



Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction: Asian case studies

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Vision

To be outstanding in the delivery of medical and humanitarian aid to all

Mission

MERCY Malaysia is a non-profit organisation focusing on providing medical relief, sustainable health-related development and risk reduction activities for vulnerable communities, in both crisis and non-crisis situation.

Approach - Total Disaster Risk Management

- First Phase - Emergency Response
- Second Phase - Recovery
- Third Phase - Prevention/ Mitigation
- Final Phase – Preparedness/ Readiness

Introduction

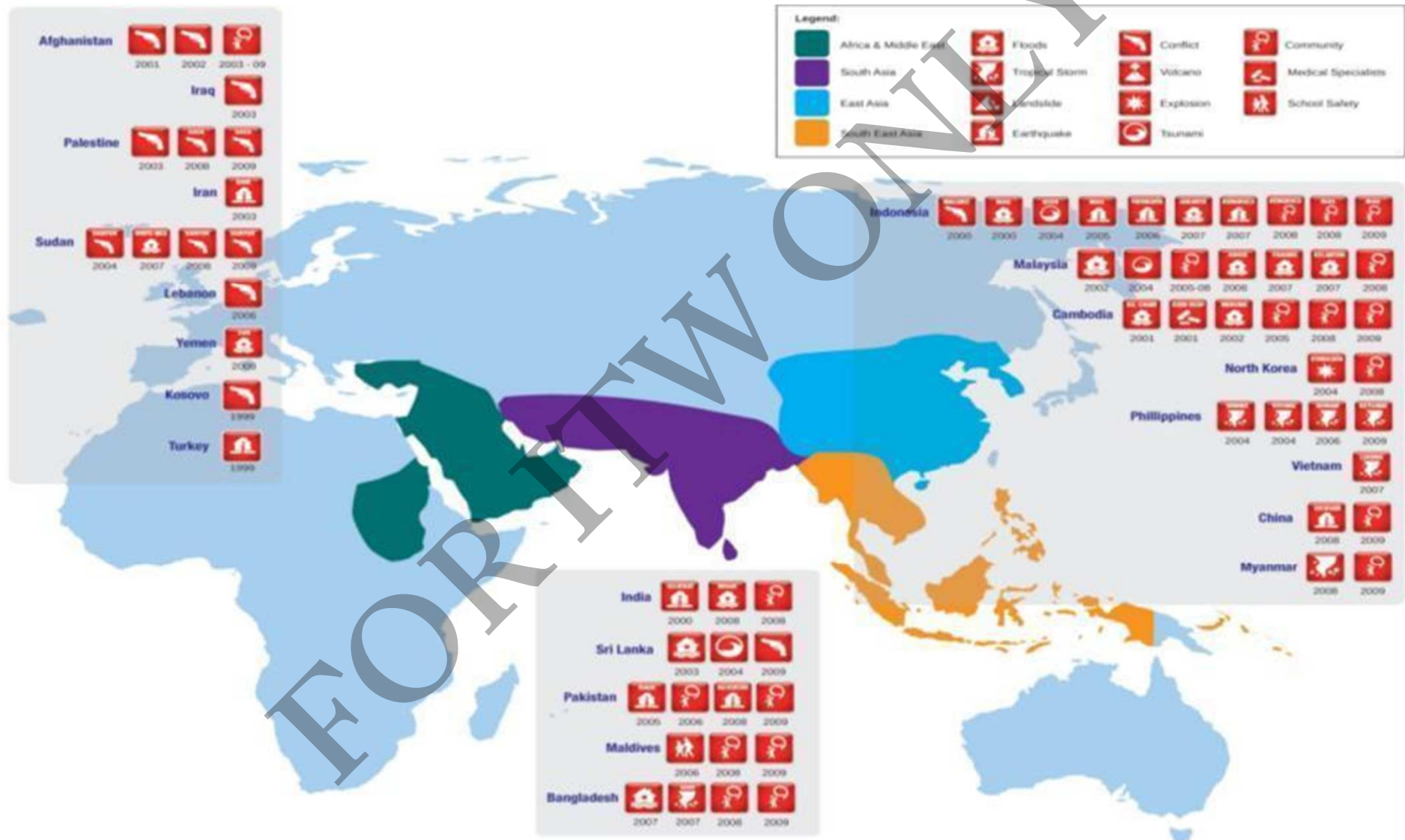
Our Impact in 2009

In 2009;

- We were present in **13 countries**
- We assisted **approximately 1 million beneficiaries**
- We spent **USD3.18 million in terms of assets** (reconstruction work, medical equipment, ambulances etc)

Introduction

Mission and Activities Map – as of September 2009



PART I

Disaster Risk Reduction Projects by MERCY Malaysia



Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes in 2010

No.	Country	Programme
1	Malaysia	School Preparedness Programme
		Johor Community Preparedness Programme
		DRR for Persons with Disabilities – <i>working with deaf, blind and physically handicap</i>
		Views from the Frontline
		IEC Material Development
2	China	Community Led Disaster Risk Reduction – <i>in collaboration with Save the Children</i>
3	Indonesia	Tsunami Resource Center - closed
		Capacity Building of CSOs in Indonesia (CBDRM and Advocacy) – <i>in collaboration with SHEEP</i>
		Revising Local DRR Action Plan in Padang City – <i>in collaboration with KOGAMI</i>
4	Maldives	Maldives CBDRM Project – <i>in collaboration with CARE Society - closed</i>
		School Safety Project – <i>in collaboration with CARE Society - closed</i>
5	Myanmar	Myanmar CBDRM Project – <i>in collaboration with Mingalar Myanmar</i>
6	Cambodia	School Preparedness Programme - <i>in collaboration with Save the Earth Cambodia.</i>

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CBDRM Training in Myanmar



School Safety Programme in Maldives

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Johor Community Preparedness Programme



Cambodia School Preparedness Programme Training

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PART II

Relief and Development Projects by MERCY Malaysia



Relief Operations Department - List of Programmes

No.	Country	Programme
1	Malaysia	Health Promotion Programme for Orang Asli Communities in Perak (Sungai Tiang, Perak)
		Dental and Health Promotion Programme for Orang Asli Communities (Pos Kemar, Perak)
		Rumah Nur Salam Outreach Clinic (Chow Kit, KL)
		Outreach Clinic for the Myanmarese community living in Selayang and Ampang-Cheras, Selangor (Vaccination only)
		Primary Healthcare and Hygiene Kit Distribution and Hygiene Promotion (Sabah Chapter and Sarawak Chapter)
		Primary Healthcare Outreach Clinic (Johor Chapter)
		Hygiene Kit Distribution (Johor Chapter)
		Psychosocial Programme for Rohingya Refugees in Kota Tinggi and Kulai (PATI Detention Centre) and Orang Asli in Kuala Sengka, Johor
2	Afghanistan	Comprehensive Health Clinic
		Vocational Training Centre
		Mercy Little Caliphs
3	Bangladesh	Rainwater Harvesting in Arsenic-affected Communities in Kabarikhola, Pabna District
		Health and Hygiene Education Programme
		Cleft Lip and Palate Project

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Relief Operations Department - List of Programmes (2)

4	Cambodia	Upgrading a Health Centre in Kampong Speu District
		Supply of an additional 2 nd -hand ambulance to Kg Tralach Refferal Hospital
		Upgrading a Health Centre in Kampong Leang District
		Oral Rehydration Therapy Corner
5	Palestine	The Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Al-Wafa Rehab and Specialist Surgery Hospital at Gaza City, Gaza
		El Wafa Outreach Programme
		Psychosocial Programme
		Re-equip the maternity ward in Tal Sultan Hospital
		West Bank: Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery Unit
6	India	Upgrading of Health Care Services in Sonbarsa Block, Saharsa District, Bihar
		Primary Healthcare and Maternal and Child Healthcare, Biratpur Health Centre
		Health and Hygiene Promotion, Bihar

Relief Operations Department - List of Programmes (3)

No.	Country	Programme
7	Indonesia	Training of Total hospital Facilities Management in RSU Nias
		Reconstruction of Health community centre in Gasan Gadang
8	Myanmar	Reconstruction of 13 Health Facilities
		Health Promotion Campaign
9	Sudan	Basic Health Centre at Zam Zam IDP Camp, Darfur

Rainwater Harvesting (RWH)



Initial stage of construction of RWH unit



One of the completed RWH units



Discussion session with some of the RWH owners



Keratosis seen on the palm of an arsenic patient



Upgrading of Aoral Health Centre in Kampong Speu Province



Refurbishment works of Aoral Health Centre



Bi-monthly TBA meeting



Monthly Outreach Programme

PART III

Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR)

Why CBDRR?

- The heart of CBDRR is the **principle of participation**.
- Through CBDRR, **the people's capacity to respond to emergencies is increased** by more access and control over resources and basic social services.
- The local community not only becomes **part of creating plans and decisions**, but also becomes a **major player in its implementation**.
- The approach make sure that as many stakeholders as needed should be involve din the process.

- 1) Selecting the Community: selecting most vulnerable communities for possible assistance on risk reduction
- 2) Rapport Building and Understanding the Community: building a relationship and trust with the local people.
- 3) Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment: a diagnostic process to identify the risks and how people overcome those risks. Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity assessments are included.
- 4) Participatory Disaster Risk Management Planning: identifying risk reduction measures that will reduce vulnerabilities and enhance capacities.
- 5) Building and Training a Community Disaster Risk Management Organizations (CDRMO): building a community organization and training leaders and members of the organization to build their capacity.
- 6) Community-Managed Implementation: CDRMO leads to the implementation of the community plan.
- 7) Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

ADPC, 2004, CBDRM Field Practitioners' Handbook



CBDRR case studies (1) – Myanmar: Early Warning Workshop

- 1) Early Warning Awareness Workshops
 - 2) Early Warning Simulation Workshop
- Villagers set up specific committees (e.g. warnings, rescue, village security, first aid and food security) and run simulation exercises on how to identify hazard signs and react to them accordingly.



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CBDRR case studies (1) – Myanmar: Early Warning Workshop



CBDRR case studies (2) – Cambodia: Micro-insurance

- 1) Training workshop for the local government and communities,
- 2) Developing drought risk management plan - risk mapping,
- 3) Adapting the climate-resilient farming – replaced rice plantations with drought resilient crops and planting vegetables, and
- 4) Initiating poultry farming through micro insurance and home-gardening to support women-headed households

Local Involvement in DRR - Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):

Informal organizations that are not registered: trade unions, religious groups, cultural and sports groups, farmers' associations, community-based organizations, women's organizations, environmental groups, labour unions, non-profit media and NGOs who can be funds recipients and service providers.



Recently, instead of using the term “NGO”, the term of “CSO” is often used as a broaden meaning of practitioners in disaster management at local level

“Global Network of NGOs for DRR” formed by UNISDR in 2006 changed the name to “Global Network of CSOs for DRR” in 2008 to maximize CSOs to support the building of resilient communities and nations

Role of CSOs

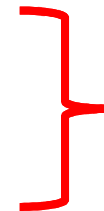
- **Views from the Frontline Report 2011: Local governance**

a) “Resource” is the lowest scoring indicator at 2.1 out of 5.0.

Not only communities but local government also reported markedly low progress in this area – an urgent need for increasing direct investments in local action

b) Recommendation:

- Enhance inclusion and participation
- Develop local capacity and capability
- Enable greater accountability and transparency



**CSO's
Role**

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- Advocate needs and gaps at local level and bring them to higher levels

Role of LG

1. To play a central role in coordination and sustaining a multi-level, multi-stakeholder platform or promote DRR in the region or for a specific hazard
2. To effectively engage local communities and citizens to DRR activities and link their concerns with governments priorities
3. strengthen their own institutional capacities and implement practical DR actions by themselves
4. To devise and implement innovative tools and techniques for DRR, which can e replicated elsewhere or scaled up nationwide

Challenges:

1. *Lack of interest and capacities*
2. *Understanding local risks and vulnerabilities*
3. *Maintaining and upgrading critical infrastructure*
4. *Managing long-term processes*
5. *Learning from disasters*

Role of Network

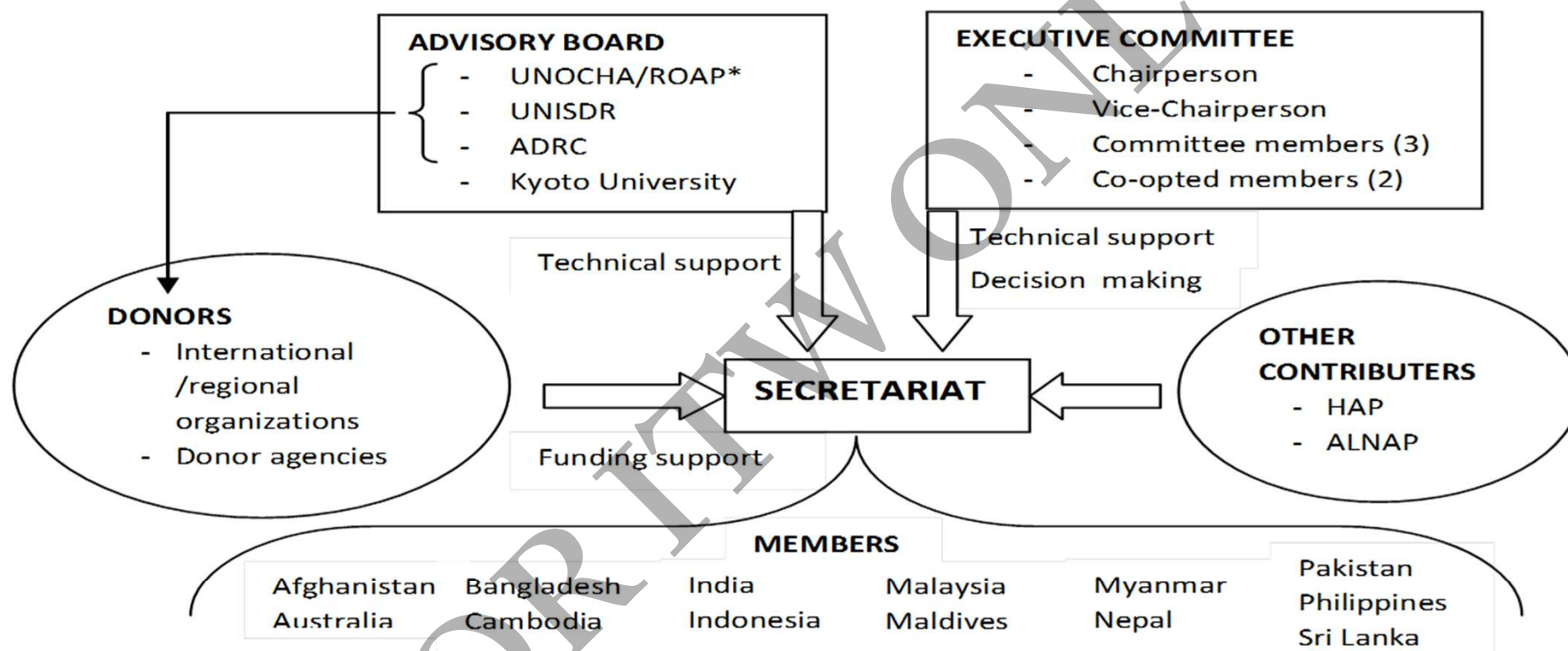
What is ADRRN?

- Established in 2002 in support by an UN agency and a regional organization
- Currently, 36 CSO full members and 5 associate members from xxxx countries
- Core objectives: **Advocacy, Capacity development and Establishing effective platform, mechanism and scheme.**

Major characteristics: Diverse membership (international and national CSOs, geographical diverse), Organizational structure (Executive committee, Advisory board, Donors), and Financial and technical resources.

Challenges: Funding, Gap between active members and non-active members, Recruitment of new members, and Monitoring and evaluation of the Network activities.

Local DRR framework - Network



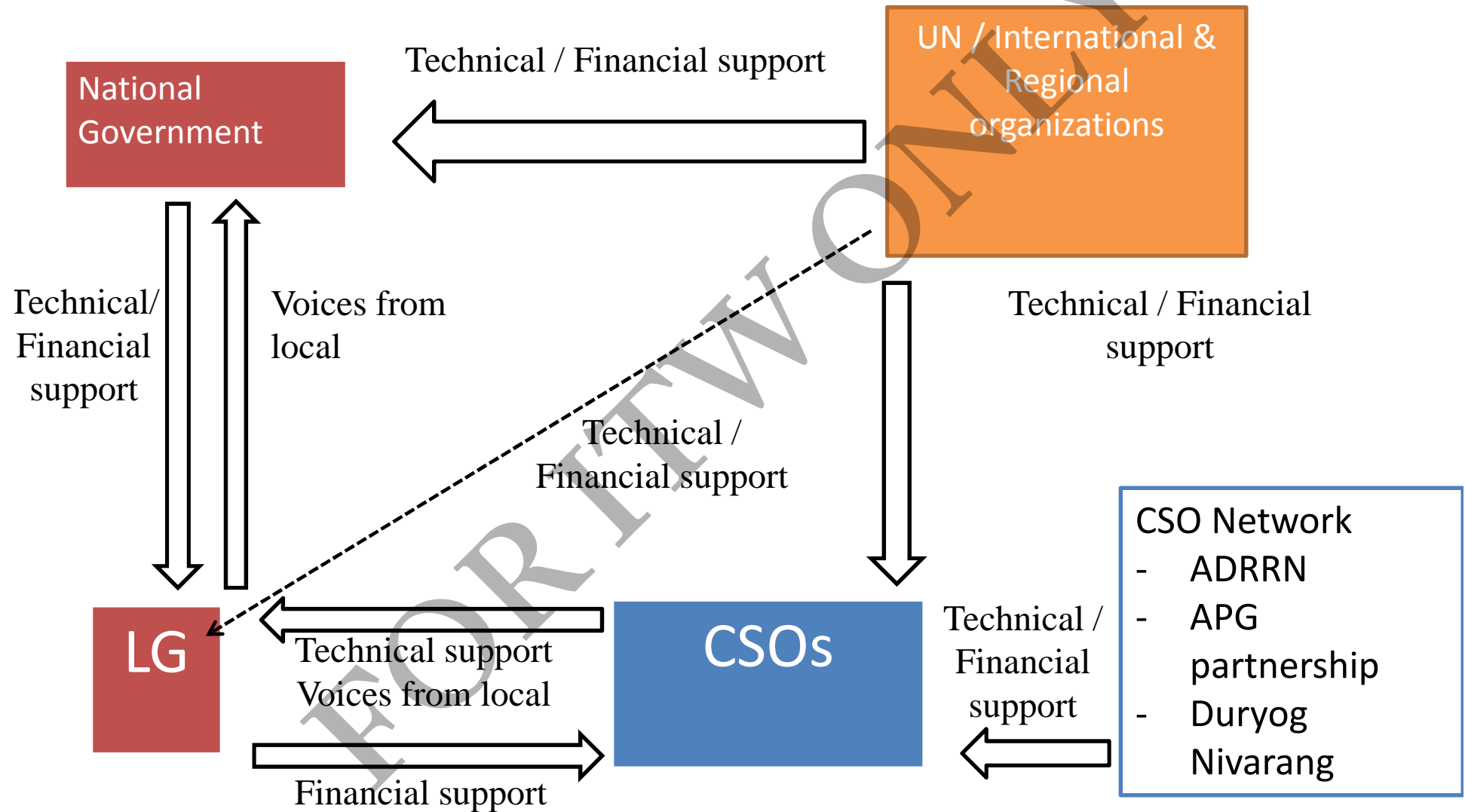
UNOCHA/ROAP: UN Officer for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Regional Office for Asia and Pacific

UNISDR: UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

ADRC: Asian Disaster Reduction Center

HAP: Humanitarian Accountability Partnership

ALNAP: Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action



THANK YOU

FOR ITN ONLY