

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Jakarta

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| Title of initiative: | Strengthening community-based disaster preparedness in Indonesia |
| Countries primarily supported: | Indonesia |
| Duration: | From 15 November 2005 to 31 December 2007 |

Objectives

The overall objective of the initiative was to establish much needed resilience and preparedness at a community level for natural and human disasters, with a special emphasis on earthquakes and tsunamis.

The specific objectives were:

- Identify and assess critical factors and issues related to community-based disaster preparedness for disaster prone or high-risk areas at local level, i.e. level of Community-based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP), assessment of the effectiveness of interface between Tsunami Warning System (TWS) and CBDP and existing local warning system in Simeulue Island;
- Support initiatives on community-based disaster preparedness at different levels and contexts in pilot sites, as a follow-up action of CBDP assessment;
- Support the development of coherent in-country strategies and vision regarding CBDP, with emphasis on the effective interface between TWS and CBDP.

Achievements

- **Comprehensive assessment on critical factors and issues related to community-based disaster preparedness in disaster prone or high-risk areas (pilot sites)**
 - The comprehensive assessment comprised two components i.e. a general assessment on preparedness in three pilot sites in Sumatra (Padang, Bengkulu and Aceh Besar districts) and an assessment on the use of traditional knowledge in disaster preparedness on Simeulue Island were completed.
 - The results of the first assessment have shown that the three pilot sites were not prepared for an earthquake and/or tsunami. The results and the findings have been compiled in a report “The Indonesian Community Preparedness Assessment Framework in Earthquake and Tsunami Disasters”.
 - The results of the second assessment showed that a wide range of factors, including cultural features and physical settings, have contributed to saving many lives in the Simeulue Island during the 2004 Tsunami. The results and the findings have been compiled in a report “SMONG - Local Knowledge and Strategies on Tsunami Preparedness in Simeulue Island, Nangroe Aceh Darussalam”.
- **Level of community preparedness in pilot sites has improved**
 - Based on the above-mentioned assessment results and in line with the recommendations put forward by the expert team, a range of follow up activities were organized in these pilot sites including training, workshops and public awareness activities.
 - The activities have helped to put disaster preparedness on the agenda for key-stakeholders in the pilot sites, as well as generated a great interest of a broad public.
 - Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior (KAB) surveys showed improved awareness amongst key-stakeholders.
 - Through the design of a systematic education mechanism for disaster preparedness at schools, the level of disaster preparedness in the communities has been increased.

- **Existence of long-term and coherent strategies on community-based disaster preparedness, more particular on interface between TWS and CBDP, in place**
 - A Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) workshop was conducted in Padang with the participation of all relevant local stakeholders. After the workshop, the City Government of Padang and KOGAMI⁵² presented the first ever locally developed draft SOP, one of the long-term and coherent strategies generated by this initiative, to BAKORNAS.⁵³
 - The assessment report on the lack of preparedness in the three pilot sites in Sumatra has generated discussions at pilot sites and national level. As a result, many stakeholders have taken action to assist the pilot sites in developing improved strategies on community-based disaster response (e.g. GTZ and USAID are assisting the Government and other stakeholders in Padang in establishing the Tsunami Warning System.)
 - A workshop on “Integration for Disaster Preparedness” was conducted where twenty-eight participants from different NGOs/INGOs attended. The workshop was an important step to integrate programs of disaster preparedness among NGOs.
 - In collaboration with the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), the initiative developed a website⁵⁴ on community-based disaster preparedness in Indonesia. Currently all outcome documents are being translated from Bahasa Indonesia into English.



Figure 3: Tsunami booklet

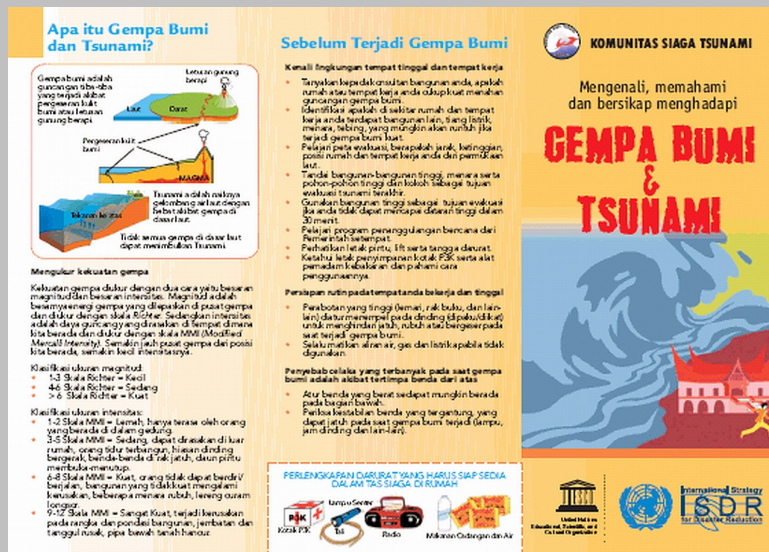


Figure 4: Leaflet on earthquake and tsunami

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⁵² KOGAMI: Tsunami Prepared Community – Padang, a local organization which was born out of the awareness to improve tsunami preparedness in Padang.

⁵³ BAKORNAS: National Coordinating Board on Disaster Response and Refugees of Indonesia.

⁵⁴ <http://www.siagabencana.lipi.go.id/>