

About IDEP Foundation

IDEP Foundation was established in 1999 with its objective to help people help themselves. After Indonesia's financial crisis in 1997, IDEP formed to address the lack of sustainable, organic farming practices and to help communities become self-reliant.

In 2002, after the first Bali Bombing in Kuta, IDEP was a first-responder for this disaster and participated in emergency response and recovery activities. Since then, IDEP added disaster management and prevention to its mission and organizational focus. Now IDEP has become a leader in disaster relief work in Indonesia and has provided emergency aid and relief at the following disasters: the tsunamis in Aceh, Mentawai, and Pangandaran; the earthquakes in Yogya, Dompu, Bengkulu, and Padang; the second Bali bombing, and the Morowali landslides.

From these experiences, IDEP understands the importance of training local communities, businesses, and organizations to be prepared first-responders to both natural and man-made disasters. While Indonesia has received international aid and disaster relief, international organizations cannot respond as quickly or as efficiently as trained local businesses and communities. IDEP offers training for individuals and organizations to increase the capacity of local disaster management and emergency response actions.



disaster

ready now!



Tsunami Mentawai, October 26th 2010



Earthquake & Landslide West Sumatera, September 30th 2009

IDEP's disaster response training will be offered as both in-house and on-site packages.

In-House Package

The training is held at IDEP's training center. All training materials are provided by IDEP.

On-site Package

The training is held at your organization's location. All training materials are provided by IDEP.

Info:

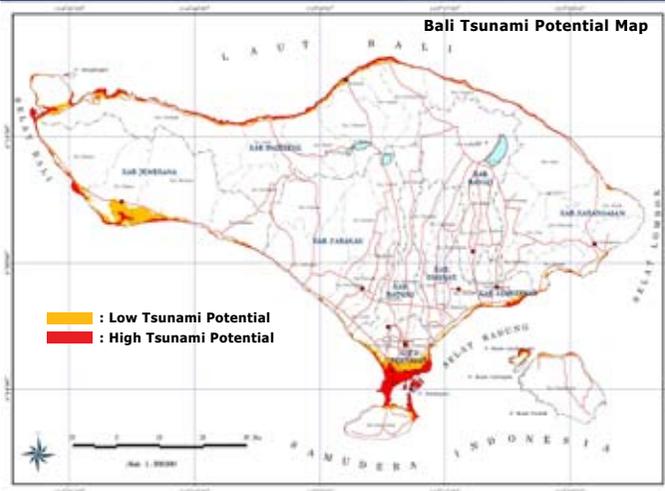
IDEP FOUNDATION

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Background

Bali has a unique vulnerability to disasters. The geographic features, and weather, tourist industry, and political climate present several threats to Bali: **earthquakes, tsunamis, windstorms, floods, droughts, volcanic eruptions, social conflicts, terrorist bombings, diseases (HIV/AIDS, rabies, etc).**



BAPPEDA Bali Province & PPLH UNUD Map

Bali is especially susceptible to earthquakes due to its numerous fault lines throughout the island and off the coast. Specifically, the Indo-Australian and Eurasian plates meet in the Lombok Strait, a body of water in the south of Bali, is an active fault. Another place vulnerable to earthquakes and tsunamis is the northern region of Bali.

Historically, Bali has experienced 8 large earthquakes. '**Gejer Bali**,' was the first recorded earthquake in 1815 and resulted in the loss of 15,000 lives.

The objective of disaster preparedness is to reduce the hazard, effect, and vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters and to build institutional capacity in disaster response and resilience.

Recently, earthquakes have not been as prevalent in Bali. However, the risk remains and it is important for businesses and communities to be prepared for earthquakes, as well as other natural and man-made disasters.



Bali Earthquake, July 1976, photo by Teddy Boen

Why Disaster Preparedness is Important?

Disasters impact everyone in a community; disasters do not look at class, social status, or ethnic background. Everyone is vulnerable and needs to be prepared. Communities, organizations, and even businesses, can't be simply wait for assistance from international relief organizations, the government, or from other sources. However, it is important for stakeholders to be able to prevent and manage disasters for two reasons. First, outside aid can take weeks, if not longer. During that time, lives and infrastructure can be lost. Second, the individuals who best understand the unique problems, environment, and culture, and are most capable of responding to disasters, are the local people, businesses, and communities.

It is integral that businesses in Bali train staff in disaster preparedness and response to ensure both the comfort and safety of their clients/guests and to minimize risks to physical structures and infrastructure. Being prepared will help prevent damage and injuries, as well as ensure businesses can recover quickly after disasters.

Objectives

1. To help companies improve employee capacity in disaster management and emergency response.
2. To provide assistance to companies in analyzing disaster risk and potential impact on the company.
3. To facilitate disaster management and emergency response planning for companies.

Activities

1. **Disaster preparedness training**, including risk analysis, participatory disaster risk mapping, and emergency first aid training.
2. **Practical exercises**, including emergency response and evacuation plans.

Methods

The trainings will be using participatory method as an effective way to learn for adults. To begin with, all participants—from IDEP trainers to company staff—will share experiences and discuss best practices. The training will also include effective and tested techniques that can be applied to the daily operations of a business. IDEP uses a hands-on approach to training, where all participants are actively engaged and involved in learning.

Who can involved?

All employees may be involved including, security, administration, human resources, building maintenance, and other stakeholders. Participants will be limited to a **maximum of 20 people** per training.

