

Australia Indonesia Partnership

Kemitraan Australia Indonesia



Design Document

Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction

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Acronyms and abbreviations

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ОСНА	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SAARC	South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation
UN	United Nations

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Asia region is disaster prone and there are a number of factors, including climate change and increased urbanisation, which will see the frequency and severity of disasters in the region continue to increase. At the same time, a number of organisations or mechanisms are set up to assist in or provide for disaster management in the Asia region. This emphasis on the organisation of external surge capacity to respond to disasters is at odds with the strong desire in Asia to develop the capacity to self-manage disasters. Moreover, professionals working in the disaster management area agree that there is insufficient emphasis on disaster reduction.

In light of these observations, the Prime Minister of Australia and the President of Indonesia have agreed to a Partnership for Regional Disaster Reduction which will "comprise Australian and Indonesian collaboration on innovative scientific solutions and forward-looking analysis to build more effective disaster mitigation, preparedness and response in Asia, including through APEC and ASEAN"¹. This Partnership will be operationalised through an Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR).

The aspiration of the AIFDR is to promote a more disaster resilient Asia region and reduce the human, social, economic and environmental impact of disasters in the region. The goal for the first five years of the AIFDR is strengthened national and local capacity in disaster management in Indonesia, and promotion of a more disaster resilient region. During the five year period 2009 – 2014 there are five expected outcomes:

- Good quality research and analysis will have been disseminated to those responsible for disaster management in the country and the region to promote better understanding of local and regional threats.
- Improved risk and vulnerability information will be informing stakeholders' disaster risk reduction decision making in priority areas in Indonesia and the region.
- At least 25% of disaster managers in Indonesia and five other countries will be better prepared through having experience with exercises based on realistic scenarios.

¹ Australia Indonesia Partnership Joint Feasibility Study, *Regional Centre for Disaster Relief and Coordination*, October 2008. The full text of the study is available on the AusAID web site.

- 4. Partnership and cooperation with at least ten national and international disaster management organizations will have been established successfully.
- 5. In partnership with selected tertiary education institutions, an institute for disaster reduction will be established, accessible and internationally recognised as a provider of tertiary level training in disaster management and will be training at least 500 managers per year.

Efforts to achieve the AIFDR goal and outcomes will occur in three linked work streams: research and analysis; risk and vulnerability; and training and outreach.

The research and analysis work stream: will deliver high-quality, prioritised research relevant to the AIFDR goal and outcomes and focused on emerging regional threats in Asia. Its work will also include policy and organisational research and will facilitate access to scholarships for study at technical, graduate and post-graduate level that will help develop a cadre of professional disaster managers in the region.

The risk and vulnerability work stream: will use world class science to quantify hazards in Indonesia and Asia and compute risk based on exposure and vulnerability. Expertise for this work will be provided by Geoscience Australia in collaboration with other technical organisations in Indonesia and the region.

The training and outreach work stream: will deliver targeted and high-quality training through the collaborative identification of priority training needs, engagement of the best and most appropriate expertise to develop customised training packages and provision of a venue and training mechanisms. This work stream will also assist the Co-Directors to scope the development of a dedicated Australia-Indonesia Centre for Regional Disaster Reduction that will complement BNPB plans to establish a national centre and regional centres for capacity building in disaster management. It will provide high-standard, progressive professional learning for disaster managers and access to tertiary level courses through strategic partnerships with universities in Indonesia, Australia and the broader Asia region.

Six factors critical to achieving the AIFDR goal and outcomes have been identified and include:

- The fostering of relationships with and between the numerous other regional DRR focused agencies;
- The appropriate direction of AIFDR's efforts towards identified gaps in DRR capacity in Indonesia and the Asia region;
- 3. Working with appropriate people to build national capacity to self-manage disaster reduction and management
- 4. Focusing on disaster risk reduction
- 5. The alignment of the AIFDR work program with existing international agreements and Indonesian and Australian Government Policies;
- 6. Integration of the AIFDR's work streams.

The design of the AIFDR is flexible. Its work programs will be developed annually by AIFDR staff. These will be reviewed and amended by a senior level Executive Committee with Indonesian and Australian members. The committee will be supported by an Implementation and Technical Working Group that will provide more detailed oversight and guidance, Further support will be provided by annual visits from a two person Joint Monitoring Group and an independent International Advisory Panel.

AIFDR will focus on disaster risk reduction and offer world-class expertise in disaster preparedness and mitigation and risk and vulnerability assessment. Its proposed development into the Australia-Indonesia Centre for Regional Disaster Reduction. and its collaboration with other disaster management organisations or international donors will enable it to grow and respond to emerging issues in the region.

A scheduled review of the operations of the AIFDR at the end of its first two years of operation will judge its success against its objectives, as well as judging its potential for further expansion. Its success will be significantly dependent on the degree to which it has been able to embed itself as a first class provider of advice, training, skills, analysis and expertise in disaster risk reduction to national disaster managers.

2. STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND FEASIBILITY STUDY

2.1. INTRODUCTION

Following a visit to Indonesia by the Australian Prime Minister, the Hon Kevin Rudd MP in June 2008, a Feasibility Study was commissioned by Prime Minister Rudd and the President of Indonesia Dr Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, on the establishment of a regional centre for disaster relief coordination.

Prime Minister Rudd and President Yudhoyono announced at APEC on 22 November 2008 that Australia and Indonesia would establish the Australia-Indonesia Disaster Reduction Facility (AIFDR) in Jakarta, to be operational from April 2009. This design document is based on the findings of the Feasibility Study² which informed their decision and subsequent consultation with the Government of Indonesia, donors and UN Agencies during a Design Mission in Jakarta from 19-30 January 2009.

2.2. DEFINITION OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Given widespread ambiguity and varied usage of the term Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the international community, it is critical to clearly define this term. In this document DRR is defined as:

"the reduction of disaster risks and adverse impacts of natural hazards, through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causes of disasters, including through avoidance of hazards, reduced social and economic vulnerability to hazards, and improved preparedness for adverse events".³

Under the UN-ISDR definition, DRR encompasses efforts to:

- foster or support prioritisation and coordination of disaster risk reduction
- build knowledge of natural hazard risks and communicate this information
- create and improve early warning systems
- promote education and awareness raising about disaster risk

² Australia Indonesia Partnership Joint Feasibility Study, Regional Centre for Disaster Relief and Coordination, October 2008. The full text of the study is available on the AusAID web site.

Definition from the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)

- mitigate the impacts of natural hazards through activities such as livelihood diversification, structural mitigation, environmental protection and natural resource management and climate change adaptation.
- strengthen disaster preparedness, including the creation and upkeep of contingency, emergency response and evacuation plans and standby arrangements for stores and goods necessary for emergency response.

2.3. DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT⁴ IN THE REGION

Recent reviews of disaster risk management (DRM) in Asia⁵, including the Feasibility Study referred to above, have found that, in spite of there being at least fifty organisations and programs active in the region that aim to assist with disaster preparedness and response, the humanitarian sector has been slow to react and adapt to new challenges. Frequent large scale disasters have led to an overemphasis on response and a preoccupation with building surge capacity within international and regional organisations rather than assisting national organisations. There are ongoing challenges in coordinating response efforts, such as the large number of actors with varying degrees of capacity.

Critically, there has been insufficient focus on DRR and building national capability to self-manage disasters. DRR measures cannot be effectively implemented and sustained unless there is national capability. Well organised and managed local response is quicker and more effective than external response. In addition, countries with better disaster management capacity are better able to lead and manage external assistance should it be required. This is the area where there is real potential to deliver benefits with an opportunity for Indonesia and Australia to work with the humanitarian sector to ensure more resources are effectively allocated to risk reduction, and organisational and management capacity.

⁴ The UNISDR define Disaster Risk Management as: The systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards. ⁵ See for example: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition Synthesis Report, July 2006; and, UNOCHA Yogyakarta and Central

Java Earthquake, Indonesia, Cluster Approach, Lessons Learned, January 2007

Disaster risk reduction has significant economic benefits. The World Bank estimates that for each dollar invested in disaster risk reduction, five to ten dollars are saved in avoided or reduced disaster impacts. Reducing disasters, limiting their impact when they occur and better equipping countries to self-manage events will save lives, decrease burgeoning response costs, safeguard development gains and empower communities.

RISK REDUCTION SAVES LIVES

Cyclone Sidr that hit Bangladesh in November 2007 was similar to Cyclone Nargis, the cyclone that devastated much of Burma on 2 May 2008. Yet the impacts from these events are worlds apart – Bangladesh lost 3,000 people while it is estimated that Burma had more than 100,000 deaths.

With similar Human Development Index rankings, similar poverty levels and similar annual GDP, the lives and vulnerabilities of Burmese and Bangladeshi communities living on extensive coastal tributary systems are remarkably alike. Why then did similar cyclone events affecting similar communities result in strikingly different disasters?

The answer: Bangladesh has incorporated early warning systems, mitigation measures and community preparedness activities into its development program, and Burma has not. The risk of natural disasters affecting the millions of poor people along the Bangladesh coastline has been vastly reduced by the actions of the Government in partnership with international agencies and donors such as Australia

2.4. DISASTERS IN ASIA ARE INCREASING

Natural disasters affect the lives of millions of people in the world every year. In 2007, there were 405 natural disasters, affecting over 201 million people⁶. The Asia-Pacific region suffers more from natural disasters than any other region in the world. Indeed, the number of disasters affecting Asia has outnumbered those in other continents every year since 1998.

Globally, since 1975, the number of natural disasters has increased from fewer than 100

⁶ IFRC 2008, World Disasters Report.

to more than 400 a year⁷. This is accompanied by a rapid increase in socio-economic losses caused by natural disasters and in the number of people affected—on average 250 million people a year, up by more than 30 per cent in just a decade⁸. Further to this, there is a growing body of evidence that climate change will contribute to even more frequent and intensive disasters, with severe consequences on the food security and livelihoods of agriculture-dependent populations in vulnerable countries.

2.5. INCREASING REGIONAL VULNERABILITY

Poverty, exclusion and inequality all play their part in increasing vulnerability to natural hazards⁹. It is this vulnerability that determines whether an event such as an earthquake, typhoon or drought becomes a disaster. In seeking to reduce disaster risk in the region, it is important to understand the key drivers behind populations' increasing vulnerability to natural disasters. The main causes include underdevelopment, population growth and urbanisation.

Extreme geophysical events and the changing dynamic of crises

The 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami affected 11 countries directly and killed over 220,000 people from more than 50 countries. Scientists suggest that other potential extreme events will have equal or much greater effect.¹⁰ Indeed predictions have been made that future disasters will be more prone to cascade into others, with regional and global impacts including global economic crises; millions of deaths; catastrophic and irrecoverable destruction of megacities and even whole countries; global disruption of food supplies, transport and communications; and environmental pollution.¹¹ Simultaneous failures or collapse of survival systems, including economic systems, would severely threaten urban communities in particular.

The world's population is rapidly increasing, and is becoming more concentrated in urban areas. Population growth is occurring predominantly in countries with limited

⁷ World Bank 2006, Hazards of Nature, Risks to Development

⁸ The IFRC. 2007, Climate Guide. http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/disasters/resources/about-disasters/climate-guide.pdf

⁹ Oxfam International – Rethinking Disasters: Why death and destruction is not nature's fault but human failure (p.i) ¹⁰ Huppert, H & Sparks, S 2006, Extreme natural hazards: population growth, globalization and environmental change.

Philosophical Transactions of The Royal Society, 364, pp. 1875–1888. ¹¹ Ibid.

capacity to enforce land-use regulations and the appropriate building codes needed to mitigate the impact of natural hazards. The advent of megacities (cities with more than 10 million inhabitants) often located in areas vulnerable to earthquakes, the spread of urban development onto marginal coastal and flood plain land and decaying infrastructure, all pose formidable challenges to political leaders and their disaster managers.

Geoscience Australia, as part of its study *Assessing natural hazard risk in the Asia-Pacific Region*, concluded that there is great potential for natural disasters to seriously affect more than one million people in the region. This could include: ¹²

- megacities in the Himalayan Belt, China, Indonesia and the Philippines which are prime candidates for catastrophic earthquakes
- volcanic disasters which could occur at least once a decade in Indonesia and once every few decades in the Philippines
- a tsunami, flood or cyclone event in the mega-deltas of Asia (for example, Bangladesh) affecting this region's rapidly increasing populations who already have an increasing vulnerability because of climate change

Population growth is occurring predominantly in countries with limited capacity to enforce land-use regulations and the appropriate building codes needed to mitigate the impact of natural disasters. Mitigation and preparedness activities are critical not only for highimpact events but also for lower-impact but high frequency events (such as annual flooding in South Asia) which continue to push vulnerable people further into poverty.

Underdevelopment

The World Bank (2008) reports that over 95 per cent of people killed in natural disasters are from developing countries. As the poorest people in developing countries have the least capacity to reduce their vulnerability, they are often the worst affected. Poor communities are often 'pushed' into marginal, hazard prone locations such as flood or landslide affected areas. Housing and community buildings in these areas are often substandard and cannot withstand ground shaking from earthquakes or heavy winds

¹² Simpson, A; Schneider, J; Cummins, P; Leigh, R; Griffin, J & Dhu, T 2008, Assessing Natural Hazard Risk in the Asia Pacific Region. Proceedings of the 34th International Geological Congress, Oslo Norway.

and rain from typhoons. Livelihood opportunities for these people can often be limited and are thus vulnerable to being destroyed by a single disaster. As vulnerable communities increasingly face the impacts of climate change - changing rainfall and agriculture patterns, rising food and fuel prices and environmental degradation - their capacity to cope with disasters is further eroded.

2.6. CONCLUSION

Faced with growing vulnerabilities, and the prospect of increasingly frequent and severe natural hazards, it is critical that national governments in Asia reduce their disaster risk and build their disaster risk management capabilities. In spite of the large number of organisations active in the DRR field, there is a clear case for the allocation of more resources to improving disaster risk reduction measures and building national capability to prepare for and manage disasters. Just as importantly, more needs to be done to coordinate efforts in the region across the whole spectrum of disaster risk reduction which highlights the importance of establishing and nurturing partnerships between the many players and stakeholders in the region.

3. THE PROPOSAL

The Prime Minister of Australia and the President of Indonesia are committed to improving disaster risk management in the Asia region and agree that Australia and Indonesia, working together, can contribute best by concentrating on disaster risk reduction.

Australia and Indonesia have, therefore, entered into a Partnership for Regional Disaster Reduction. The Feasibility study agreed that "The Partnership would comprise Australian and Indonesian collaboration on innovative scientific solutions and forwardlooking analysis to build more effective disaster mitigation, preparedness and response in Asia, including through APEC and ASEAN".

The Partnership will be operationalised through an Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR). This will be located in Jakarta to take full advantage of the

strong relationship established between Indonesia and Australia following the 2004 tsunami and in recognition of the fact that Indonesia is one of the most disaster prone nations in the Asia region. The AIFDR will help develop more effective DRR in Asia, including through regional bodies such as APEC and ASEAN, by delivering **three closely linked work streams** which will provide targeted and appropriate:

- scientific research to ascertain risk and vulnerability to natural disasters in the Asia region;
- training needs assessments, training and capacity building, including simulation exercises, for DRR priorities in Indonesia and the Asia Region; and
- forward thinking research and analysis on Asia specific DRR issues.

The AIFDR will have an initial focus on supporting and developing DRR capacity in Indonesia with a rapidly expanding focus to support DRR initiatives in the broader Asia region. In their joint media release the President of Indonesia and the Australian Prime Minister stated that "Australia and Indonesia will develop and sustain the Facility's relationship and collaboration with ASEAN, ASEAN Regional Forum, APEC, SAARC, the United Nations, the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement and regional disaster management mechanisms and programs". The AIFDR's expansion to support regional initiatives will require the AIFDR to immediately begin developing a strategy for engaging with existing regional mechanisms such as APEC and ASEAN. The following table, taken from the Feasibility Study, identifies the organisations the Facility will aim to assist together with some brief information on potential avenues for support.

WHO

The products and services offered by the Facility will be available to a wide range of regional partners, including national governments, NGOs, inter-governmental entities, United Nations and the Red Cross Movement. The Australian-Indonesia experience will be available to ASEAN and APEC institutions with cooperative links forged across Asia.

INDONESIA	ASEAN	APEC	ASIA
 Build Indonesian capacity at the national and provincial level and enhance ability to extend experience to the region: Assist implementation of the new Disaster Management Law 24/2007 Build Indonesia impact assessment capacity Leverage Indonesia experience into the region Support emerging BNPB role in regional/international DM sector 	 Increased dialogue with the ASEAN Secretariat to establish a program of support to: (a) <u>ASEAN Regional</u> <u>Programme on Disaster</u> <u>Management</u>: Support for ASEAN's role in regional HFA implementation; and Support implementation of the priority areas of the AADMER identified by the Secretariat (b) <u>ASEAN AHA Centre</u>: Assist development of ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Teams; Provision of equipment/technology to enhance AHA's deployable capability. Linking of AHA Centre to national centres 	 Maintain a dialogue with the APEC Task Force for Emergency Preparedness (Australia and Indonesia are co- chairs): Make Facility learning and experience available to TFEP Stimulate public- private sector partnerships to expand resources and innovation for disaster reduction, including leveraging private sector management and experience Support TFEP activities, as appropriate (eg: disaster impact assessment training) 	 Expand links into non- ASEAN Asia to provide disaster reduction and disaster management assistance and knowledge Share results and extend tools and services administered by the Australia-Indonesia Facility to governments, UN agencies, NGO and other organisations in the region. Establish networks and linkages with other global and regional disaster management institutions and mechanisms in Asia

Concurrent with the AIFDR's operations, Australia and Indonesia will develop the scope and nature of a dedicated Australia-Indonesia Centre for Regional Disaster Reduction, that will provide access to high-standard, progressive, professional training for disaster managers. The Centre will provide access to tertiary level courses through strategic partnerships with existing tertiary institutions in Indonesia, Australia and the broader Asia region. It will be set up to complement BNPB plans to establish a national centre and at least three regional centres for capacity building in disaster management. The Centre will also continue to provide, and possibly expand the three linked work streams of the AIFDR and would build on and maintain cooperative partnerships with other countries in Asia and potentially the Pacific.

The AIFDR will have many opportunities and challenges and in recognition of this there will be a review after the first two years of operation. The initial phase of the AIFDR will cover the period April 2009 to June 2014 and in the first half of 2011 there will be a review of progress upon which the future direction of the AIFDR will be determined,

particularly in regard to the establishment of the Australia-Indonesia Centre for Regional Disaster Reduction.

The aims and objectives of the AIFDR and the vision for its operations are set out in this document and the figure on the following page provides a diagrammatic representation. Details of yearly work programs and their intended outputs will be the responsibility of the AIFDR staff once the AIFDR is operational. Moreover, one of the first requirements of the AIFDR will be to assist BNPB, in collaboration with the World Bank, UNDP and perhaps others, to conduct a comprehensive needs analysis for DRM in Indonesia that will inform and direct the AIFDR's initial work plan. This recognises the need for a carefully planned and consultative approach to ensure that the AIFDR's resources are directed to high priority initiatives that are aligned with the AIFDR's capabilities and stated Goals and Outcomes. It also enables clear and measurable objectives to be set for yearly programs and provides the management committees and senior AIFDR staff with scope and flexibility to plan operations in a current context.



Expected Outcomes by end 2014

- 1. Good quality research and analysis will have been disseminated to those responsible for disaster management in the country and the region to promote better understanding of local and regional threats.
- 2. Improved risk and vulnerability information will be informing stakeholders' disaster management decision making in priority areas in Indonesia and the region.
- 3. At least 25% of disaster managers in Indonesia and five other countries will be better prepared through having experience with exercises based on realistic scenarios.
- 4. Partnership and cooperation with at least ten national and international disaster management organizations will have been established successfully
- 5. In partnership with selected tertiary education institutions, an institute for disaster reduction will be established, accessible and internationally recognised as a provider of tertiary level training in disaster management and will be training at least 500 managers per year.

	<u> </u>	
	Work streams	
Research and Analysis	Risk and Vulnerability	Training and Outreach
Conduct baseline analysis and identify gaps in DRR research	Develop methodologies and appropriate techniques for hazard risk analysis based on identified priorities	Based on a needs analysis, develop and assist in providing training and outreach activities to support improved DRM.
Disseminate research outcomes within Facility and to the wider stakeholders	Strengthen national and regional capability for hazard risk analysis. Share analysis within facility and to the wider	r Exercise contingency plans using realistic scenarios based on risk assessments produced by the Risk and Vulnerability work stream
	stakeholders to improve planning, training an exercising.	

3.1. GOAL AND OUTCOMES

The aspiration of the AIFDR is to promote a more disaster resilient Asia region and reduce the human, social, economic and environmental impact of disasters in the region. The goal for the first five years of the AIFDR is strengthened national and local capacity in disaster management in Indonesia, and promotion of a more disaster resilient region.

During the five year period 2009 – 2014 there are five expected outcomes:

- Good quality research and analysis will have been disseminated to those responsible for disaster management in the country and the region to promote better understanding of local and regional threats.
- 2. Improved risk and vulnerability information will be informing stakeholders' disaster risk reduction decision making in priority areas in Indonesia and the region.
- At least 25% of disaster managers in Indonesia and five other countries will be better prepared through having experience with exercises based on realistic scenarios.
- 4. Partnership and cooperation with at least ten national and international disaster management organizations will have been established successfully.
- 5. In partnership with selected tertiary education institutions, an institute for disaster reduction will be established, accessible and internationally recognised as a provider of tertiary level training in disaster management and will be training at least 500 managers per year.

3.2 CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

Six factors are critical to the success of the AIFDR:

The fostering of relationships with and between the numerous other regional DRR focused agencies

It is important to recognise and acknowledge that the AIFDR will not be operating in isolation and that there are numerous other groups who have an interest or are already working in this space. The AIFDR's success will come from identifying how its expertise can complement and support existing programs in the region. This will be achieved by fostering effective working relations among many players, developing partnerships and sharing expertise. A Partnerships Manager and a small team will support the work of all three work streams (see Section 3.3) by helping to identify potential partners and facilitating contact and creating necessary partnership agreements.

The commitment of the two national leaders, their explicit linking of the AIFDR to ASEAN and APEC and the AIFDR's Jakarta location will greatly assist with the successful brokering of relationships. International involvement in AIFDR management, especially through the proposed International Advisory Panel will also contribute significantly.

2. The appropriate direction of AIFDR's efforts towards identified gaps in DRR capacity in Indonesia and the Asia region.

In order to succeed the AIFDR must ensure that its work is well directed towards building capacity. To achieve this, the first step will be a comprehensive, collaborative needs analysis for DRR in Indonesia and the development of a road map for achieving progress. This will cover the whole spectrum of needs from national to local level. Following this analysis, the AIFDR will need to develop a similar road map that outlines its strategy for supporting DRR in the Asia region.

It is important to recognise that the AIFDR will not be able to address all of the gaps that are identified in Indonesia and the Asia region. However, the proposed road maps can support strategic partnerships and coordination with other Indonesian organisations, regional governments, regional bodies, donors and UN Agencies.

3. Working with appropriate people to build national capacity to self-manage disaster reduction and management.

A country that has adopted a disaster reduction approach will be better able to lead and manage external assistance should it ever be required. One of the key mechanisms for achieving this in Indonesia will be to work with, and actively develop, Indonesian DRR expertise through partnerships, training and collaborative research. The AIFDR will seek to not only commission and conduct research and training using Indonesian and regional expertise, but will also seek to transfer expertise to Indonesian and regional counterparts whenever appropriate.

Ensuring the AIFDR is working with the people who have the greatest potential to improve national capacity, and that such people can be available, is very challenging. The challenge must be addressed at both the national and subnational levels to ensure target communities are involved. AusAID programs already working with organisations such as NU and Muhammadiyah will complement this effort. Senior level support and political commitment for the work of the AIFDR will greatly assist in addressing this challenge.

A specific factor in achieving success in building national capacity will be the integration of women in decision-making and leadership and by providing adequate services and training to women. The involvement of women in disaster-risk-management decision making in itself reduces the risk of disasters. As part of the AIFDR's Training and Outreach activities there will be equal engagement and capacity building/training opportunities for women as for men. Training of Disaster Reduction Managers will emphasise the involvement of both women and men in preparedness and mitigation for best outcomes. In the Risk and Vulnerability work stream, the AIFDR will seek to engage with recognised senior female scientists as well as more junior female scientists. Finally, the AIFDR will also seek to recruit equal proportions of male and female staff and

endeavour to provide learning and development opportunities equally for men and women.

4. Focusing on disaster risk reduction

Disaster risk reduction is the entry point for the AIFDR and provides an opportunity for the AIFDR to establish its credibility and identity, but distraction from reduction into an operational response is a real possibility if a major disaster occurs. It needs to be recognised that in Asia, disaster preparedness and response architecture is centred on individual state responsibility. A premature attempt by the AIFDR to support any operational response before it was well established could end up simply adding to the already crowded and incoherent space and severely dilute its DRR efforts and reputation.

A focus on disaster reduction, at both the national and sub-national levels, shifts effort from reactively responding to the humanitarian consequences of 'unexpected' events to a stable, strategic and cost effective focus on reducing vulnerabilities before an event and speeding recovery.

5. The alignment of the AIFDR work program with existing international agreements and Indonesian and Australian Government Policies

The AIFDR will ensure that its work program is aligned with the following:

• The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

The HFA was adopted by 168 countries in January 2005 at the UN World Conference on Disasters in Kobe, Japan. The Hyogo Framework outlines a commitment to a substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives as well as the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries and lays five priorities to achieve this¹³. The AIFDR's activities will specifically seek to address:

 Priority 2 – Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning;

¹³ Further details on the HFA can be found in Annex 5.5

- Priority 3 Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; and
- Priority 5 Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

• The Jakarta Commitment

Together with a number of other international agencies, on 12 January 2009 the Australian Government agreed to adopt the Jakarta Commitment. The commitment requires Australia to comply with the Indonesia Roadmap to strengthen aid for development effectiveness. The Roadmap sets out a number of policies that donors are asked to follow in the delivery of aid. These are in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

• The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response This agreement outlines how the Hyogo Framework can be implemented in Southeast Asia.

 The Indonesian National Action Plan for Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction (NAP-DPRR) or RAN-PRB 2006-2009

The plan outlines five key priorities for disaster risk reduction that are closely aligned with the five priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action. In particular, RAN-PRB outlines a requirement for risk assessment at national and local scales and that institutional capacities, required to research, observe, analyse, map and forecast natural hazards, vulnerabilities and disaster impacts, are supported. Furthermore the RAN-PRB notes that improved methods should be developed for predictive multi-risk assessments and socio-economic cost-benefit analysis of risk reduction actions.

• Existing and future AusAID strategies and policies

Currently, these are: the Australia – Indonesia Country Strategy 2008 – 2011; Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (under development); Gender Policy (2007); Environment Policy (2007); Health Policy (2006); and Better Education Policy (2007).

6. Integration of the AIFDR's work streams

As is set out below, the AIFDR will have three work streams. They are designed to work coherently. If the AIFDR fails to capture the synergies between the three streams, if the whole is not greater than the sum of its parts, the AIFDR will not realise its objectives fully.

It will be incumbent on all Managers and the AIFDR Director to work on maintaining the coherence of AIFDR's work streams so that each supports the other and they are focussed on collaboratively achieving the AIFDR's goals.

3.3 WORK STREAMS

The AIFDR will have three linked work streams with a team of appropriate staff assigned to each. Each team will be lead by a program manager.

3.3.1 Descriptions

The Research and Analysis work stream will deliver high-quality, prioritised research relevant to the AIFDR goal and outcomes and focused on emerging regional threats in Asia. Annual research priorities will be determined by AIFDR's Executive Committee upon the advice of the International Advisory Board, the Implementation and Technical Working Group (see section 4.3 for more details on these advisory and management structures) and the AIFDR Co-Directors. Their advice will take into account existing high quality research that is relevant to the Facility's goals and proposed outcomes.

Research will be produced through engagement with academic and research institutions in the region with an emphasis on accessing the region's best and brightest. It will aim to inform more effective efforts to reduce disaster risk, to promote broad understanding at senior management and political levels of the importance of DRR and will be targeted to underpin work in the other work streams. For instance, it will include policy and organisational research that will also seek to improve capacity to undertake such research in Indonesian and Asian institutions. In addition, the Executive Committee may be asked to consider the creation of a competitive funding stream available for innovative research proposals that are aligned with the AIFDR's goal but are not captured in annual priorities.

The Research and Analysis work stream will also facilitate access to scholarships for study at technical, graduate and post-graduate level that will help develop a cadre of professional disaster managers in the region. Selection of research work by post-graduate scholars will be informed by the needs identified in the Risk and Vulnerability work stream.

The Risk and Vulnerability work stream will be delivered through the provision of world class science to quantify hazards in Indonesia and Asia and compute risk based on exposure and vulnerability. Expertise for this work will be provided by Geoscience Australia in collaboration with other technical organisations in Indonesia and the region. This work stream will employ two strategies to support the AIFDR's goal and outcomes. Firstly, the risk and vulnerability work stream will provide a capacity to generate realistic natural hazard scenarios to support preparedness activities at local, national, and regional levels. This capability will be utilised by the AIFDR's training and outreach work stream as well as other initiatives in Indonesia and the Asia region.

Secondly, this work stream will develop a longer-term program to understand natural hazard risks. This will be focused on developing information fundamental to development of preparedness and mitigation strategies. In addition, this will support the prioritisation of DRR investments, for example through the refinement of national scale risk assessments to support the Indonesian Medium Term Development Plan and National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction. In this way the AIFDR will support the mainstreaming of DRR into regular development programs.

In all its work the risk and vulnerability work stream will seek to improve the capacity of Indonesian and regional experts to carry out this scientific work in the future. In addition to this, it will contribute to regional mechanisms and initiatives by participating in appropriate regional and international forums. **The Training and Outreach work stream** will be delivered by engaging the best Indonesian, Australian and international expertise. The AIFDR will:

- collaboratively identify priority training needs;
- engage the best and most appropriate expertise to develop customised training packages; and
- provide a venue and mechanism to deliver this training.

Given this approach, the first priority for this work stream will be to facilitate a comprehensive needs analysis for disaster risk management in Indonesia followed by the development of a road map to address these needs. It should cover all levels of capacity development, including policy, organisation and individual skills.

In addition to addressing the priority needs of DRM in Indonesia, the AIFDR will also provide Australia and Indonesia an opportunity to showcase their expertise in DRR to the Asia region. This will require the training and outreach work stream and the partnerships manager to develop a strategy for engaging with regional mechanisms such as ASEAN and APEC. There is an expectation that the AIFDR will begin to have a regional role within its first two years and prior to the review in 2011. In particular, there may be opportunities for the AIFDR to support the Indonesian government in the establishment of an operational ASEAN Co-ordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (the AHA Centre),

Under this work stream AIFDR staff will also assist the Co-Directors to scope the development of high-standard, professional learning progression for disaster managers culminating in tertiary-accredited qualification and the establishment of a dedicated Australia-Indonesia Centre for Regional Disaster Reduction. The Centre, which will be developed to complement BNPB plans to set up a national centre and regional centres for capacity building in disaster management, will provide access to tertiary level courses through strategic partnerships with universities in Australia, Indonesia and the broader Asia region.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 DELIVERY MECHANISMS

4.1.1 AIFDR Establishment and Management

The Jakarta-based AIFDR will be housed, equipped and staffed by Indonesia and Australia with grant funding from AusAID. AusAID will procure the premises and all necessary equipment. Agreement between Australia and Indonesia will be necessary for all recruitment the AIFDR. Once this agreement is in place, staff will be contracted to AusAID.

The AIFDR will be led by **two Co-Directors**, one each from Australia and Indonesia. The Co-Directors will be assisted by a **Partnerships Manager** who will be responsible for assisting all AIFDR staff with the building of partnerships with key Indonesian, Australian and regional players. (See Annex 5.2 for Position Descriptions).

The Risk and Vulnerability work stream will be largely delivered by Australia-based staff from Geoscience Australia, transferred to AusAID for this purpose and supported by Indonesian staff recruited in Jakarta. This work stream will work collaboratively with existing expertise in Indonesia and the region. Geoscience Australia will also provide support for the AIFDR from their head office in Canberra and a Record of Understanding will be developed which clearly articulates the type and extent of each party's contributions to the AIFDR.

Managers and staff for the other two work streams will be specifically recruited. For the delivery of these work streams, a variety of mechanisms will be employed to collaboratively identify and access the best and most appropriate Indonesian, regional and international expertise. For the Training and Outreach work stream, the selection of expertise will be heavily influenced by comprehensive needs analyses that will be conducted within one year of the AIFDR's establishment.

4.2 ESTIMATED BUDGET AND TIMING

The estimated cost of the AIFDR over five years is \$67 million. Exact cost and payment schedules for each year will follow the development of consolidated annual work plans each year.

4.3 MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS AND STRUCTURE

An Executive Committee will oversight AIFDR management and provide the AIFDR with strategic policy guidance. The Executive Committee will also formally approve the AIFDR's annual work programs. The co-chairs of the Executive Committee will be a senior BNPB representative and the senior AusAID representative in Indonesia. Its members will include senior representatives of BAPPENAS, DEPLU, DFAT and Geoscience Australia. The Executive Committee will aim to meet quarterly, with the first meeting occurring prior to the scheduled opening of the AIFDR in April 2009.

An Implementation and Technical Working (ITW) Group will provide more detailed technical oversight and guidance. In particular, the Group will provide guidance to the AIFDR on the development of work programs and advice to the Executive Committee on these work programs. The Deputy of Prevention and Preparedness at BNPB will chair this group. Membership will include, as a minimum, an Indonesian scientific representative and representatives of Geoscience Australia and AusAID. Other Government agencies and experts, including from participating UN/regional agencies, will be invited as necessary to consider agenda items that fall within their areas of responsibility or expertise. The ITW Group will aim to meet monthly, or more regularly if necessary. The ITW Group will hold its first meeting as soon as possible in 2009.

There will be an independent International Advisory Panel established to advise the Executive Committee and the Co-Directors. It is planned that a senior international disaster risk reduction official will chair this Committee and there will be three senior expert members. The Committee will meet once per year in Jakarta and secretarial services will be provided by the AIFDR. One of the roles of this Committee will be to advise on annual priorities for the research and analysis work stream.

The AIFDR will provide secretariat services to the Executive Committee, the ITW Group and the International Advisory Panel. Terms of Reference for all three are at Annex 5.3.

The management of the AIFDR will be the responsibility of the Australian and Indonesian AIFDR Co-Directors. They will be assisted by the Partnerships Manager and the Managers of the three work streams. The AIFDR Co-Directors will be accountable to the Executive Committee for their performance. However, for most performance assessment exercises and on a day-to-day basis the Australian AIFDR Director will be accountable to the senior AusAID representative in Indonesia and the Indonesian AIFDR Director, with input as required from the Indonesian AIFDR Director, will be ultimately responsible for the performance management of other AIFDR staff.

While the AIFDR will be largely self-managing with minimal support required from AusAID's Jakarta or Canberra offices, there will be some requirement for ongoing involvement by AusAID. The senior AusAID representative in Jakarta will have an ongoing role as a member of the Executive Committee and the line manager of the Australian AIFDR Director. In addition, AusAID's Jakarta office will take responsibility for the deployment of all Australian staff in the AIFDR. It will also be important that AusAID maintain appropriate engagement with the AIFDR to ensure ongoing congruence of program implementation policies and practices, especially in terms of the AusAID DRR Policy and the AusAID Indonesian Disaster Management Strategy, and to facilitate the senior AusAID representative's participation in the Executive Committee. The senior AusAID representative in Jakarta will therefore identify an appropriate officer under his supervision to maintain liaison with the AIFDR. This officer will serve on the ITW Group.

The senior staffing structure of the AIFDR and their responsibilities are detailed in the following diagram.



Detailed duty statements for all senior staff positions – the AIFDR co-directors, the partnerships manager and the managers of each work stream are at Annex 5.2. Terms of Reference for the Executive Committee, the Implementation and Technical Working Group, the International Advisory Panel and the Joint Monitoring Group are at Annex 5.3.

4.4 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The implementation plan for the AIFDR **during Year 0** (to 30 June 2009) is outlined below. Implementation plans for the AIFDR in Years 1 to 5 will be the responsibility of the AIFDR Co-Directors. A detailed implementation plan for Year 1 (July 2009 to June 2010) will be produced by the AIFDR and presented to the Executive Committee for their comments, inputs and endorsement before July 2009.

The AIFDR's priority in Year 0 is to be operational and to have begun supporting DRR in Indonesia. This will require:

- a work plan and a monitoring and evaluation framework for Year 1 of the AIFDR that reflects AIFDR goals and intended outcomes and pays particular attention to the critical success factors identified in Section 3.2;
- 2. the Australian Co-Director, Partnerships Manager and Managers of the three work streams to be selected and in Jakarta;
- 3. significant consultation with BNPB and stakeholders to:
 - a. develop a process for conducting a DRM needs analysis for Indonesia;
 - b. identify immediate training needs that could be serviced by existing training packages no later than September 2009.
- 4. extensive consultation to identify an existing DRR initiative in Indonesia that could be supported by a realistic disaster scenario;
- development of protocols, accepted by the Executive committee, that outline how research and analysis priorities will be determined and how this research will be commissioned; and
- delivery of a natural hazard booklet "Natural Hazard Risks in the Asia-Pacific region" based on research conducted by Geoscience Australia, on behalf of AusAID, in 2007.

In addition, work will begin in Year 0 on collaboratively developing a strategy for the AIFDR to achieve its regional aspirations. Development of this strategy will be a priority for Year 1 of the AIFDR.

4.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A two–person Joint Monitoring Group (JMG) will be established with an independent, regional Disaster Management specialist and an Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist. The JMG has specific analytic functions to conduct secondary review and reporting against key AIFDR-level strategies and indicators, as well as a quality assurance role in reviewing the performance of the AIFDR and the effectiveness of the management and delivery arrangements. The JMG will report to the Executive Committee. Three visits of the JMG are planned for the Initial Phase: within three months of inception (for baseline purposes), nine months, and 15 months – at which stage the Review (see Section 3) will be conducted. Thereafter, the JMG will undertake six-monthly reviews. TOR for the JMG are included in Annex 5.3. The members will be selected by GOI and GOA jointly.

It will be the responsibility of the Co-Directors of the AIFDR in Year 0 to ensure that each work stream has developed a monitoring and evaluation framework and to develop an overall monitoring and evaluation framework for the AIFDR.

The basic structure and mechanisms for M&E will include:

- Reporting on progress and achievements of sub-activities and projects undertaken by the AIFDR, in a coherent manner against AIFDR-wide objectives by AIFDR Managers;
- Monitoring the nature and extent of changes in decision-making practice and capacity across the region over time to inform AIFDR planning will be undertaken by independent research;
- An annual report
- An independent annual review process; and
- Ongoing active learning and adaptation through annual AIFDR consultations with regional stakeholders.

4.6 SUSTAINABILITY

The design of this Activity has been undertaken with sustainability as a key focus. As such the following factors that have been incorporated into the design will support the sustainability beyond the five year timeframe:

- The Feasibility Study was undertaken that allowed the GOI and other stakeholders to influence the direction and detail of the design. Moreover, the Feasibility Study outlined the work of other donors and UN agencies in the DRR arena and elicited their feedback..
- 2. Partnership is the key to the design and to sustainability. The AIFDR will be working not only with national disaster managers in Indonesia and the Region but closely with other regional and international disaster management service providers. This will connect the AIFDR with the ongoing effort in disaster management in the region.
- The AIFDR will be aligned with Australian, Indonesian, ASEAN and International policies on DRR and has been developed to address identified needs in Indonesia and ASEAN/APEC countries.
- 4. In addition to providing direct capacity building through targeted training packages the AIFDR will endeavour to support "train the trainer" models to develop the capacity of Indonesia and the region to conduct their own training into the future.
- 5. The AIFDR will encourage collaborative work with Indonesian and regional technical expertise in order to promote a transfer of skills and expertise.
- 6. Where possible, tools developed by the AIFDR will use freely available opensource software that can be used on standard desktop computers. This will reduce the requirement for recurrent purchasing of software licences or computers with expensive operating capabilities.
- 7. The work of the AIFDR will be made freely available to all stakeholders.

Annex 5.1: Glossary/Definitions

Basic Terms in Disaster Management used in the Design Document¹⁴

Building codes	Ordinances and regulations controlling the design, construction, materials, alteration and occupancy of any structure to insure human safety and welfare. Building codes include both technical and functional standards.
Capacity	A combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster.
	Capacity may include physical, institutional, social or economic means as well as skilled personal or collective attributes such as leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.
Capacity building	Efforts aimed to develop human skills or societal infrastructures within a community or organization needed to reduce the level of risk.
	In extended understanding, capacity building also includes development of institutional, financial, political and other resources, such as technology at different levels and sectors of the society.
Climate change	The climate of a place or region is changed if over an extended period (typically decades or longer) there is a statistically significant change in measurements of either the mean state or variability of the climate for that place or region.
	Changes in climate may be due to natural processes or to persistent anthropogenic changes in atmosphere or in land use. Note that the definition of climate change used in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is more restricted, as it includes only those changes which are attributable directly or indirectly to human activity.

 $^{^{14}} United \ Nations \ International \ Strategy \ for \ Disaster \ Reduction \ http://www.unisdr.org/eng/library/libterminology-eng% 20 home.htm$

Disaster	A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. <i>A disaster is a function of the risk process. It results from the</i> <i>combination of hazards, conditions of vulnerability and insufficient</i> <i>capacity or measures to reduce the potential negative</i> <i>consequences of risk.</i>
Disaster risk management	The systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards.
Disaster risk reduction (disaster reduction)	 The conceptual framework of elements considered with the possibilities to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development. The disaster risk reduction framework is composed of the following fields of action, as described in ISDR's publication 2002 "Living with Risk: a global review of disaster reduction initiatives", page 23: Risk awareness and assessment including hazard analysis and vulnerability/capacity analysis; Knowledge development including education, training, research and information; Public commitment and institutional frameworks, including organisational, policy, legislation and community action; Application of measures including environmental management, land-use and urban planning, protection of critical facilities, application of science and technology, partnership and networking, and financial instruments; Early warning systems including forecasting, dissemination of warnings, preparedness measures and reaction capacities.

Early warning	The provision of timely and effective information, through identified institutions, that allows individuals exposed to a hazard to take action to avoid or reduce their risk and prepare for effective response.
	Early warning systems include a chain of concerns, namely: understanding and mapping the hazard; monitoring and forecasting impending events; processing and disseminating understandable warnings to political authorities and the population, and undertaking appropriate and timely actions in response to the warnings.
Environmental degradation	The reduction of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives, and needs.
	Potential effects are varied and may contribute to an increase in vulnerability and the frequency and intensity of natural hazards.
	Some examples: land degradation, deforestation, desertification, wildland fires, loss of biodiversity, land, water and air pollution, climate change, sea level rise and ozone depletion.
Hazard	A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards can include latent conditions that may represent future threats and can have different origins: natural (geological, hydrometeorological and biological) or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards). Hazards can be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterised by its location, intensity, frequency and probability.
Mitigation	Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards.
Natural hazards	Natural processes or phenomena occurring in the biosphere that may constitute a damaging event.
	Natural hazards can be classified by origin namely: geological, hydrometeorological or biological. Hazardous events can vary in magnitude or intensity, frequency, duration, area of extent, speed of onset, spatial dispersion and temporal spacing.
Preparedness	Activities and measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of hazards, including the issuance of timely and effective early warnings and the temporary evacuation of people and property from threatened locations.

Prevention	Activities to provide outright avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards and means to minimize related environmental, technological and biological disasters.
	Depending on social and technical feasibility and cost/benefit considerations, investing in preventive measures is justified in areas frequently affected by disasters. In the context of public awareness and education, related to disaster risk reduction changing attitudes and behaviour contribute to promoting a "culture of prevention".
Recovery	Decisions and actions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring or improving the pre-disaster living conditions of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk.
	Recovery (rehabilitation and reconstruction) affords an opportunity to develop and apply disaster risk reduction measures.
Relief / response	The provision of assistance or intervention during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of those people affected. It can be of an immediate, short- term, or protracted duration.
Resilience / resilient	The capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to hazards to adapt, by resisting or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organizing itself to increase its capacity for learning from past disasters for better future protection and to improve risk reduction measures.
Risk	The probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from interactions between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions.
	Conventionally risk is expressed by the notation Risk = Hazards x Vulnerability. Some disciplines also include the concept of exposure to refer particularly to the physical aspects of vulnerability.
	Beyond expressing a possibility of physical harm, it is crucial to recognize that risks are inherent or can be created or exist within social systems. It is important to consider the social contexts in which risks occur and that people therefore do not necessarily share the same perceptions of risk and their underlying causes.

Risk assessment/analysis	A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that could pose a potential threat or harm to people, property, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend. The process of conducting a risk assessment is based on a review of both the technical features of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; and also the analysis of the physical, social, economic and environmental dimensions of vulnerability and exposure, while taking particular account of the coping capabilities pertinent to the risk scenarios.
Sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: the concept of "needs", in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and the future needs. (Brundtland Commission, 1987).
	Sustainable development is based on socio-cultural development, political stability and decorum, economic growth and ecosystem protection, which all relate to disaster risk reduction.
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.
	For positive factors, which increase the ability of people to cope with hazards, see definition of capacity.

ANNEX 5.2 POSITION DESCRIPTIONS

AUSTRALIAN CO-DIRECTOR

- Provide strategic direction for the AIFDR and advice to the Australia-Indonesia Executive Committee
- Ensure coherence of programs in accordance with the objectives of the AIFDR.
- Maintain quality and timeliness of reporting to stakeholders
- Ensure adherence to Australian objectives and accountability requirements
- Manage the staff and financial resources of the AIFDR
- Ensure partnerships are established and maintained with key disaster management institutions in the Region and extend the reach of the AIFDR's scientific and analytical capacities
- With the Indonesian Co-Director, by 2011, scope development of a centre/ institute for disaster reduction that is accessible and internationally recognised as a provider of tertiary level training in disaster management, in partnership with selected tertiary education institutions,

INDONESIAN CO-DIRECTOR

- Provide strategic direction for the AIFDR and advice to the Australia-Indonesia Executive Committee
- Ensure coherence of programs in accordance with the objectives of the AIFDR.
- Maintain quality and timeliness of reporting to stakeholders
- Ensure programming meets Gol objectives at both national and sub-national levels
- Facilitate cooperative activities with relevant Indonesian agencies
- Work with regional organisations and programs to showcase Indonesian experience across the region
- With the Australian Co-Director, by 2011, scope development of a centre/ institute for disaster reduction that is accessible and internationally recognised as a provider of tertiary level training in disaster management, in partnership with selected tertiary education institutions,

RISK & VULNERABILITY MANAGER

- Lead the development and adaptation of appropriate science and technology to develop realistic disaster scenarios for Indonesia and the region
- Foster collaboration with regional disaster management experts and technical centres
- Provide advice and producing tools to assist disaster managers in Indonesia and the region

TRAINING & OUTREACH MANAGER

- Provide overall coordination of the output of the Training and Outreach component.
- Lead a collaborative needs assessment for DRM in Indonesia
- Arrange the piloting and conduct exercising of civilian disaster managers
- Liaise and manage the relationship with training providers and other disaster management organisations to achieve synergies
- Identify training, advocacy and support options for Indonesia and the region including disaster stores and assessment team training

RESEARCH & ANAYLSIS MANAGER

- With the guidance of the AIFDR's Executive Committee, Implementation Working Group and Director, to liaise with regional disaster management bodies to identify key areas in which to identify and commission targeted research and analytical reports on emerging issues
- To establish linkages with academic institutions and research think-tanks in Indonesia and the region more broadly on disaster management issues
- To organize and arrange study awards at various academic levels in Indonesia, Australia and the region
- To disseminate reports and research widely and in a user-friendly way.

PARTNERSHIPS MANAGER

- Build partnerships with BNBP (the Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management), APEC and ASEAN; and with the United Nations, particularly UNOCHA (the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) and regional disaster management organizations
- Schedule coordinated training and support opportunities
- Develop and manage the AIFDR website

ANNEX 5.3 TERMS OF REFERENCE (JOINT MONITORING GROUP, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, IMPLEMENTATION, TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP AND THE INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY PANEL)

1. JOINT MONITORING GROUP

To be developed

2. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Membership

Co-Chairs:

- Senior BNPB representative
- Senior AusAID representative in Indonesia

Members:

Senior representatives of -

- BAPPENAS
- DPLU
- DFAT
- Geoscience Australia

Others should be invited to attend if their expertise will improve decision making on agenda items.

Secretary:

AIFDR Director – with support from AIFDR staff as necessary.

Terms of Reference

The Executive Committee will meet quarterly, with the first meeting occurring prior to the scheduled opening of the AIFDR in April 2009.

The Executive Committee will oversight AIFDR management and provide the AIFDR with strategic policy guidance.

The Executive Committee will formally approve the AIFDR's annual work programs.

The Executive Committee will guide the AIFDR on how it can support and/or carry out activities in the following areas in particular:

- Long term strategic analysis that will inform more effective efforts to reduce disaster risk
- Advocating for the science and data collection needed to support disaster risk reduction
- Promoting the coordination of disaster reduction and response efforts, including the building of national capacities to self-manage disasters and improve operational coherence
- Promoting realistic exercising, including better integration of military actors in civilianled exercising and planning

- Development of a high-standard, accredited learning progression for disaster managers that seeks to improve their professional skills and accountability
- Beginning a dialogue with the UN on the new disaster management paradigm in Asia.

3. IMPLEMENTATION AND TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

Membership

Chair:

• BNPB Deputy for Prevention and Preparedness

Members:

- Indonesian scientific expert(s)
- AusAID representative
- AIFDR Risk and Vulnerability Manager

Other Government agencies and experts, including from participating UN/ regional agencies, should be invited as necessary to consider agenda items that fall within their areas of responsibility or expertise.

Secretary:

AIFDR Partnerships Manager – with support from other AIFDR staff as necessary.

Terms of Reference

The Implementation and Technical Working (ITW) Group will aim to meet monthly, or more regularly if necessary. It will hold its first meeting as soon as possible in 2009.

The ITW Group will provide more detailed technical oversight and guidance. In particular, the Group will provide guidance to the AIFDR on the development of work programs and advice to the Executive Committee on these work programs. The Group should support the AIFDR and the Executive Committee in areas such as:

- Advising on emerging threats including climate change, pandemics and the impact of food and fuel insecurity in the region
- Assisting to identify the scientific tools and expertise necessary to more effectively quantify hazards in Asia and compute risk based on exposure and vulnerability
- Advising on efforts to more effectively link scientific products to the development of contingency plans, emergency preparedness measures and mitigation strategies that translate to a reduction in risk at the community level
- Supporting the integration of standard multilateral response mechanisms, such as the UN's Disaster Assessment and Coordination system, the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group guidelines and the IFRC *Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance* into domestic disaster management arrangements
- Refocussing efforts to build national capacity to manage disasters rather than continuing to disproportionately support the expansion of external surge capacity.

4. INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY PANEL

Membership

Chair

• International DRR expert

Members

- Senior DRR expert
- Senior risk and vulnerability scientist
- Expert development educator

Secretary

• AIFDR Director

Terms of Reference

The Executive Committee will aim to meet yearly, in Jakarta and to spend two to three days with the AIFDR Director and Managers to learn of their progress and their challenges. The International Committee will report on its assessment of the progress of the AIFDR and its advice to the Executive Committee of the AIFDR.

The first visit of the International Advisory Committee should occur in March 2010.

On the basis of its knowledge of international best practice the International Advisory Committee's role will be to advise the AIFDR on its

- o progress to date
- o plans for the following year
- o meeting challenges
- o international opportunities for partnership

ANNEX 5.5 Hyogo Framework for Action¹⁵

The Hyogo Framework was adopted by 168 countries, including Australia, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea, in January 2005 at the UN World Conference on Disasters in Kobe, Japan. The Hyogo Framework outlines a commitment to a substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives as well as the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries and lays five priorities to achieve this:.

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation:

Countries that develop policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for disaster risk reduction and that are able to develop and track progress through specific and measurable indicators have greater capacity to manage risks and to achieve widespread consensus for, engagement in and compliance with disaster risk reduction measures across all sectors of society.

2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning:

The starting point for reducing disaster risk and for promoting a culture of disaster resilience lies in the knowledge of the hazards and the physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities to disasters that most societies face, and of the ways in which hazards and vulnerabilities are changing in the short and long term, followed by action taken on the basis of that knowledge.

3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels:

Disasters can be substantially reduced if people are well informed and motivated towards a culture of disaster prevention and resilience, which in turn requires the collection, compilation and dissemination of relevant knowledge and information on hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities.

4. Reduce the underlying risk factors:

Disaster risks related to changing social, economic, environmental conditions and land use, and the impact of hazards associated with geological events, weather, water, climate variability and climate change, are addressed in sector development planning and programmes as well as in post-disaster situations.

5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels:

At times of disaster, impacts and losses can be substantially reduced if authorities, individuals and communities in hazard-prone areas are well prepared and ready to act and are equipped with the knowledge and capacities for effective disaster management.

¹⁵ http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/hfa.htm