



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
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UNESCO Chair on Gender and Vulnerability
in Disaster Risk Reduction Support,
Kobe University, Japan

Disaster Response and Response Preparedness in Asia and the Pacific



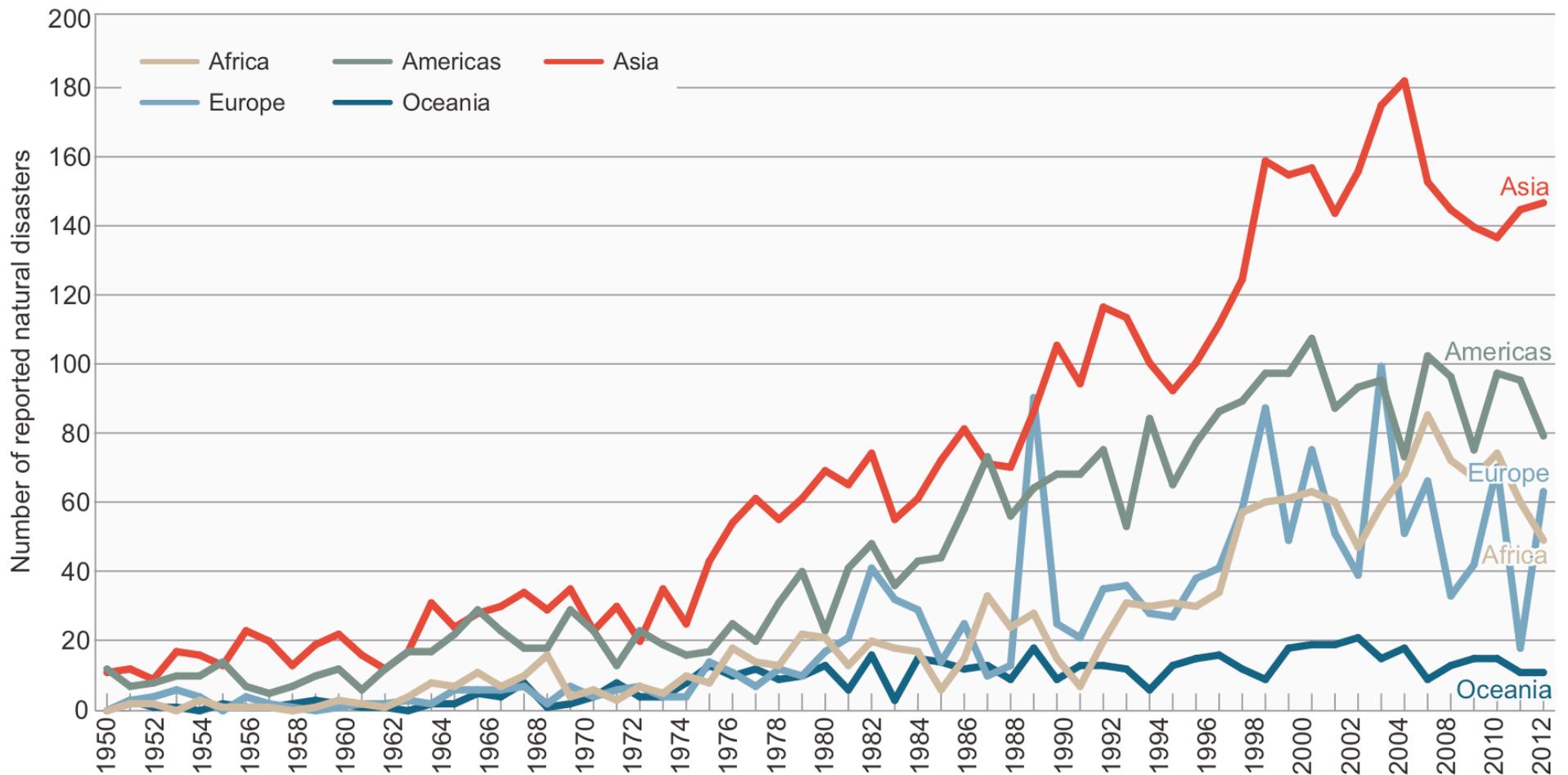
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Kobe University UNESCO Chair Summer Program on Gender and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction Support
Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
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BACKGROUND

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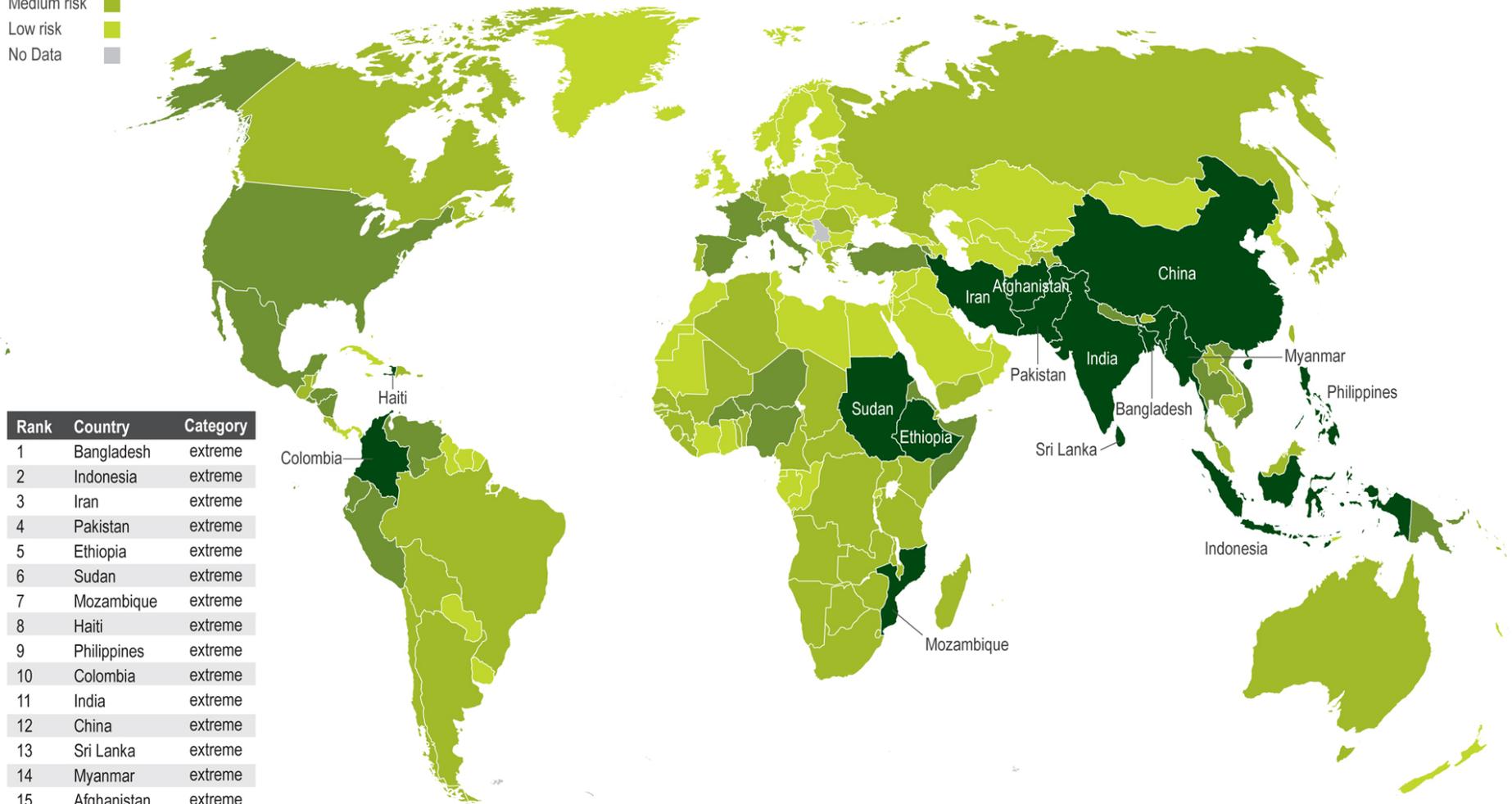
Disaster trends by continents



Source: EM-DAT database: www.emdat.be/advanced-search

Disaster risk index

- Extreme risk ■
- High risk ■
- Medium risk ■
- Low risk ■
- No Data ■



Rank	Country	Category
1	Bangladesh	extreme
2	Indonesia	extreme
3	Iran	extreme
4	Pakistan	extreme
5	Ethiopia	extreme
6	Sudan	extreme
7	Mozambique	extreme
8	Haiti	extreme
9	Philippines	extreme
10	Colombia	extreme
11	India	extreme
12	China	extreme
13	Sri Lanka	extreme
14	Myanmar	extreme
15	Afghanistan	extreme

Source: *The Natural Disaster Risk Index (NDRI)*, Maplecroft, 2016

Challenges in Asia

- Asia is the most disaster prone continent
- 90% of all natural disasters occurs in Asia-Pacific
- 50% of all major disasters occurs in Asia
- Affects economies, lives, fabric of human society
- Sheer scale and complexity of natural disasters in recent times
- Many countries struggling to recover because of lack of capacity

Asian Civil Society Organizations

- Total number uncertain
- Different definitions/classifications
- Local vs. International actors
- Capacities vary and not profiled
- What is certain is the number is increasing and the roles are more evident

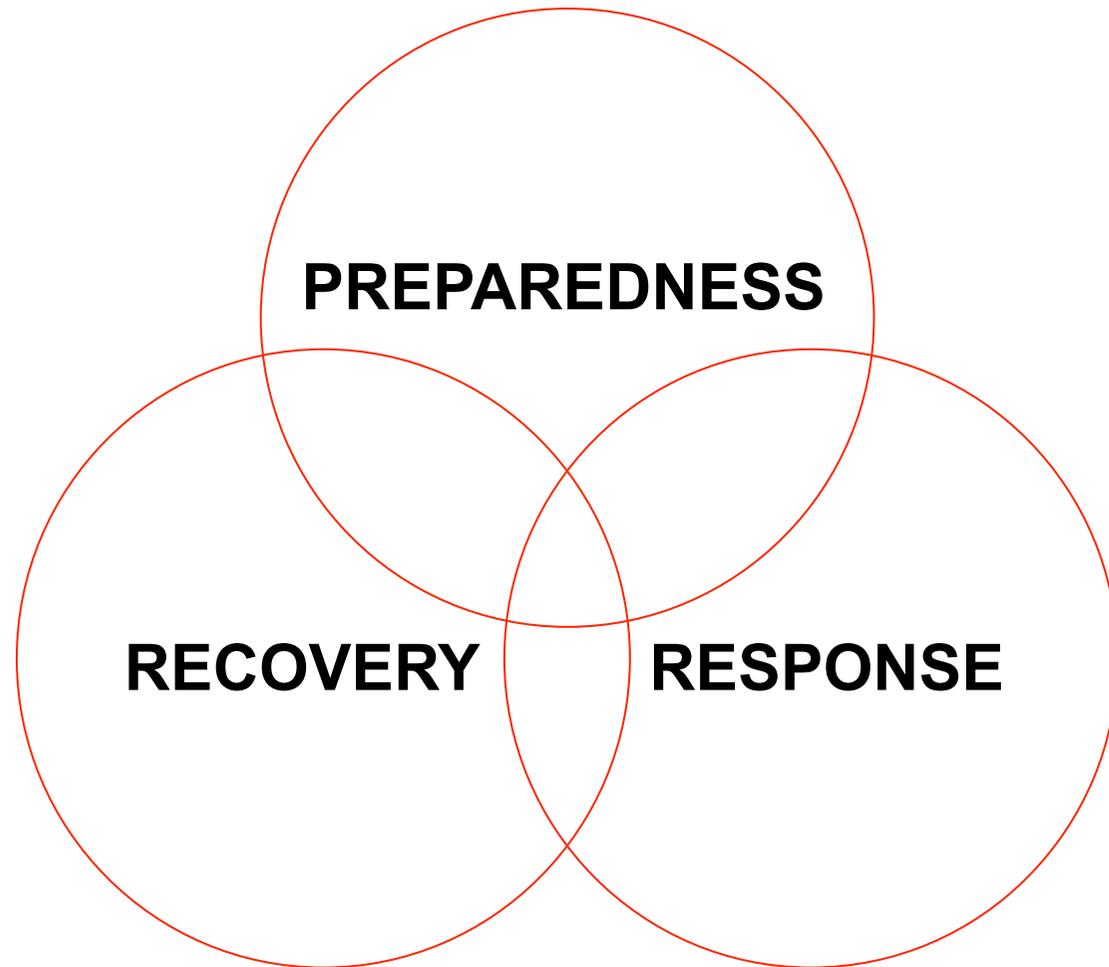
DISASTER RESPONSE

Coordination in disaster response

Coordination is a critical success factor for organizing adequate disaster response and recovery as well as successful disaster risk reduction.

Coordination in disaster response

WHO?
WHAT?
WHERE?
WHEN?
HOW?



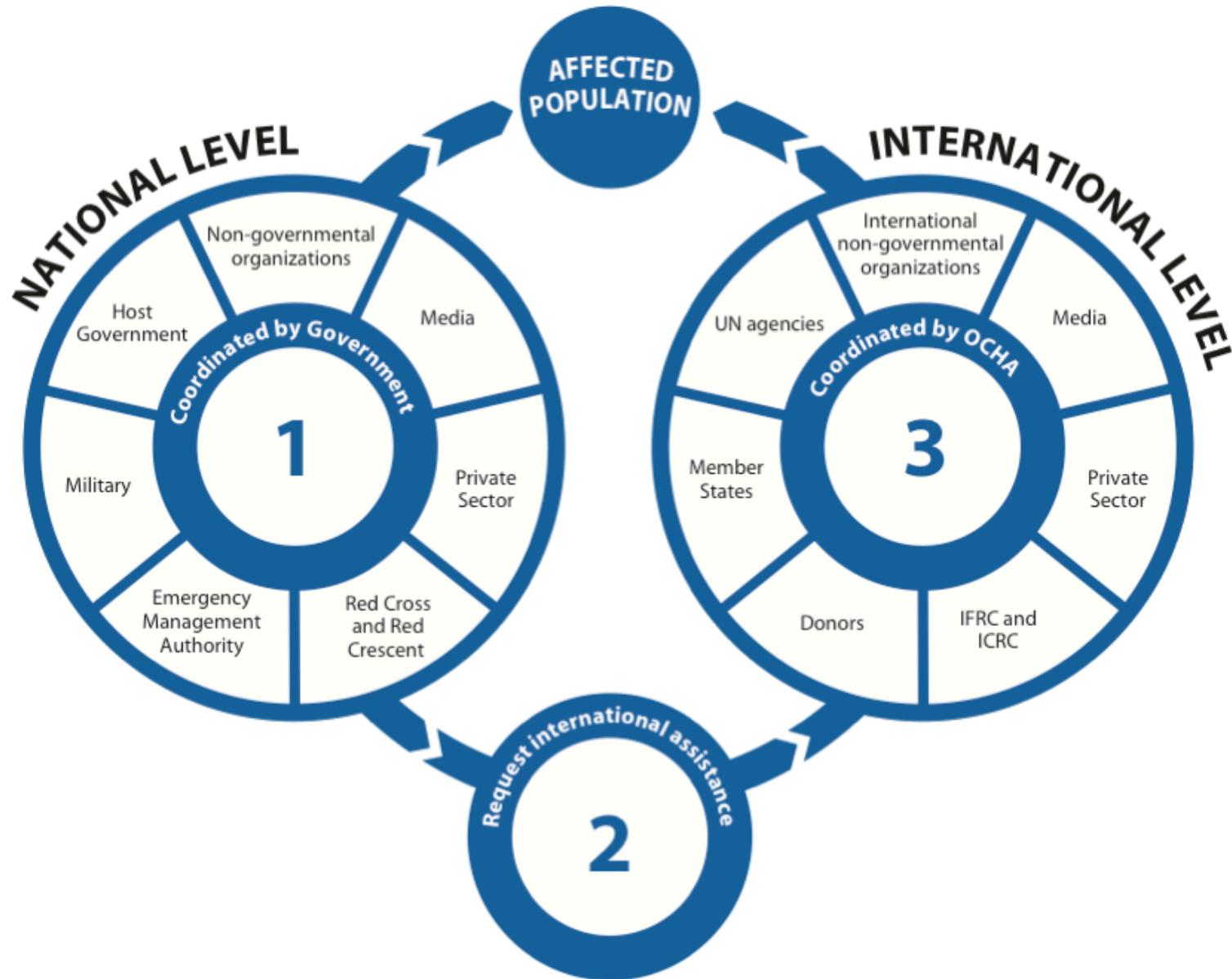
In the absence of coordination

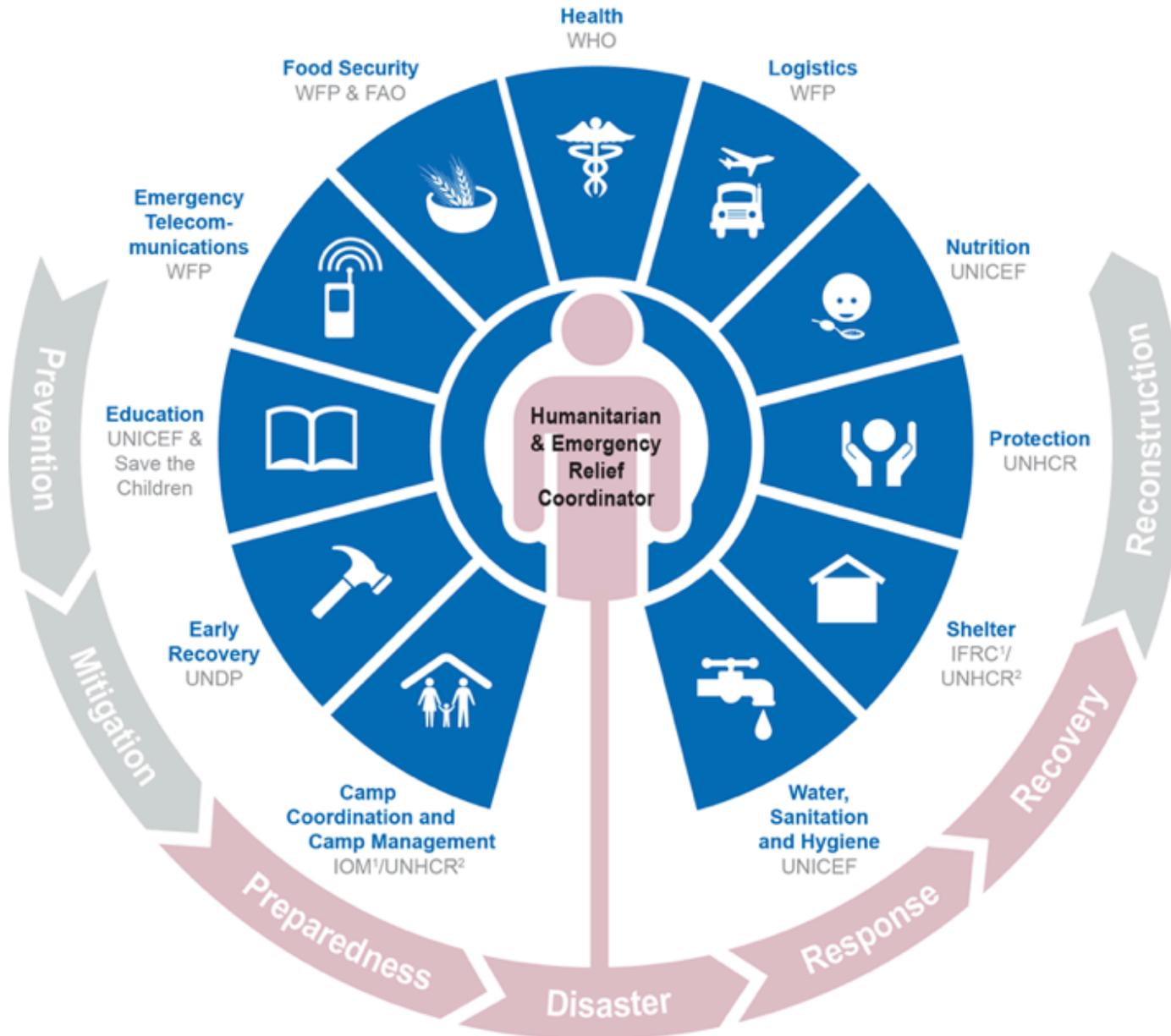
- Gaps and duplications
- Lack of accurate information
- Delay of delivering assistance
- Inappropriate assistance
- Inefficient use of resources
- Lack of clear definition of roles of responsibilities
- Frustration of providers, officials, survivors

Effective coordination process

- Participatory
- Impartial
- Transparent
- Useful

RESPONSE PLAN





What is the Cluster Approach?

- To **improve predictability, timeliness, and effectiveness of response** to humanitarian crises.
- **Primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination** of humanitarian assistance to support national governments.

What is the Cluster Approach?

The cluster approach is applied during **emergency response** to both natural and man-made disasters:

- Better linkages with Government/national authorities
- More strategic responses
- Better prioritization of available resources
- Responsibility to include all humanitarian partners

THE HUMANITARIAN CHARTER

The Humanitarian Charter

The Humanitarian Charter expresses **commitment to humanitarian principles and to achieving the minimum standards** in responses and delivering aid. The commitment is based on ethical obligations, and reflects the rights and duties enshrined in international law in respect of which states and other parties have established obligations.

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Minimum standards



The Sphere Project

- The Sphere Handbook sets **clear benchmarks** for what actions can be **considered as humanitarian.**
- Define humanitarian response as one which is concerned with the **basic rights of populations** affected by disasters and conflicts.

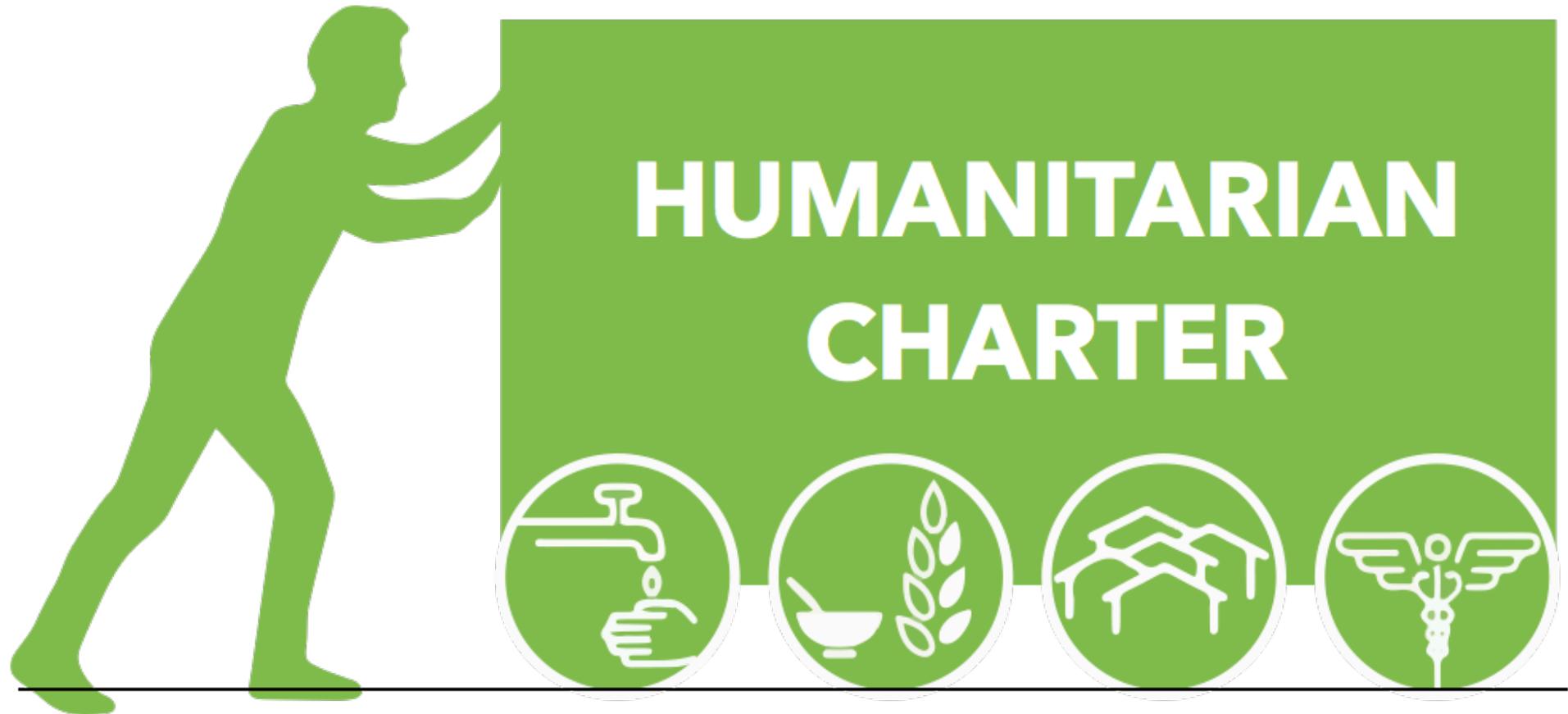
Its grounding principles

- The right to life with dignity
- The right to receive humanitarian assistance
- The right to protection and security

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- The right to life with dignity
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- The right to protection and security

In short, according to Sphere: "People in disasters have rights; and we have a moral obligation to deliver those rights in the most professional and effective way possible"



Components (core principles)

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion



Food Security, Nutrition and Food Aid



Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items



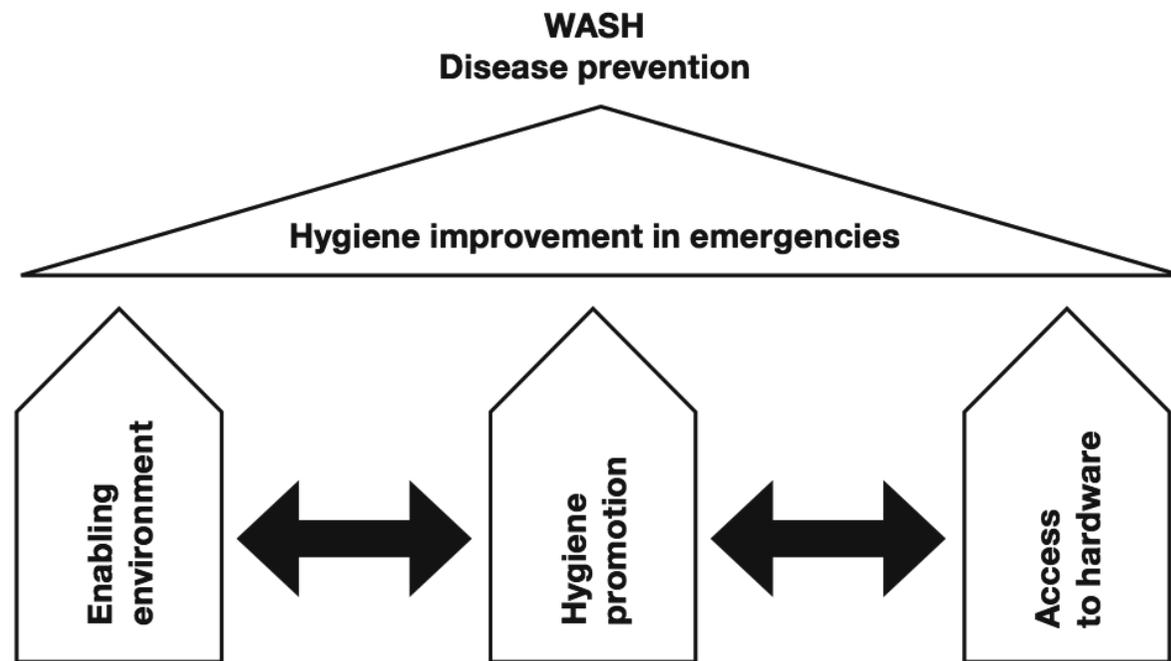
Health Action



Components (core principles)

Core Principle #1

Water Supply,
Sanitation and
Hygiene Promotion



Components (core principles)

Core Principle #2

Food Security,
Nutrition and Food
Aid



- Food security and nutrition assessment
- Infant and young child feeding
- Management of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies
- Food security

Components (core principles)

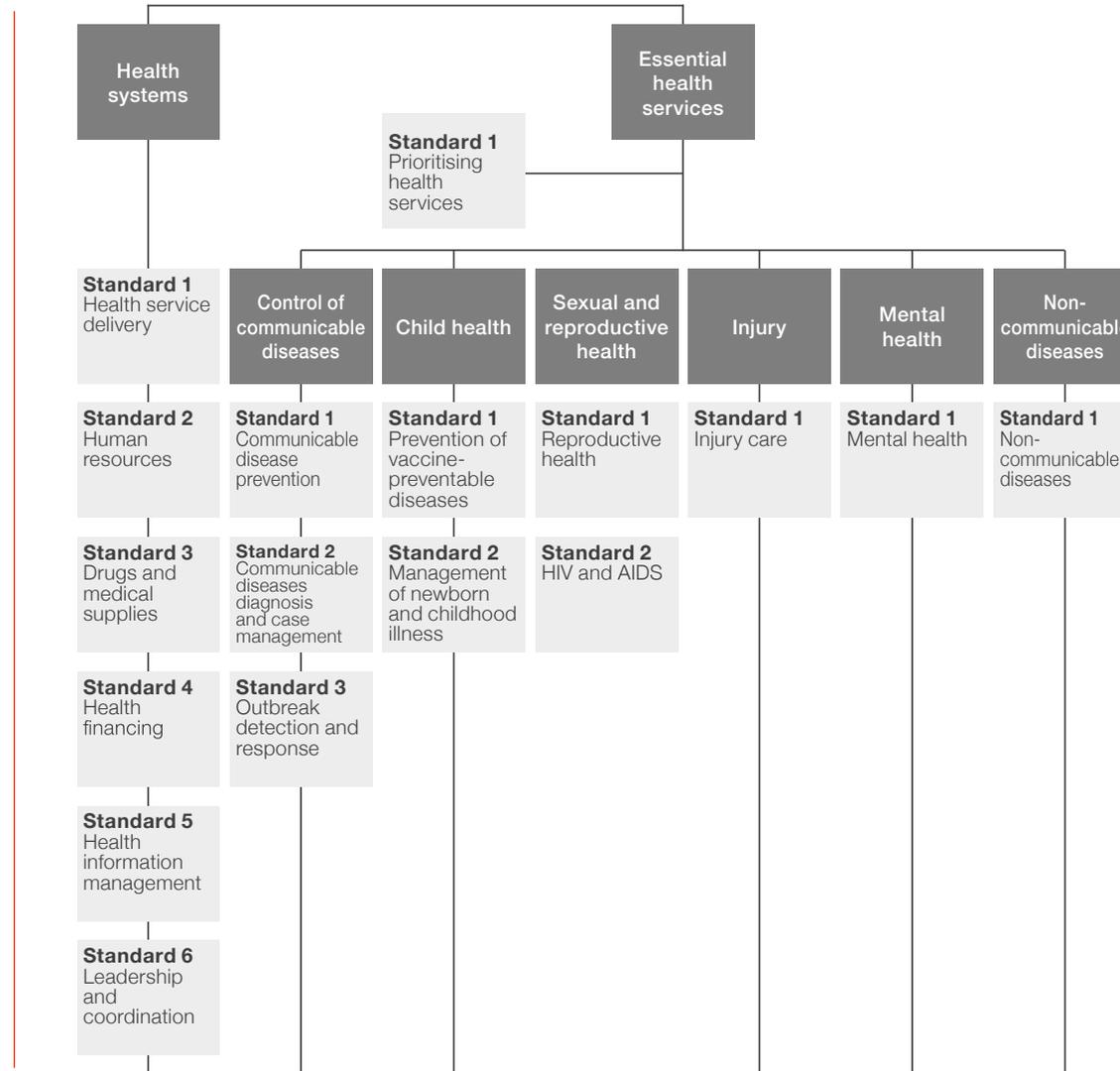
Core Principle #3
Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items



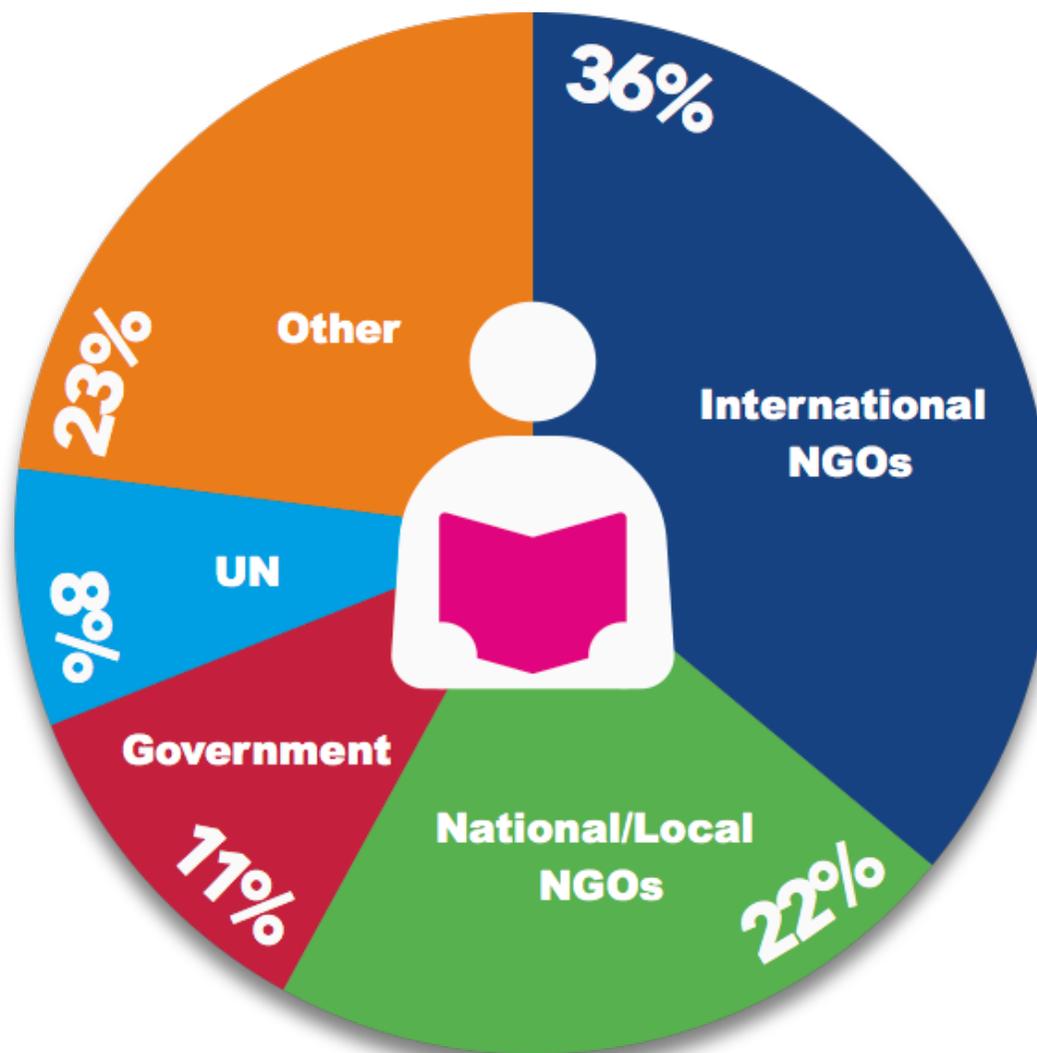
Shelter and settlement	Non-food items
Standard 1 Strategic planning	Standard 1 Individual, general household and shelter support items
Standard 2 Settlement planning	Standard 2 Clothing and bedding
Standard 3 Covered living space	Standard 3 Cooking and eating utensils
Standard 4 Construction	Standard 4 Stoves, fuel and lighting
Standard 5 Environmental impact	Standard 5 Tools and fixings

Components (core principles)

Core Principle #4 Health Action



Who uses Sphere?



When is it used?



RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

**Shared
Resources**

**Coordinated
Responses**

**RESPONSE
PREPAREDNESS**

**Capacity
Development**

**Sustainable
Intervention /
TDRM
Approach**

**Continuous
Improvements
and Regional
Standards**



Disaster Impact Information

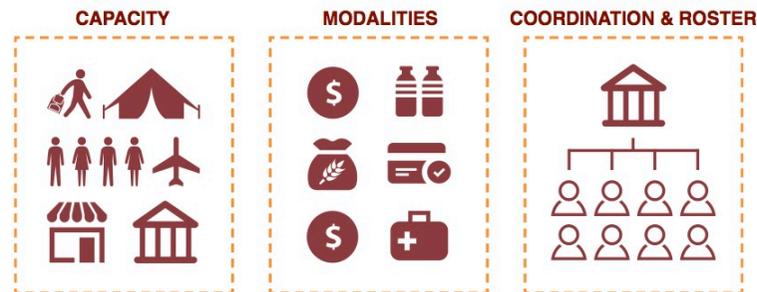


Planning, Training and Advocacy

RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS



Needs Analysis



Response Capacity Analysis

Medical Services

Emergency Medical Aid-surgeries, Mobile Clinic, Mass
Immunization, Psychosocial First Aid

EMT Field Hospital

Registration and Waiting,
Examination, Pharmacy, Treatment /
Procedure, General Store, Ward,
Operating Theatre, Psychosocial
Services

RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

Humanitarian Assistance

Blankets, Tents, Food and Water,
Hygiene / Essential Personal Kits,
WASH Assistance

Standby and Surge Rosters

Roster of trained network members
based on location, capacity, readiness
and modalities

Relief Assets and Stockpiles

Reserves of emergency non-food relief goods,
including medical kits, shelter items, IT
equipment and other materials designed to
assist the emergency response

Developing disaster response preparedness plan

Step 1 Institutional disaster planning

Step 2 Hazard, vulnerability, capacity and risk analyses

Step 3 Resource identification and mobilization

Step 4 Early-warning, alert systems and triggers

Step 5 Linkages and communications

Step 6 Sectoral responsibilities

SUMMARY

- The world is at a tipping point and the challenges before us are vast. Risks as perceived by communities are **complex and inter-linked**.
- At the end of 2014, there were over **59.5 million people who were internally displaced or living as refugees**, the greatest number since World War II¹.
- The **average length of displacement is 17 years** - a generation².
- While disaster death tolls are slowly declining (on the whole), the numbers of affected people, **destroyed livelihoods and economic losses are growing**.
- Together, **well coordinated response plan and response preparedness plan** cover a spectrum of risks issues towards communities and places to achieve resilience.

**No single
humanitarian
agency can
cover all
humanitarian
needs**

**Collaboration/
cooperation is not
an option, **it is a
necessity****



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Thank you