coordinating and sustaining a multi-level, multi-stakeholder platform to promote disaster risk reduction in the region or for a specific hazard;
- To effectively engage local communities and citizens with disaster risk reduction activities and link their concerns with government priorities;
- To strengthen their own institutional capacities and implement practical disaster risk reduction actions by themselves; and
- To devise and implement innovative tools and techniques for disaster risk reduction, which can be replicated elsewhere or scaled up nationwide.

The empowerment of local governments must be a key priority in order to encourage efficient implementation of the BRC program.



Building Resilient Community concept and framework



Building Resilient Community key components in response to its concept and framework

PROGRAMS

COMMUNITY-BASED
DISASTER RISK
MANAGEMENT



SCHOOL
PREPAREDNESS
PROGRAMS



RESILIENT
HOSPITAL



PRIVATE
SECTORS



LOCAL
GOVERNMENT
UNITS



OBJECTIVES

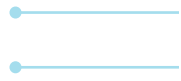
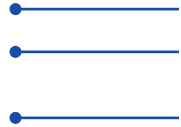
To provide a platform for communities to actively participate in disaster risk reduction activities, gain knowledge, skills and competencies in DRR and indigenous early warning systems are enhanced and used.

To generate a culture of disaster awareness and response amongst school children, teachers and staff.

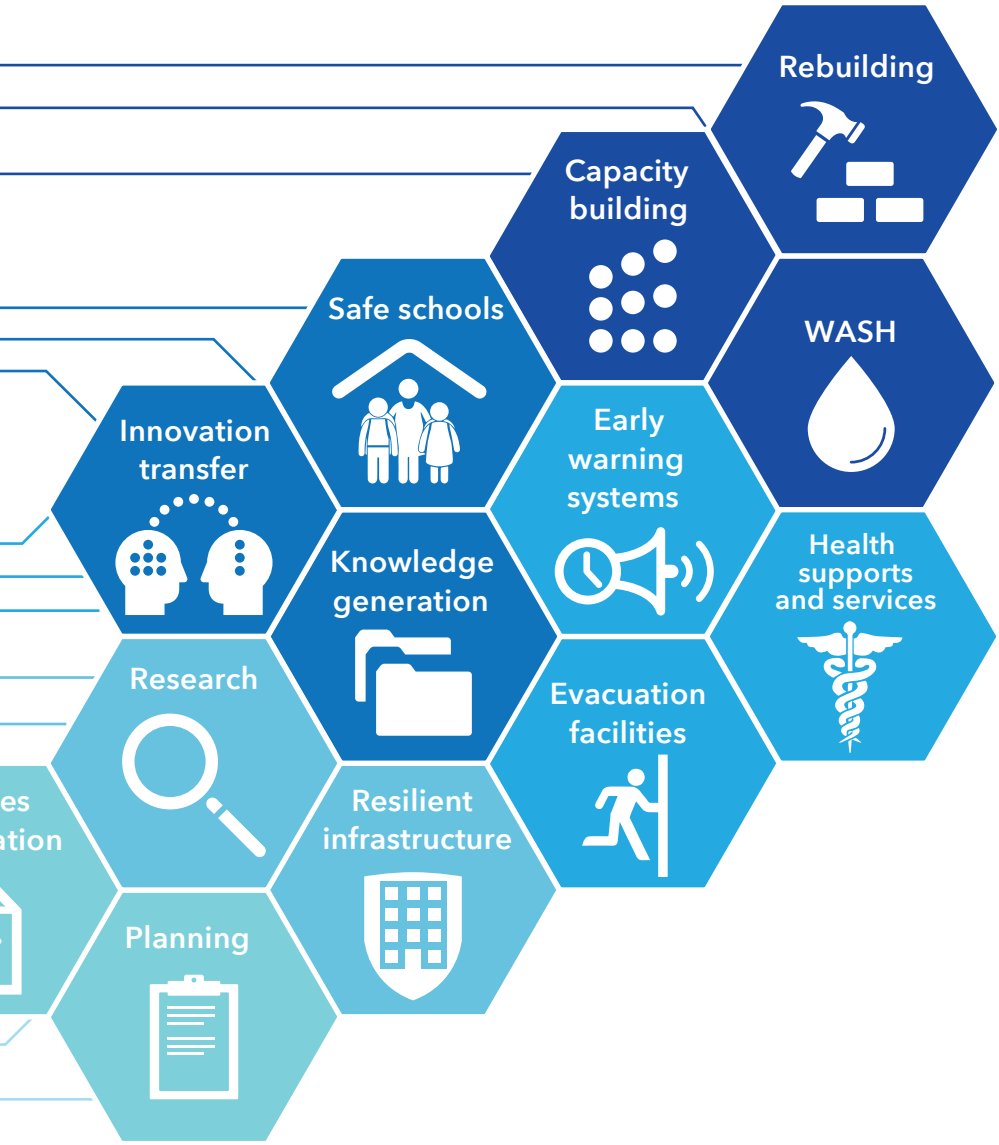
To increase and introduce hospital and its management to DRR and improve the hospital's disaster preparedness and early warning systems through the implementation of DRM.

To provide DRR and DRM education for private and corporate sector through DRR for Private Sector and Business Continuity Plan (BCP).

To educate, train and strengthen relevant LGU stakeholders on DRR and DRM.



EXAMPLE ACTIVITIES





Flood simulation and asset preparedness simulation for a BRC program in Kelantan, Malaysia.





BRC program at Karo, North Sumatera, Indonesia.

BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

BUILDING RESILIENT KARO - My District Is

Getting Ready!

Foundation

RAJI

BASED DISASTER
SIAGAAN BENCANA



The presence of a platform for communication to actively participate in disaster risk reduction activities, gain knowledge, skills and commitment in DRR and emergency early warning systems are enhanced and safer.

The presence of culture of disaster preparedness and disaster management amongst school children, students and staff.

The presence and creation of disaster risk reduction and disaster management plan and implementation of the plan in the school and community level.

The presence of disaster risk reduction and disaster management plan and implementation of the plan in the school and community level.

The presence of disaster risk reduction and disaster management plan and implementation of the plan in the school and community level.



GUNUNGAPI
SINABUNG

ZONA
MERAH

ZONA
EVAKUASI





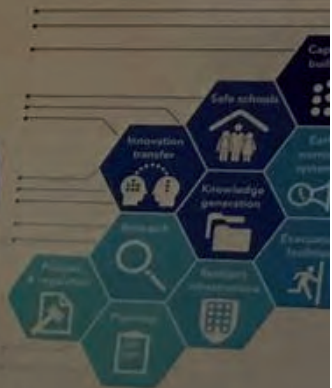
HRH Sultan Dr. Nazrin Muizzuddin Shah visiting MERCY Malaysia's BRC exhibition at the WHS.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS



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BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES: THE PRINCIPLES



DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT



NOTES

Implementing the Sendai Framework to Reduce the Humanitarian Burden: ASEAN Resilience in Practice



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