

Risk Governance: Implementing Policy and its Integration with Politics

Integrating Community-Based Disaster Risk Management into government policy and planning in Southeast Asia

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Outline of the Presentation

- Southeast Asia: A Risky Region
- Institutionalization of CBDRM
- Governmental commitments for DRM in SEA
- ADPC experiences
- Conclusions

Countries

Southeast Asia: A Risky Region

Key hazards of SEA

	Severe	Moderate	Low
Indonesia	Earthquake, Tsunami	Fire, Drought, Flood, Volcano, high wind	Landslide, Typhoon
Philippines	Typhoon, flood, landslide, Tsunami, Earthquake, Fire	Volcano, high winds	Drought
Vietnam	Tsunami, Landslide	Typhoon, Flood	Drought, Earthquake, Fire
Thailand	Flood	Typhoon, storm surges, drought, earthquake, landslide, forest fire	Wind

Governmental commitment in institutionalization of DRM in SEA countries

Cambodia	NDM Plan 1997 (Not yet approved); 2002–2003 action plan; CBDRM strategic Plan 2005
Indonesia	Integrated into the 5 yr development plan; DM act is being prepared
Lao PDR	National Disaster Management Strategy and Action Plan 2020; CBDRM strategic action 2005
Vietnam	National Disaster Management Strategy and Action Plan 2001–2020; Strategy and action plan for Mitigating Water disasters 1994; CBDRM strategy 2005
Timor Leste	National Disaster Management Plan; CBDRM strategic action plan 2005

ADPC/UNESCAP/DIPECHO

Partnerships for Disaster Reduction Southeast Asia Project (PDRSEA)

To create an enabling environment for institutionalization of CBDRM in the government policy-making and planning.

Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

CBDRM is a process in which at-risk communities are actively engaged in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities. This means that people are at the heart of decision making.

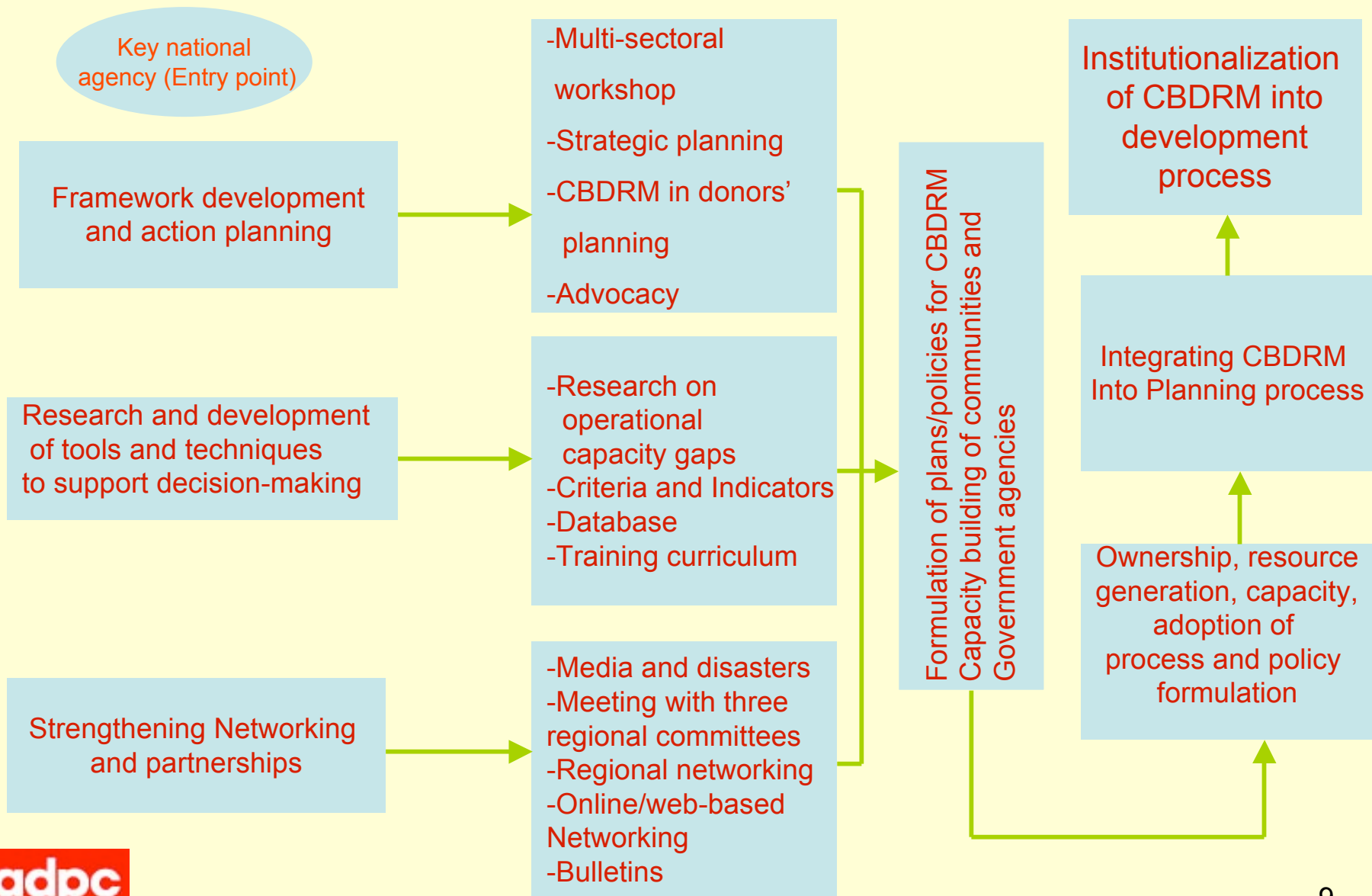
Institutionalization of CBDRM

A state where role of community groups is recognized by the government and their efforts are supported.

Preconditions for institutionalization of CBDRM

- **Strong policy support**
- **Existence of formal organizations/institutional support**
- **A framework of disaster risk management**
- **Institutionalized budget**
- **Presence of dedicated, trained and competent personnel**
- **Political will at local level**

A conceptual framework for Institutionalization of CBDRM



Key Outputs and achievements

1. National strategic plan for CBDRM
2. Development of advocacy strategies and tools
3. Capacity gaps known
4. CBDRM Criteria and indicators (critical factors)
5. Database
6. Forum for sharing experience (Regional workshop, three committees' meeting, web-based networking)
7. Standard Curriculum for CBDRM

Lessons Learnt

1. Legal framework and provisions
(Vietnam)
2. Bureaucracy (Indonesia)
3. Political instability (Timor Leste)
4. Political commitment (Laos and
Cambodia)

Conclusions

1. CBDRM integration into the socio-economic development process at local level
2. Interventions both at the policy level as well as the grassroots level necessary for quick and long lasting results
3. Policy amendments, resource mobilization, capacity enhancement of the community and governmental departments are prerequisites for an effective CBDRM practice

Conclusions (cont'd)

4. Development of effective tools for CBDRM such as advocacy, C&I for assessment, standard curriculum; Research on capacity gaps and indigenous knowledge, information management, forum for sharing experiences and bureaucratic as well as political mobilization are necessary preconditions for institutionalization.

Thank You

