

Checklist

GOVERNANCE and INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT



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01. Introduction

The implementation of Tsunami Early Warning in Local Communities is a process, which depends on many factors and actors. Conducting this process requires an assessment of what is already in place, activity planning and progress monitoring. The presented checklist supports this process by providing a simple tool for local decision makers and other stakeholders. Adjusted to the Indonesian context, the checklist is based on the document “Developing Early Warning Systems: A Checklist” that was published by UN-ISDR as a result of the “Third International Conference on Early Warning - From concept to action” in 2006. Local actors can use the tool on their own, without external expertise or resources. However, it has to be kept in mind that self-assessments require a self-critical attitude and an open mind.

01

Introduction

How to use?

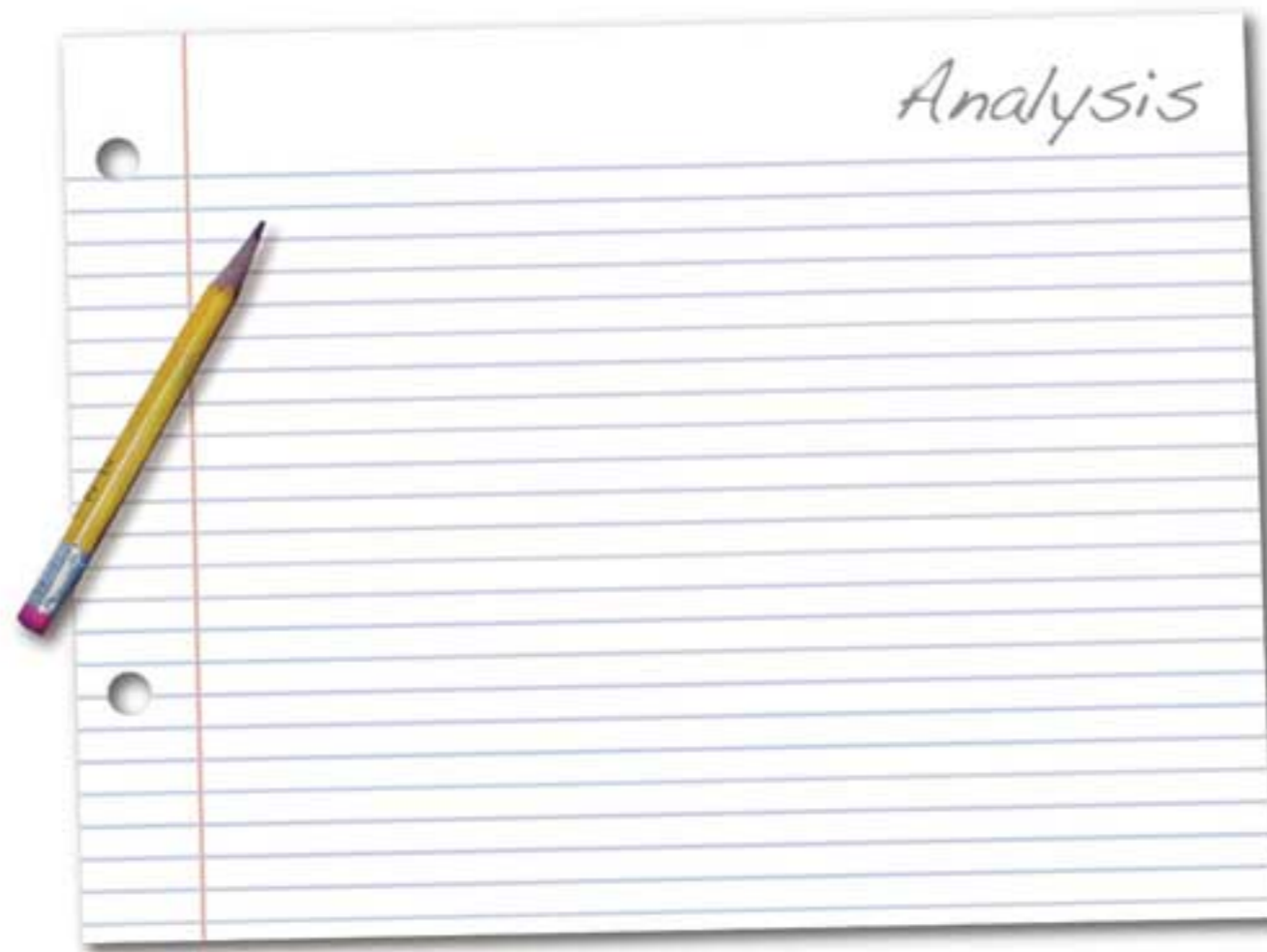
The checklist document provides three means to assess, plan and monitor implementation. The table “key actors” is used to note down all actors that are involved in implementation.

Please use this table to note down the key actors and institutions that are involved in all activities related to Governance and Institutional Arrangements and in which way.

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The grey box is used to assess progress and the priority for action.

Progress :	 not started yet	 first steps done	 ongoing process
	 nearly accomplished	 fully accomplished	
Action needed & Priority :	 high priority	 medium priority	 low priority



After each theme, the note pad for “Analysis” provides additional space to take notes and reflect about challenges, constraints and success stories within implementation and thereby helps to monitor and evaluate progress and find solutions.

02. Objective & Key Actors

Objective

The Objective of the checklist for the element Governance and Institutional Arrangements is to:

Develop institutional, legislative and policy frameworks that support the implementation and maintenance of effective early warning systems.

Please use this table to note down the key actors and institutions that are involved in all activities related to Governance and Institutional Arrangements and in which way.

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03. Four Themes Related to Governance and Institutional Arrangements

There are four major themes related to Governance and Institutional Arrangements:

Theme 1: Early Warning Secured as a Long Term Local Priority

Theme 2: Legal and Policy Frameworks to Support Early Warning Established

Theme 3: Institutional Capacities Assessed and Enhanced

Theme 4: Financial Resources Secured

Other Aspects

- Multi-Hazard Approach
- Involvement of Local Communities
- Consideration of Gender Perspectives and Cultural Diversity

Theme 1: Early Warning Secured as a Long Term Local Priority

The early warning system will be sustainable if integrated into local development planning, therefore senior government and political leaders responsible in the development process need to understand the importance of the early warning system and allocate sufficient economic investment for it. To support the process, examples and case studies of successful early warning experiences are disseminated to the senior government and political leaders.

No.	Aspect	Progress	Action needed & Priority
1.	<p>Economic benefits of early warning</p> <p>Practical method is used to analyze economic benefits of early warning (such as a cost-benefit analysis of previous disasters).</p> <p>Economic benefits of early warning highlighted to senior government and political leaders.</p>		
2.	<p>Dissemination of success stories</p> <p>Examples and case studies of successful early warning experiences disseminated to senior government and political leaders.</p>		



No.	Aspect	Progress	Action needed & Priority
3.	<p>Integration into local development planning</p> <p>Early warning integrated into local development planning.</p>		

Analysis



Theme 2: Legal and Policy Frameworks to Support Early Warning Established

One of the most essential issues in the early warning system is the establishment of the institutional and legal basis, i.e legislations or policies which clarify roles and responsibilities, coordination, cross-budget agreement, integration into disaster reduction and development policies, monitoring and enforcement.

No.	Aspect	Progress	Action needed & Priority
1.	<p>Legal basis for implementing, maintaining and upgrading early warning systems.</p> <p>Local legislation or policies developed to provide an institutional and legal basis for implementing, maintaining and upgrading early warning systems.</p>		
2.	<p>Clear roles and responsibilities</p> <p>Clear roles and responsibilities defined for all organizations (government and non-government) involved in early warning.</p>		

No.	Aspect	Progress	Action needed & Priority
3.	<p>Coordination</p> <p>Clear responsibilities and authority for coordination of early warning assigned to one national agency.</p>		
4.	<p>Cross-border agreements</p> <p>Provincial and cross-border agreements established to ensure early warning systems are integrated where possible.</p>		

No.	Aspect	Progress	Action needed & Priority
5.	<p>Integration into disaster reduction and development policies</p> <p>Early warning integrated into disaster reduction and development policies.</p>		

No.	Aspect	Progress	Action needed & Priority
6.	<p>Monitoring and enforcement</p> <p>Monitoring and enforcement regime in place to support policies and legislation.</p>		

Analysis



Theme 3: Institutional Capacities Assessed and Enhanced

The capacities assessment of organizations and institutions involved in the tsunami early warning system will be done prior to capacity building planning and training program development. Government and Non-Governmental Organizations, including the private sector, must contribute to the capacity building.

No.	Aspect	Progress	Action needed & Priority
1.	<p>Capacity assessment and capacity building</p> <p>Capacities of all organizations and institutions involved assessed.</p>		
	<p>Capacity building plans developed.</p> <p>Training programmes developed and resourced.</p>		

No.	Aspect	Progress	Action needed & Priority
2.	<p>Non-governmental contribution</p> <p>Non-governmental (NGO, private sector) sector engaged and encouraged to contribute to capacity building.</p>		



Analysis



Theme 4: Financial Resources Secured

In order to secure the financial resources for the early warning system, the local authority needs to develop and institutionalize a funding mechanism for early warning and disaster preparedness. Aside from this, during the implementation, the local level may take into consideration public/private partnerships.

No.	Aspect	Progress	Action needed & Priority
1.	<p>Funding mechanism</p> <p>Local government funding mechanism for early warning and disaster preparedness developed and institutionalized.</p>		

No.	Aspect	Progress	Action needed & Priority
2.	<p>Public/private partnerships</p> <p>Public/private partnerships utilized to assist with early warning system implementation.</p>		

Analysis



Other Aspects

Multi-Hazard Approach

Where possible, early warning systems should link all hazard-based systems. Economies of scale, sustainability and efficiency can be enhanced if systems and operational activities are established and maintained within a multipurpose framework that considers all hazards and end user needs. Multi-hazard early warning systems will also be activated more often than a single-hazard warning system, and therefore should provide better functionality and reliability for dangerous high intensity events, such as tsunamis, that occur infrequently. Multi-hazard systems also help the public better understand the range of risks they face and reinforce desired preparedness actions and warning response behaviors.

Involvement of Local Communities

People-centered early warning systems rely on the direct participation of those most likely to be exposed to hazards. Without the involvement of local authorities and communities at risk, government and institutional interventions and responses to hazard events are likely to be inadequate.



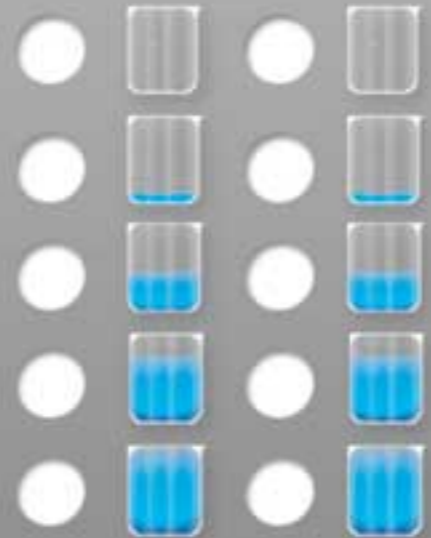

A local, 'bottom-up' approach to early warning, with the active participation of local communities, enables a multi-dimensional response to problems and needs. In this way, local communities, civic groups and traditional structures can contribute to the reduction of vulnerability and to the strengthening of local capacities.

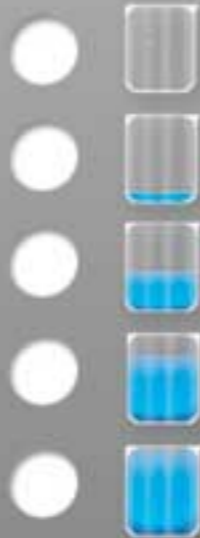



Consideration of Gender Perspectives and Cultural Diversity

In developing early warning systems it is essential to recognize that different groups have different vulnerabilities according to culture, gender or other characteristics that influence their capacity to effectively prepare for, prevent and respond to disasters. Women and men often play different roles in society and have different access to information in disaster situations. In addition, the elderly, disabled and socio-economically disadvantaged are often more vulnerable.

Information, institutional arrangements and warning communication systems should be tailored to meet the needs of every group in every vulnerable community.

No.	Aspect	Progress	Action needed & Priority
1.	<p>Multi-hazard approach</p> <p>Multi hazard disaster management system developed.</p> <p>Link and operational plan for multi hazard-based systems developed, include the cost-benefit approach.</p>		

No.	Aspect	Progress	Action needed & Priority
2.	<p>Involvement of local communities</p> <p>Direct participation of those most likely to be exposed to hazards.</p>		
	<p>Local, 'bottom-up' approach to early warning developed.</p> <p>Contribution of local communities, civic groups and traditional structures is monitored and lessons learnt documented.</p>		

No.	Aspect	Progress	Action needed & Priority
3.	<p>Consideration of gender perspectives and cultural diversity</p> <p>Different vulnerabilities according to culture, gender or other characteristics that influence are identified during the vulnerability assessment.</p>		
	<p>Different roles, as well as access to information of women and men, are assessed, as well as the elderly, disabled and socio-economically disadvantaged.</p> <p>Information, institutional arrangements and warning communication systems tailored to meet the needs of every group in every vulnerable community.</p>		

Analysis



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**German - Indonesia Cooperation for a
Tsunami Early Warning System**



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