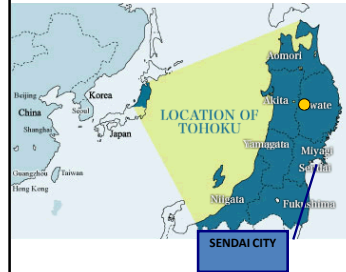


International Practices in Coordination

Manu Gupta,
SEEDS

Earthquake in Sendai city (Presentation by Vice Mayor Yukimoto Ito)



Damage in Sendai

◆ Death Toll / Missing / Injured (As of August 31 2012)

	In Sendai
Death Toll	891
Missing	30
Injured	2,271

◆ Building Damage (As of August 26 2012)

	In Sendai
Completely collapsed	29,912
Severely damaged	26,828
Partial damaged	81,714
Minor damaged	115,803

Estimated Total Damage (as of January, 2012)

Approximately 1.3 trillion yen
(Approximately 16.7 billion dollar)

Issues arising from and lessons learned from the earthquake

1. The limitations of complete disaster-prevention (the importance of the concept of "disaster risk reduction")

The limitations of physical preventative measures against the unanticipated huge tsunami and earthquakes

2. The vulnerability of the city

Disruption of lifeline utilities including electricity, water, gas and telecommunications

Interruption of transportation due to the damage to public transportation infrastructure and the large number of commuter evacuees

Problems caused by energy shortages (decline in all urban functions and hindrance of recovery work)

3. The limitations of public assistance and the importance of self-help and cooperation & mutual support

Rescue of people requiring assistance, operation of refuge areas, cooperation in the distribution of commodities, mutual support with other cities

Issues for Delhi

- Multiplicity of agencies- Inter-agency coordination
- Eliciting support of citizens, local volunteer groups, NGOs
- Decentralized management of emergencies at local, neighbourhood, facility level
- Carrying out joint needs assessment
- Media management (incl. social media)

Humanitarian coordination seeks to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response by ensuring greater predictability, accountability and partnership

This includes
 Assessing situations and needs
 Agreeing common priorities
 Developing common strategies
 Negotiating access
 Data and information management
 Mobilizing human and physical resources
 Clarifying consistent public messaging
 Monitoring progress.

Leadership : Key in ensuring effective coordination

Essential Approach

- Promoting dialogue and building consensus among humanitarian partners on key issues
- Expanding the pool of potential Humanitarian Coordinators
- Ensure that Humanitarian get the support they need to be effective.
- Clear and timely communications

Select International Practices

1. Cluster System as part of Humanitarian Reform Process
2. Transformative Agenda
3. Local Platforms in Indonesia

Humanitarian Reform Process

Objective

- To address gaps in response to humanitarian crisis and improve timeliness, effectiveness and predictability

Essential Elements

- Introduction of clusters to better coordinate sectoral responses (WASH, SHELTER) and identify a lead agency
- To improve the availability of quick-response funding through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
- To improve humanitarian leadership by strengthening the role and capacity of Humanitarian Coordinators



Essential Challenges

- Cluster leads need, not just technical expertise, but also the skills to manage effective coordination and run meetings, and they need to ensure that the cluster functions in a partnership-oriented manner.
- Relationship-building is another important element, pre-existing relationships built on mutual trust as a key element of an effective cluster



Leadership

- Roster of Emergency Coordinators for Emergencies
- Empowered Leadership
- Inter-Agency Rapid Response Mechanism
- Leadership Training

✦ Coordination

- Strategic Use of Clusters
- Simplified Cluster Management
- Minimum Commitments for Participation in Clusters
- Strengthening NGO Representation in the Humanitarian Country Team

✓ Accountability

- Common development Programme Cycle to Achieve Collective Results
- Assessment, Strategic Statement, Resource Allocation, Implementation, Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation
- Common Performance and Reporting Framework
- Accountability to Affected People

Indonesian National Platform for Disaster
Risk Reduction
Platforms as effective means of coordination
in local emergencies



There was no single actor for coordinating DRR activities at the national setting, despite the fact that Indonesia is a disaster prone country, and DRR coordinating mechanism was not well set up

The National Platform was declared on 20 November 2009. The main motive to set up the platform is to have a coordinated effort of all stakeholders in Indonesia in promoting and integrating the culture of safety, mobilizing involvement of all sectors in the society to build resilience.

NAME :PLATFORM NASIONAL PENGURANGAN RISIKO BENCANA (Indonesian National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction) or PLANAS PRB

Membership represented:

- Education and research institution.
- Press
- Private Sectors
- Civil Society
- Government
- Indonesian Red Cross
- Professional institutions
- Other communities and social organisations

Indonesia Platform's coordinating institution / sector is BNPB (the National Disaster Management Agency)

The activities are financed through: support of all the stakeholders, foreign governments and/or non government funding and all resources that would not limit the works of the platform into any political interest of the partners or funding agencies.

The Platforms strategic areas of work / action :

- Giving inputs for the policy of development planning and institutional issues
- Encouraging education sector and the development of science and technology
- Raising Public awareness, and sharing information and Communication
- Developing wider network and cooperation
- Developing Resources to meet the needs of DRR issues

National Platform's main achievements / added-value

- Ownership of multi stake holders
- Proper integration of DRR issues to all sectors

What have been the advantages?

1. Better Coordination and communication of all sectors
2. Sharing of resources of the multi-stakeholders
3. Inclusive integration of all existing potential in Indonesia
4. Excellent forum for establishing mutual accountability

In conclusion: For better inter-agency communication and coordination-

- Replicating sectoral coordination partnerships:
Establish inter-agency clusters, tie in the ESFs
- Clearly defined Emergency Coordinators – overall, and for each cluster; leadership should be revolving
- Establish citizen led local platforms for disaster management
- Establish these institutions in advance: Carry out risk reduction activities for building trust and better preparedness
- Importance of timely and appropriate information