

SIX REASONS TO TALK ABOUT EXPANDING PREPAREDNESS FOR RESPONSE

1 PREPAREDNESS REDUCES DISASTER MORTALITY.



Bangladesh successfully reduced tropical cyclone mortality in 20 years through cyclone shelter programs coupled with other preparedness measures and an improvement in provision of basic services.

4 WELL-PREPARED CRITICAL FACILITIES CAN WITHSTAND SERIOUS DISRUPTION.



Facilities in risk-prone locations can enhance their readiness for disasters through both structural and non-structural measures or a combination of approaches designed to minimize the negative impacts of disasters.



Logos for participating organizations: adpc, United Nations Development Programme, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and others.

2 INVESTING IN PREPAREDNESS HELPS TO SAVE MONEY.



According to studies done by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), each dollar invested in disaster preparedness, saves seven dollars in recovery.

5 SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE DISASTERS REQUIRE DIVERSE PREPAREDNESS MECHANISMS THAT ARE AVAILABLE AT ALL LEVELS.

Governments tend to prepare for infrequent mega disasters, ignoring recurrent small and medium scale calamities. Local-level and hazard specific preparedness is the key to save lives and properties.

The 8th Practitioners' Workshop on Risk Reduction and Resilience provides a unique opportunity for practitioners and organizations to jointly reflect on the outcomes of the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction which took place in Sendai, Japan in March 2015. The workshop is organized by and for practitioners with relevantby and for practitioners with relevant technical expertise and knowledge of risk reduction in Asia. The participants will identify ways to translate the Sendai commitments into practice and implement the framework on the ground - putting policy debates aside.

3 PREPAREDNESS IS A PREREQUISITE FOR SPEEDY RESPONSE, AND EFFECTIVE RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY.

Better preparedness ensures speedy and effective response, which helps the process of recovery and reconstruction turn into an opportunity of building back better as described in the SFDRR.

6 PREPAREDNESS IS AN ONGOING CONCERN.



Disaster preparedness requires continuous investment and attention.

The outcomes of the workshop will be harnessed to support regional and global disaster risk reduction efforts in support of the motto "DRR is everyone's business".

The workshop program revolves around the following four themes:

- Enhancing Community Resilience
- Expanding Preparedness for Response
- Innovation and Risk-Informed Development
- Mainstreaming DRR Within and Across Sectors - Focusing on Agriculture and Resilient Livelihoods

PREPAREDNESS FOR RESPONSE

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

“The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions”,

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

ELEMENTS OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

It includes contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, emergency services and stand-by arrangements, communications, information management and coordination arrangements, personnel training, community drills and exercises, and public education supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities (UNISDR 2009)

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN THE SFDRR

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) explicitly stresses the importance of disaster preparedness and response by making it one of its key pillars. The priority 4 exclusively provides guidelines for ‘Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to Build Back Better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction’ at local, national, regional and global level.

COMMUNITY DRIVEN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Local communities are the first, and in some cases/areas, sole responders to disasters. Efforts need to be directed at enhancing community level preparedness capacities for better response.

ASEAN SAFE SCHOOLS INITIATIVE (ASSI)



ASSI is a unique partnership among the disaster management and education sectors in ASEAN and the civil society organizations to scale up a regional Safe Schools model in order to reach millions of school children through the promotion of a comprehensive school safety framework in the ASEAN region.

As a regional initiative under the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), ASSI directly contributes to the achievement of school safety at regional and global levels, including the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction & Sustainable Development Goals



IMPORTANCE OF LEGAL PREPAREDNESS

Indonesia didn’t have any overarching disaster management law in place before the 2004 tsunami. The absence of legal provisions created confusion in channelizing the post-Tsunami international aid.

“This lack of legal preparedness contributed substantially to the chaos of the response operation and revealed a significant number of regulatory issues which hampered the response”, World Disaster Report 2015.

DISASTER RESPONSE

“The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected”,

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)



DISASTER RESPONSE IN THE SFDRR

SFDRR stresses the importance of strengthening coordinated regional approaches and operational mechanisms to prepare for and ensure rapid and effective disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacities.

KEY CHALLENGES OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

- Focus is on preparing for less frequent but mega disasters rather than recurrent, small and medium-sized disasters.
- Local authorities lack required technical and financial resources for preparedness and response.

FINANCIAL PREPAREDNESS FOR RAPID DISASTER RESPONSE IN ASIA

- IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)
- Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
- OCHA Emergency Cash Grant
- Emergency Response Fund (ERF)
- UNDP TRAC 1.1.3 Category II resources
- ASEAN Disaster Management and Emergency Relief Fund (ADMER Fund)
- Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund (APDRF)

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

A set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

ELEMENTS OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM	
RISK KNOWLEDGE	MONITORING & WARNING
DISSEMINATION & COMMUNICATION	RESPONSE CAPABILITY

EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS IN THE SFDRR

- SFDRR broadly stresses the need for:
- Maintaining and strengthening people-centered multi-hazard, multi-sectoral forecasting and early warning systems.
 - Investing in disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms, social technologies and hazard-monitoring telecommunications systems.
 - Promoting the application of simple and low-cost early warning equipment and facilities.

INTEGRATING PREPAREDNESS IN SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

World Bank’s Global Facility for Disaster Reduction assisted the governments of Tonga and Fiji in mainstreaming the elements of disaster preparedness and recovery into the community protection system of the country. Such initiatives can promote a culture of safety in vulnerable countries.

BINDING REGULATORY AGREEMENTS BETWEEN STATES IN ASIA FOR PREPAREDNESS

- Two agreements regulate disaster preparedness and response action in this region:
- ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)
 - SAARC Natural Disaster Rapid Response Mechanism (NDRRM)

CCA AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR FOOD SECURITY

Over 25 million people are undernourished in Bangladesh due to a reduction in crop yield. Natural disasters and the climate changes are among some of the key contributory factors to this phenomenon. Preparing for disasters and climate change adaptation means better yield, a hope for food security, sustainable agriculture livelihood.