



رڭكا كرجا داسر ستراتيجيڭ قفوروسن بنچانا
**DISASTER MANAGEMENT
STRATEGIC POLICY
FRAMEWORK**
(DMSPF)





رڭكا كرجا داسر ستراتيكيق قڤوروسن بنچانا

DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIC POLICY FRAMEWORK (DMSPF)

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This policy was prepared by the Focus Group Secretariat, coordinated by NDMC. The Members of the Focus Group, representing the participating ministries and departments of the Government of Brunei Darussalam and other organisations, discussed and agreed to use certain data and the overall orientation of this policy.

This policy is a living document, which NDMC will continually be revising and editing at regular intervals.



Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Baginda
Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah
ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien,
Sultan dan Yang Di-Pertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam

Petikan Titah

Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Baginda
Sultan Haji Hassanah Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah
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Sultan dan Yang Di-Pertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam

Sempena Istiadat Pembukaan Rasmi Mesyuarat
Pertama Dari Musim Permesyuaratan Ke-10 Majlis Mesyuarat Negara,
Khamis 6hb Mac 2014, 4hb Jamadilawal 1435H

"...fenomena bencana alam berlaku di beberapa bahagian dunia. Ada yang sampai mengakibatkan kerosakan-kerosakan besar, kesusahan dan juga nyawa terkorban. Di Negara kita juga turut mengalami banjir di beberapa tempat bahagian yang rendah, terutama kawasan-kawasan pendalaman. Namun Alhamdulillah, kejadian-kejadian tersebut telah dapat ditangani dengan usaha dan semangat padu di kalangan agensi kerajaan dan orang ramai. Sungguhpun begitu, beta tetap berharap, akan adanya rancangan dan tindakan oleh agensi-agensi berkenaan bagi mengurangkan kemungkinan banjir yang berulang-ulang."



Foreword by the Minister of Home Affairs

CHAIR OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER COUNCIL

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Notwithstanding its relatively sheltered geographical position from extreme natural disasters like major earthquakes or severe typhoons, Brunei Darussalam remains exposed to recurring seasonal vulnerabilities, including inundation, forest fires, and complex transboundary threats such as pandemics and environmental hazards like oil spills. This evolving risk landscape, increasingly compounded by the escalating frequency and intensity of climate-induced hazardous phenomena, introduces significant uncertainties and unprecedented complexities into the disaster management equation, thereby underscoring the imperative for a highly proactive, integrated, and forward-looking approach.

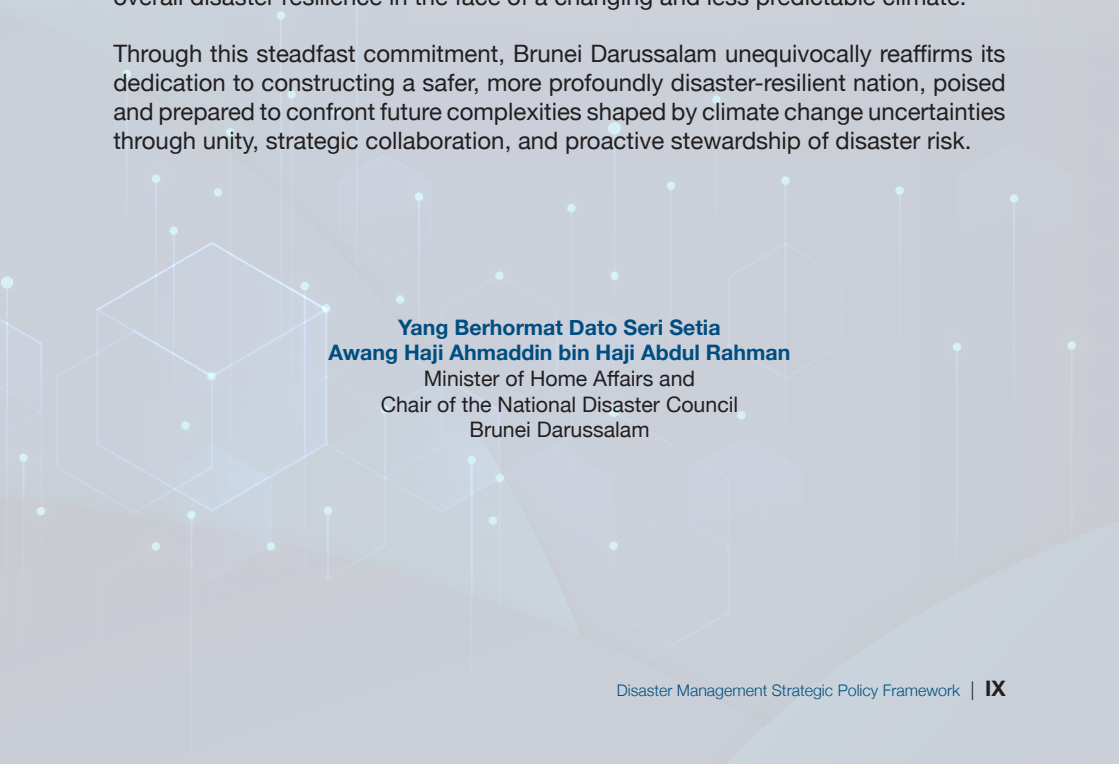
In response to this critical need and the recognition of these inherent climate-related uncertainties, the Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework (DMSPF) has been meticulously crafted as the cornerstone document to strategically steer national endeavours towards cultivating a resilient and exceptionally well-prepared society. This robust framework is judiciously underpinned by and synergistically aligns with Brunei Vision 2035, alongside key international benchmarks for disaster risk reduction and response, notably the Sendai Framework, the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), and the ASEAN Regional Framework on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI).

Recognizing the intrinsic complexity and multi-faceted nature of contemporary disaster risks, particularly those exacerbated by the unpredictable trajectory of climate change, the DMSPF is designed to integrate cutting-edge science-based

methodologies, leverage the invaluable insights of community leaders and academic institutions, and foster dynamic public-private partnerships. This holistic approach is fundamental to fortifying resilience across all societal strata and enhancing our capacity to adapt to and manage risks in an uncertain climate future. Brunei's sustained and active engagement in both national and regional collaborative platforms, exemplified by its instrumental role within the Adaptation and Resilience Working Group and various ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management Working Groups, further reinforces its strategic imperative for robust cross-border cooperation in disaster response.

The ultimate efficacy and successful operationalization of this comprehensive framework are inherently contingent upon the shared responsibility and concerted action of all stakeholders. This encompasses governmental and non-governmental entities, the private sector, community leaders, academic bodies, and the broader Bruneian community. It is therefore imperative that we unite our efforts to rigorously implement the strategies delineated within this pivotal document, thereby safeguarding human lives, protecting national assets, and substantially enhancing overall disaster resilience in the face of a changing and less predictable climate.

Through this steadfast commitment, Brunei Darussalam unequivocally reaffirms its dedication to constructing a safer, more profoundly disaster-resilient nation, poised and prepared to confront future complexities shaped by climate change uncertainties through unity, strategic collaboration, and proactive stewardship of disaster risk.



**Yang Berhormat Dato Seri Setia
Awang Haji Ahmaddin bin Haji Abdul Rahman**
Minister of Home Affairs and
Chair of the National Disaster Council
Brunei Darussalam

“Disaster Resilient Nation”

“The Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework (DMSPF) sets out key objectives and provides guidance for policy development and implementation to promote a comprehensive, all-hazards, all-agencies approach to disaster management. The framework seeks to build better prepared and more resilient communities, in line with national and international best practices. It supports the Disaster Management Act (Cap. 293), adopting a Whole-of-Nation approach that coordinates multi-agency initiatives to strengthen preparedness, resilience, and capacity to mitigate the impacts of disasters in Brunei Darussalam.”

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LIST OF GLOSSARIES

Climate Change Adaptation

Changes in processes, practices and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change which includes adjusting our social and economic systems in response to the impact of climate-induced events as well as adapting our development to gradual changes in response to the increase in temperature, sea level rise as well as prolonged rain.

Crisis

A sudden and significant event or situation that poses a serious threat to people, communities, or systems requiring urgent response and decision-making to prevent further harm or disruption.

Disaster

A serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant co-ordinated response by Brunei Darussalam to help that community recover from that disruption.

Disaster Management

The arrangement concerned with managing the potential adverse effects of an event, such as arrangement for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.

Disaster Mitigation

The taking of preventive measures to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring or, if an event occurs, to reduce the severity of the event

Disaster Preparedness

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.

Disaster Research

May be broadly understood as a systematic inquiry, before and after a disaster, into a relevant disaster management problem.

Disaster Response

The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

Disaster Recovery

The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through analysing and managing potential risks and its causal factors aim at reducing our exposures to hazards. This will lessen the vulnerability of hazards to our communities and assets while preparing for adverse climate events.

Disaster Relief

Disaster relief is the provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency.

Disaster Risk Assessment

The process used to determine risk management priorities by evaluating and comparing the level of risk against predetermined standards, target risk levels or other criteria.

Event

An event may be natural event or caused by human acts or omissions such as a cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening; an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak; an infestation, plague, pandemic or epidemic, such as a prevalence of avian flu or any other event similar to an event mentioned above.

Hazard

A source of potential harm, or caused by human acts or omissions.

Post-Disaster Assessment

Addresses performance during and the risks revealed by a disaster event in order to improve future development of mitigation measures. Post disaster assessment forms part of continuous improvement of the whole system.

Resilience

The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

Risk

The possibility that uncertainty may affect the achievement of objectives.

Risk Identification

The process of finding, recognising and describing risks.

Risk Management Process

The systematic application of management of policies, procedures and practices of the tasks of communicating, consulting, establishing the context, and identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and review risk.

Risk Reduction

Actions taken to lessen the likelihood, negative consequences, or both, associated with a risk

Serious Disruption

Serious disruption means; Loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans, Widespread of severe property loss or damage and Widespread or severe damage to the environment.

Vulnerability

The conditions determined by psychological physical, social, economic and environmental factors, or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

Definitions were extracted from the Disaster Management Act (Cap. 293)

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AADMER	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ARWG	Adaptation and Resilience Working Group
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN SHIELD	ASEAN Strategic and Holistic Initiative to link ASEAN responses and disasters
BCP	Business Continuity Planning
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DMSPF	Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework
DMO	Disaster Management Order
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS	Early Warning Systems
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
IOT	Indian Ocean Tsunami
IoT	Internet of Things
NaSOP	National Standard Operating Procedure
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NCDM	National Committee on Disaster Management
NDC	National Disaster Council
NDMC	National Disaster Management Centre
NDMO	National Disaster Management Organisations
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
SAR	Search and Rescue
SASOP	Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements of Disaster Relief and Response
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SNAP	Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction
PGI	Protection, Gender and Inclusion

MAQASID SYARIAH IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Rooted in the foundational principles and core values of Maqasid al-Syariah, which guide our way of life, this framework aims to safeguard the holistic well-being of humanity, encompassing both present and future. By strategically integrating these intrinsic values with robust Disaster Management strategies and Islamic Governance principles, we establish a strong ethical compass for the nation's endeavours in building a resilient nation. The strategic objectives of Maqasid al-Syariah thus serve as the bedrock upon which our national resilience framework is constructed. This framework strategically prioritizes the following fundamental principles of Maqasid al-Syariah within the context of disaster management:

1. The Preservation and Promotion of Faith (Hifz al-Din): Cultivating Moral Resilience and Compassionate Action

This policy underscores our fundamental responsibility to protect the sanctity of life and the integrity of our communities and their environment. It goes beyond mere physical safeguarding, actively fostering Islamic values such as empathy, compassion, fairness, and equity in all disaster-related endeavours. By embedding these moral principles within our response mechanisms, we aim to cultivate a society that acts with ethical fortitude and mutual support during times of crisis, reflecting the highest ideals of our faith.

2. The Preservation and Promotion of Life (Hifz al-Nafs): Enhancing National Resilience and Safeguarding Human Dignity

This policy strategically directs the nation towards proactively reducing the vulnerability of our communities to the increasing complexities of disaster landscapes. It emphasizes building resilience at all levels, ensuring the protection of life as a paramount concern. This involves not only mitigating physical threats but also actively promoting *maslahah* (public benefit) through effective preparedness, response, and recovery strategies, while consciously discouraging *mafsadah* (social detriment) that may arise from inadequate planning or inequitable resource allocation.

3. The Preservation and Promotion of Intellect (Hifz al-'Aql): Leveraging Knowledge and Innovation for Enhanced Capacity

This policy strategically champions the utilization of advanced technologies and the pursuit of knowledge to significantly enhance our disaster management capabilities. This includes sophisticated early warning systems, robust communication networks, data-driven risk assessments, and innovative solutions for response and recovery. By prioritizing intellectual advancement and informed decision-making, we strive to be better prepared and more effective in navigating times of crisis, ensuring seamless communication and efficient resource allocation.

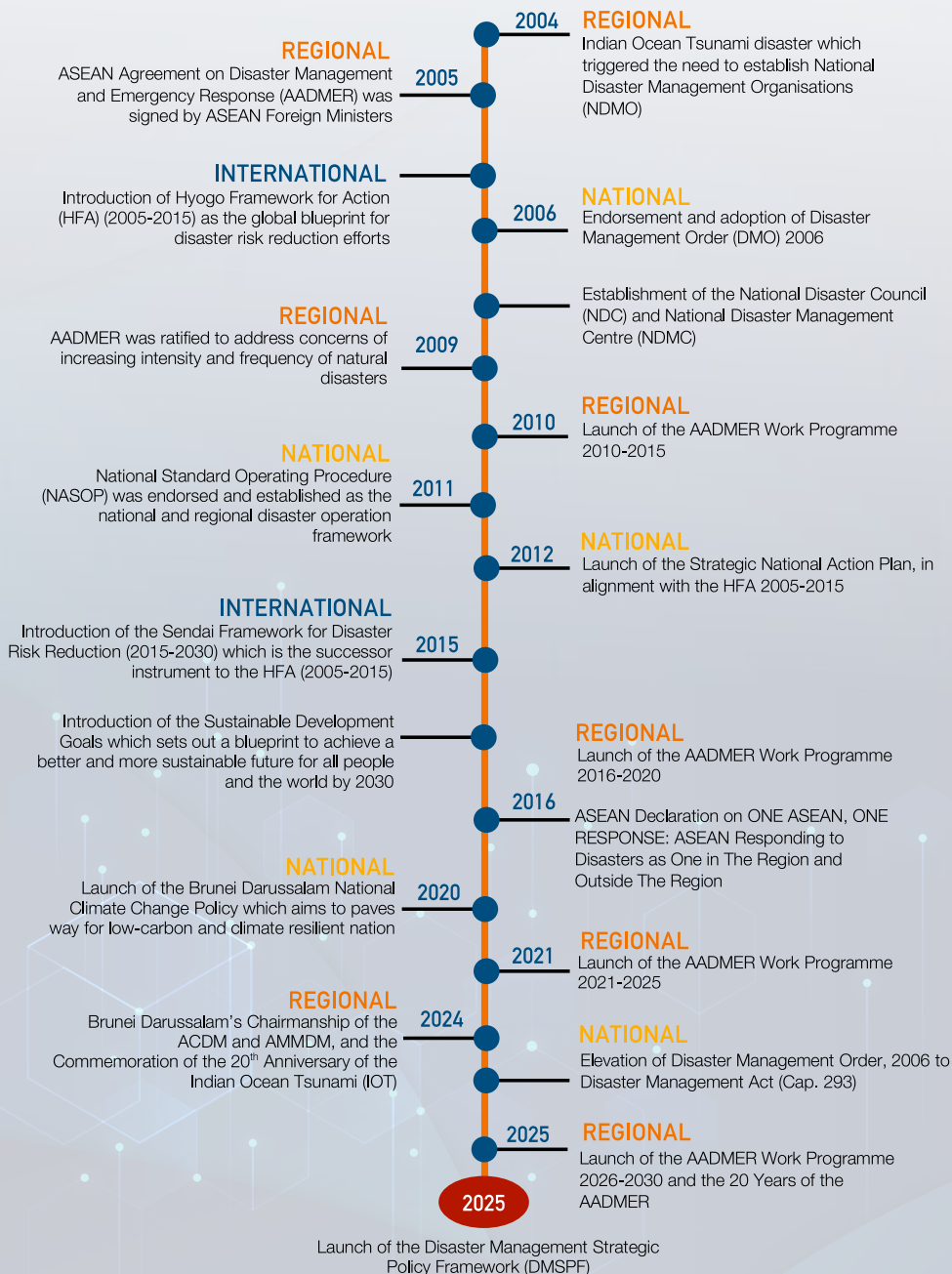
4. The Preservation and Promotion of Progeny (Hifz al-Nasl): Ensuring Sustainable Resilience for Future Generations

This policy adopts a forward-thinking and sustainable approach to disaster risk reduction, diligently utilizing the nation's resources to bolster preparedness and response capabilities. Recognizing our intergenerational responsibility, this framework actively encourages the efficient and responsible allocation of resources, ensuring that our present actions do not compromise the well-being and resilience of future generations. This includes investing in long-term infrastructure, promoting sustainable development practices, and fostering a culture of preparedness that is passed down through generations.

5. The Preservation and Promotion of Wealth (Hifz al-Mal): Protecting Economic Stability and Ensuring Livelihood Security

This policy strategically focuses on safeguarding Brunei Darussalam's key economic sectors, particularly the oil and gas industries and agriculture, from the detrimental impacts of disaster risks. By implementing robust risk mitigation strategies and ensuring business continuity plans, we aim to minimize economic disruptions and protect the livelihoods of our citizens. This proactive approach is crucial for maintaining national stability and ensuring a swift and effective economic recovery in the aftermath of any disaster, thus preserving the wealth and prosperity of the nation. This holistic framework, grounded in the principles of Maqasid al-Syariah, provides a comprehensive and ethically sound roadmap for enhancing Brunei Darussalam's disaster management capabilities and achieving enduring national resilience. It underscores our commitment to protecting all aspects of human well-being, guided by our faith and a vision for a secure and sustainable future.

KEY MILESTONES TOWARDS THE DMSPF



INTRODUCTION



Disaster
Management
Act (Cap. 293)

The Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam recognises and remains committed to ensuring a safer and disaster-resilient nation through a holistic and proven disaster management framework. This was initially established under the Disaster Management Order, 2006 (DMO), which provided the legal basis for managing disasters in Brunei Darussalam through the National Disaster Council (NDC). The NDC has been mandated to oversee the development and implementation of this Strategic Policy Framework for Disaster Management in Brunei, reflecting its commitments under Section 9, Functions of the National Disaster Council. The Disaster Management Order, 2006 has since been revised and elevated into the Disaster Management Act (Cap. 293). While the Act does not nullify the Disaster Management Order, 2006, it serves as its revision, thereby strengthening its legal standing and reinforcing the institutional arrangements for disaster management in the country.

Brunei Darussalam faces a growing and significant threat from the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters, notably flash floods and wildfires, exacerbated by the escalating global impact of Climate Change. Compounding these challenges are existing vulnerabilities, including limitations in hazard data and vulnerability assessments, complexities in multi-stakeholder coordination, varying levels of public emergency preparedness, the need for enhanced early warning systems, and the insufficient mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction considerations into social, environmental, physical, and land-use planning.

Recognizing these critical issues, this Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework (DMSPF) is strategically designed to create a powerful synergy between Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) efforts. This alignment is crucial for realizing the aspirations of Brunei Vision 2035, particularly the enhancement of the quality of life for all citizens. The DMSPF establishes a comprehensive “whole-of-nation” approach, fostering effective disaster management planning and coordinated programming across all government agencies and sectors.

This updated policy framework will supersede the Brunei Darussalam Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (SNAP) 2012 – 2025, introducing a more contemporary and expansive approach to disaster management. This evolution is directly informed by the establishment of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the launch of the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025, ensuring alignment with international best practices and regional priorities. Looking ahead, the DMSPF is also closely aligned with the forthcoming AADMER Work Programme 2026–2030, which provides a strengthened regional framework to address emerging risks, enhance resilience, and consolidate ASEAN's leadership in disaster management.

The DMSPF underscores the fundamental necessity of unwavering commitment and robust collaboration among all stakeholders, across every sector and throughout all phases of disaster management. A central emphasis is placed on cultivating and sustaining strong multi-agency cooperation, effective teamwork, inclusive consultative decision-making processes, and clearly defined shared responsibilities among all relevant stakeholders.

The strategic direction outlined in this policy framework is firmly rooted in the AADMER Work Programme 2026-2030 and guided by the overarching principles of achieving Brunei Vision 2035, which envisions a nation with high standards of living and a deep commitment to environmental stewardship. Furthermore, the National Disaster Council draws upon the following key regional and international policy and program documents and frameworks to provide a robust foundation for the implementation of this strategic policy framework:

1. ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2021-2025
2. ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2026-2030
3. ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management
4. ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN One Response
5. ASEAN Strategic and Holistic Initiative to Link ASEAN Responses to Emergencies and Disasters (ASEAN SHIELD)
6. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR)

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PHASES

DMSPF shall cover the arrangement concerned with managing the potential adverse effects of an event and it will be planned across the following four phases;



For example, Climate-induced disaster - Flash Flood.

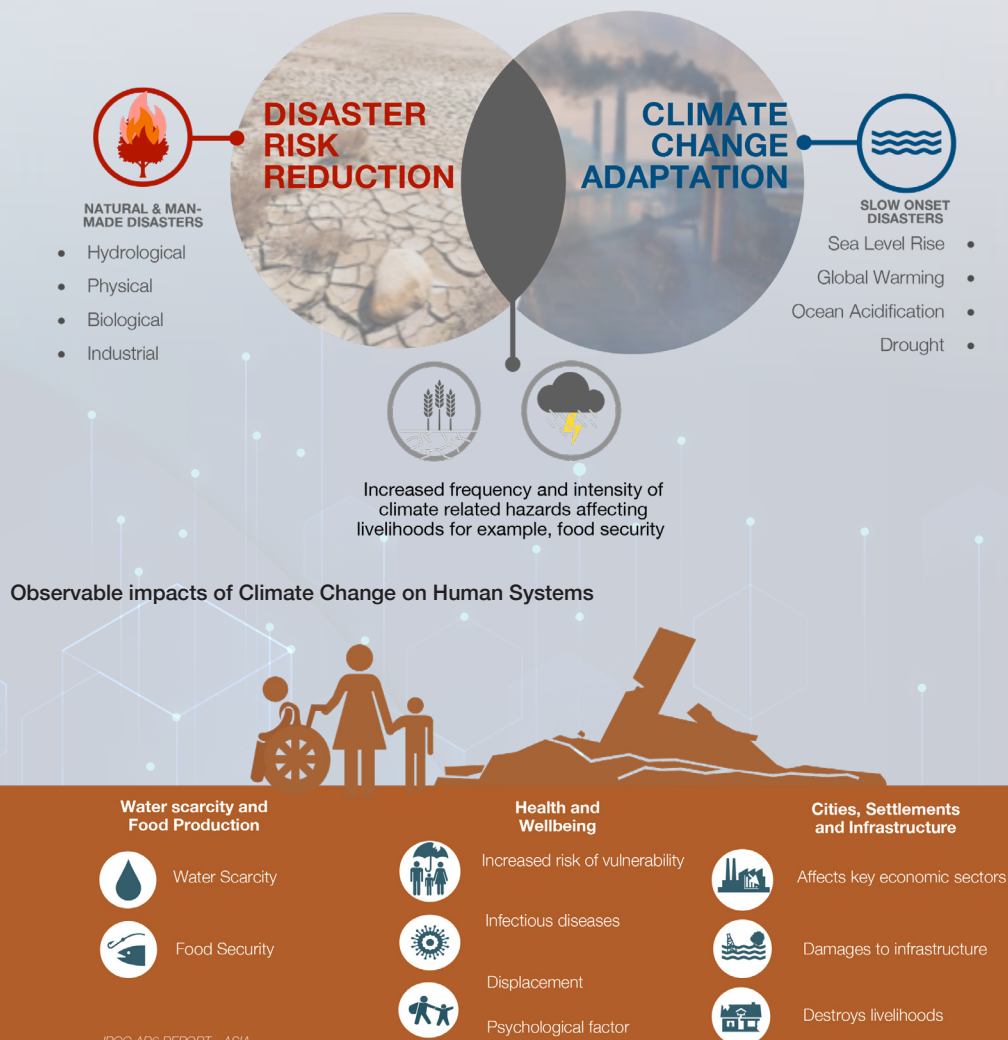
EXAMPLES



List of examples is not exhaustive and not limited to one aspect of disaster management phases

LINKAGES BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

To effectively mitigate the escalating risks of natural disasters, exacerbated by climate change, Brunei Darussalam recognizes that building national resilience necessitates a proactive and integrated strategy. To this end, a strategic synergy and convergence of **Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)** and **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** is paramount, and is being strategically strengthened through a whole-of-nation approach aimed at ensuring the safety and welfare of the nation. The **Adaptation and Resilience Working Group (ARWG)** plays a pivotal role in this effort; entrusted with the governance of critical aspects such as flood management and infrastructure resilience, the ARWG operationalizes and drives the implementation of **Strategy 8 - Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience** of the Brunei Darussalam National Climate Change Policy to fortify the nation's capacity to withstand the evolving and multifaceted impacts of climate hazards, and to enhance the country's adaptive capacity.



STRATEGIC POLICY FRAMING

INTERNATIONAL



SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities



Sendai Frameworks for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

REGIONAL



AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025



AADMER Work Programme 2026-2030



ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management



Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements of Disaster Relief and Response (SASOP)

NATIONAL



Strategic National Action Plan 2012-2025



1. Well-Educated & Highly Skilled People
2. High Quality of life
3. A Dynamic and sustainable Economy



National Standard Operating Procedure (NaSOP)



Brunei Darussalam National Climate Change Policy



Disaster Management Act (Cap. 293)

List of supporting policy documents is not exhaustive

POLICY GOAL

Disaster Resilient Nation

Promote community resilience and economic sustainability through disaster risk reduction and envisions a community that understands their roles in disaster management arrangements. Instilling value that disaster management is everyone's responsibility.

POLICY STATEMENT

This policy has been established to safeguard the welfare of the community, protect assets and maintain environmental and economic sustainability and stability.



KEY SUCCESS MEASURES



Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction

This policy will adopt three (3) measures which complements the international standards for assessing global progress in achieving resilience, particularly those set out in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

1

Increase in adoption and implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

2

Reduction in the number of people directly affected with disasters.

3

Reduction in economic losses due to disasters by 2035.

PRIORITY PROGRAMMES



Disaster Research

Enhance disaster management capabilities through scientific research and evidence-based practices.



Policy & Governance

Strengthen disaster governance and ensure a coordinated, transparent approach.



Disaster Risk Assessment & Monitoring

Enhance risk assessments to improve preparedness and resilience.



Disaster Prevention, Mitigation & Adaptation

Implement strategies to reduce vulnerabilities and increase infrastructure resilience.



Disaster Preparedness

Enhance awareness and improve disaster response capacities and capabilities.



Disaster Response & Immediate Relief

Ensure effective response mechanisms for all types of disasters.



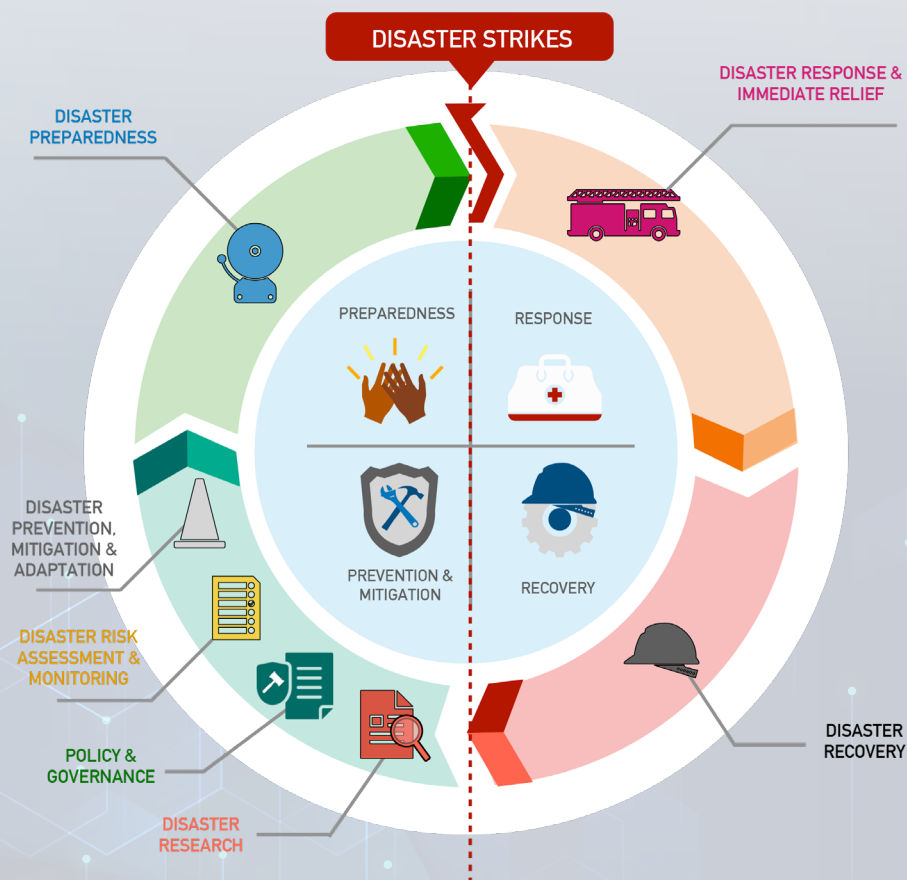
Disaster Recovery

Facilitate sustainable recovery through the Build Back Better approach.

Each priority programme will have different action plans for each disaster

PRIORITY PROGRAMMES IN THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT CYCLE

When the Priority Programmes are reflected in the disaster management cycle, it can be illustrated as below which aims to enhance the current national capacities in responding before, during and after disaster strikes.

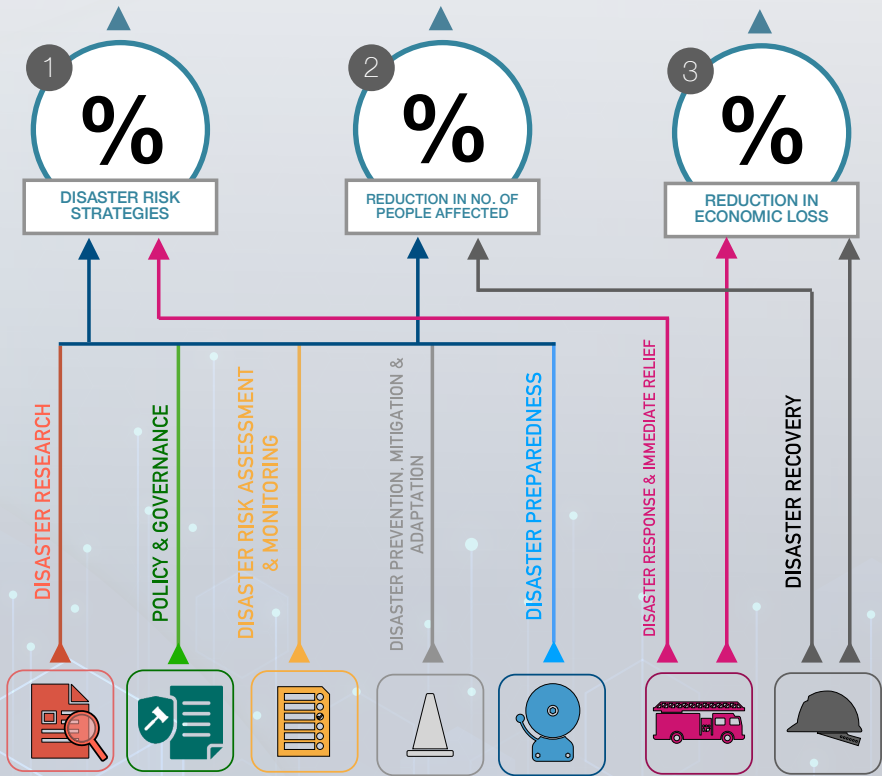


Disaster Resilient Nation

KEY SUCCESS MEASURE



The key success measures can be reflected to the Sendai Framework to show Brunei Darussalam's commitment and international obligations in Disaster Risk Reduction.



Each priority programme outlines a comprehensive, all-hazards, all-agencies approach to be applied in Brunei Darussalam. They are consistent with the national policies as well as regional and international best practices in disaster management.

The targets and implementing agencies will be determined during the operational phase of this document.

PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

THE SUCCESS OF THE PRIORITIES ARE INFLUENCED BY THESE CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS



Disaster Management Competencies.



Sustainable finance and efficient resource mobilisation.



Increased Private Public Partnerships and innovation in disaster management.



Multi-layered and cross-sectoral governance approach to managing disaster.



Multi-hazards approach towards preparing and responding to wide range hazards and disasters in the country.



Synergised strategic actions through alignment with global and regional frameworks and coherence with national priorities on disaster management.



Gender and social inclusion towards inculcating a whole-of-nation approach and recognising key roles and unique needs of the communities.

The priority programmes are guided by the principles of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2026-2030 in delivering the above outcomes.



PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

This policy shall provide a comprehensive, all hazards and all agencies approach by achieving the right balance of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. This document will support the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and management into relevant areas of activity of government, non-government organisations, private sectors and micro-small medium enterprises, business and corporations. The policy will align disaster risk reduction, disaster mitigation, disaster resilience policy and actions with national, regional and international reforms.



1

DISASTER RESEARCH





DISASTER RESEARCH

This priority seeks to promote and bridge collaborations between researchers and policy makers to identify best disaster management practices which will enable sustainable development and pursue nature-based approaches.



OBJECTIVES

Enhance disaster management capabilities through scientific research and evidence-based practices.

SCOPE COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

RESEARCH AND EVIDENCE COLLECTION

SCOPE

CLIMATE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL INTEGRATION

ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

STRATEGIES

This priority is driven by the strategies outlined below:

STRENGTHEN COLLABORATIVE NETWORKS

Establish coalitions between researchers, policymakers, institutions and practitioners to drive evidenced-based disaster management.



ADVANCE APPLIED RESEARCH AND CASE STUDIES

Conduct case studies and empirical research to test and refine SOPs ensuring practical and effective disaster response.



INTEGRATE CLIMATE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Incorporate climate science and technological advancements into disaster risk reduction strategies to enhance resilience.



ENHANCE ACADEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL ENGAGEMENT

Foster partnerships with universities and institutions to support innovation, capacity building and knowledge exchange.



PROMOTE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Encourage the development and protection of research-based innovations while ensuring accessible knowledge disseminations for active disaster management.





2

POLICY & GOVERNANCE





POLICY & GOVERNANCE



Policy and governance elements shall ensure clear direction of disaster management priorities, resource allocation and accountability, supported through sound business continuity plan, performance management reporting and risk management processes in line with the regional and international standards on disaster management.

OBJECTIVES

Strengthen disaster governance and ensure a coordinated, transparent approach.



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT

INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

SCOPE

DATA MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SHARING

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

CIVIL MILITARY COORDINATION

STRATEGIES

This priority is driven by the strategies outlined below:

ESTABLISH COMPREHENSIVE LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Strengthen disaster laws, policies and governance structures to ensure clear mandates and accountability.



ENHANCE MULTI STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION

Create platforms for regular engagement between government agencies, civil society, private sector, academia and international partners.



DEVELOP NATIONAL AND SECTORAL RISK GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORKS

Align policies with national development goals and international disaster risk reduction commitments.



IMPLEMENT A CENTRALIZED DISASTER INFORMATION SYSTEM

Improve data sharing, reporting mechanisms and real-time disaster monitoring for better decision-making.



STRENGTHEN TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES

Establish performance indicators, reporting structures and evaluation mechanisms to track policy effectiveness.



INSTITUTIONALISE CIVIL-MILITARY COORDINATION

Develop joint disaster response protocols, training and capacity building programs for integrated operations.



PROMOTE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Conduct governance training for policymakers, local authorities and communities to enhance preparedness and resilience.





3

DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT & MONITORING





DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT & MONITORING



Disaster risk assessment is the process used to determine risk management priorities by evaluating and comparing the level of risk against standards or other benchmarks. Disaster risk assessments determine community vulnerability through the identification of hazards, analysis of risks and the likelihood and consequences of disaster occurring. These allow for an increased focus on mitigation, preparation, recover and resilience actions to achieve safer and more sustainable communities.

OBJECTIVES

Enhance risk assessments to improve preparedness and resilience.

SCOPE

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

HAZARD MAPPING

VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS (EWS)

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

RISK COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SHARING

INTEGRATION INTO POLICY AND PLANNING

CONTINUOUS MONITORING AND EVALUATION

STRATEGIES

This priority is driven by the strategies outlined below:

DEVELOP A NATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

Establish standardised guidelines for assessing disaster risk across sectors.



ENHANCE MULTI HAZARD RISK MAPPING AND PROFILING

Integrate geographic information systems (GIS) and remote sensing for better risk visualization.



STRENGTHEN EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS (EWS)

Improve real-time hazard monitoring and ensure timely dissemination of warnings.



PROMOTE CROSS SECTORAL DATA SHARING

Foster collaboration among government agencies, private sector and higher education institutions for comprehensive risk analysis.



INTEGRATE RISK ASSESSMENTS INTO POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Ensure disaster risk considerations inform land use, infrastructure and economic planning.



CONDUCT REGULAR RISK ASSESSMENTS AND SIMULATIONS

Perform periodic reviews and scenario-based exercises to evaluate vulnerabilities.



LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Utilise artificial intelligence, big data and predictive modeling to enhance risk forecasting.



ENGAGE COMMUNITIES IN RISK IDENTIFICATION

Implement participatory risk assessments to include local knowledge and strengthen preparedness.



MONITOR AND EVALUATE RISK TRENDS CONTINUOUSLY

Establish feedback mechanisms to track changing risk factors and update policies accordingly.





4

DISASTER PREVENTION, MITIGATION & ADAPTATION





DISASTER PREVENTION, MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

This priority focuses on the preparation before or after disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on communities, the economy, infrastructure and the environment. Investment in disaster mitigation along with the implementation of appropriate and targeted mitigation initiatives can reduce damage and financial loss to vulnerable communities and government in the event of a disaster.



OBJECTIVES

Implement strategies to reduce vulnerabilities and increase infrastructure resilience.

SCOPE

RISK REDUCTION POLICIES AND PLANNING

NATURE-BASED AND STRUCTURAL SOLUTIONS

CLIMATE ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE BUILDING

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE

TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION INTEGRATION

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP)

MULTI HAZARD APPROACH

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF MITIGATION EFFORTS

STRATEGIES

This priority is driven by the strategies outlined below:

INTEGRATE DISASTER MITIGATION INTO NATIONAL PLANNING

Ensure that risk reduction measures are embedded in urban planning, zoning regulations and infrastructure development.



IMPLEMENT NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Promote reforestation, mangrove restoration and wetland conservation to reduce flood and erosion risks.



STRENGTHEN CLIMATE ADAPTATION POLICIES

Develop long-term strategies to address climate change impacts including sea-level rise and extreme weather events.



ENHANCE INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE

Establish stricter building codes and retrofit existing structures to withstand disasters.



PROMOTE RENEWABLE ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

Encourage the adoption of solar, wind and sustainable energy sources to reduce dependency on vulnerable power grids.



DEVELOP EARLY WARNING AND FORECASTING SYSTEMS

Improve predictive analytics and real-time monitoring for proactive disaster response.



FOSTER PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP)

Collaborate with businesses, investors and industries to und and implement disaster resilient projects.



LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Use AI, IoT and satellite imagery to assess risks, track environmental changes and optimize response strategies.



COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER MITIGATION

Involve communities in hazard mapping, training and sustainable resource management.



ESTABLISH A MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Regularly review and assess mitigation measures to ensure effectiveness and necessary improvements.





5

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS





DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Disaster preparedness includes arrangements that ensure community is aware and prepared for any disaster. When a disaster occurs, all resources and services which are needed to cope with the effects can be efficiently mobilised and deployed. As such, they are critical to assist in minimising the impact of an event on the community and to ensure effective and timely operational response.



OBJECTIVES

Build awareness and strengthen disaster response capabilities.



SCOPE

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COORDINATION

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

EARLY WARNING AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

COMMUNITY-BASED PREPAREDNESS

STOCKPILING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

MULTI STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE READINESS

BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANNING

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PREPAREDNESS EFFORTS

STRATEGIES

This priority is driven by the strategies outlined below:

DEVELOP AND UPDATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

Ensure that national disaster response plans remain relevant and adaptable to evolving risks.



ENHANCE EARLY WARNING AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Strengthen real-time alerts, community notification platforms and risk information dissemination.



CONDUCT REGULAR DRILLS AND SIMULATIONS

Organise emergency response exercises including table-top simulations and field drills.



STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY-BASED PREPAREDNESS

Empower communities through capacity building initiatives, hazard mapping and emergency response training.



ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN EMERGENCY STOCKPILES

Ensure sufficient reserves of food, water, medical supplies and essential equipment.



FOSTER MULTI STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION

Engage government agencies, NGOs, the private sector, higher education institutions and civil society in coordinated preparedness efforts.



INTEGRATE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) INTO EDUCATION

Include preparedness training in school curricula and workplace safety programs.



ENSURE CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE

Develop contingency plans to maintain essential services such as healthcare, power water and transportation.



SUPPORT BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANNING (BCP)

Encourage businesses to implement risk management strategies to sustain operations during crises.



MONITOR AND EVALUATE PREPAREDNESS STRATEGIES

Regularly assess effectiveness, identify gaps and refine approaches based on lessons learned from past incidents.





6

DISASTER RESPONSE & IMMEDIATE RELIEF





DISASTER RESPONSE & IMMEDIATE RELIEF

This priority programme seeks to enable effective and efficient disaster response for all hazards. The importance of a timely, adequately resourced and coordinated approach to disaster response as well as disaster relief is essential to minimise the impacts of disasters.



OBJECTIVES

Ensure effective response mechanisms for all types of disasters.

SCOPE

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS AND COORDINATION

SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR) OPERATIONS

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

PROVISION OF BASIC NEEDS

TEMPORARY SHELTER AND EVACUATION CENTRES

LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

RESTORATION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

SECURITY AND PROTECTION MEASURES

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ASSISTANCE MECHANISMS

STRATEGIES

This priority is driven by the strategies outlined below:

ACTIVATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

Mobilize national response teams promptly ensuring the plans are activated in a timely and coordinated manner to address immediate needs.



DEPLOY EARLY WARNING AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Ensure real-time alerts are operational and effective communication platforms are in place to relay critical information to affected communities and response teams.



CONDUCT RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

Evaluate the extent of damage and the most urgent needs of affected communities prioritizing healthcare, food, water and shelter.



ESTABLISH EMERGENCY SHELTERS AND HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

Set up safe temporary shelters for displaced persons and provide immediate medical treatment for those injured or in need of urgent care.



ENSURE EFFECTIVE LOGISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS

Organize transportation and distribution systems for relief supplies making sure food, water and medical supplies reach the affected areas efficiently and equitably.



STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE THROUGH ENGAGEMENT

Involve community leaders and their communities in relief efforts to ensure the support is tailored to their specific needs and local resources are utilized effectively.



COLLABORATE ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Foster strong partnerships between government agencies, humanitarian organizations, private sector and civil society to ensure a coordinated and comprehensive response.



PROVIDE PSYCHOLOGICAL FIRST AID AND SUPPORT

Address mental and emotional well-being of disaster survivors by offering counseling services and community support programs.



ENSURE GENDER, AGE, AND DISABILITY-INCLUSIVE RELIEF

Ensure the response reaches vulnerable groups (children, elderly, persons with disabilities, women) with tailored services that meet their specific needs.



MONITOR AND EVALUATE THE RESPONSE EFFORTS

Continuously assess the effectiveness of relief operations, adapting and adjusting strategies as needed based on real-time feedback and evolving needs.





7

DISASTER RECOVERY





DISASTER RECOVERY

This priority programme seeks to pursue build back better strategies aimed at reducing risk to the communities in the wake of future disasters and shocks for efficient restoration of the socio-economic well-being.



OBJECTIVES

Facilitate sustainable recovery through the Build Back Better approach.

SCOPE

RESTORATION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL COHESION

HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) & PREPAREDNESS

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

STRATEGIES

This priority is driven by the strategies outlined below:

REBUILD CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Prioritize the reconstruction of vital infrastructure such as roads, hospitals, schools and utilities ensuring they are resilient to future disasters.



SUPPORT ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

Provide financial aid, vocational training and micro-loans to support businesses and individuals in rebuilding their livelihoods and restoring economic stability.



STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

Involve affected communities in recovery decision-making processes and build social cohesion through support programs ensuring inclusive recovery efforts.



EXPAND HEALTH SERVICES AND PROVIDE PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

Offer long-term healthcare services including mental health support to address both physical and emotional needs of disaster survivors.



INTEGRATE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) INTO RECOVERY

Incorporate disaster risk reduction measures in rebuilding efforts such as enhancing building codes, flood management systems and land-use planning to reduce future vulnerabilities.



RESTORE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Implement environmental restoration projects including reforestation, soil rehabilitation and waste management to rebuild ecosystems and promote long-term ecological resilience.



IMPLEMENT MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING SYSTEMS

Regularly assess recovery progress, evaluate effectiveness and gather feedback to adjust strategies and improve future recovery efforts.



ENSURE GENDER, AGE AND DISABILITY-INCLUSIVE RECOVERY

Ensure recovery efforts address the specific needs of vulnerable groups including women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities through tailored support services.



FOSTER MULTI STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION

Promote coordination and collaboration among government agencies, NGOs, private sector and communities to ensure effective, transparent recovery efforts.



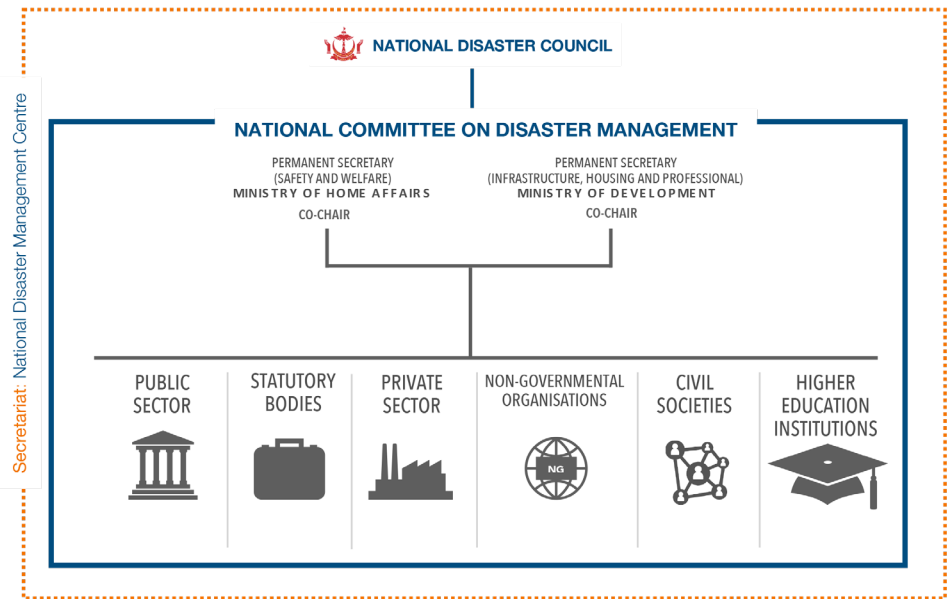
CREATE LONG-TERM DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLANS

Develop and implement strategies for future disaster preparedness focusing on community resilience and capacity building to better handle future crisis.



DISASTER GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The DMSPF will be administered by the **National Disaster Council** through an established disaster governance structure. The governance system ensures that disaster management efforts address multi-hazard risks effectively and remain aligned with national, regional and international frameworks.



This governance framework ensures a structured and coordinated approach to disaster management in Brunei Darussalam, enhancing national resilience and preparedness across all levels of society.

The Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework will be administered by the National Disaster Council through existent disaster governance. The members of the National Committee on Disaster Management will be determined during the operational phase of this policy.

National Disaster Council (NDC)

- Provides strategic direction and policy oversight.
- Ensures disaster management strategies align with national development priorities.
- Convenes biannually to assess progress and emerging threats.

National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM)

- Coordinates multi-agencies efforts in disaster risk reduction, response and recovery.
- Ensures the alignment of national disaster policies with regional and international frameworks.
- Facilitates inter-agency cooperation and operational coordination.

National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC)

- Implements disaster management policies and programmes.
- Oversees disaster preparedness, response coordination and capacity building efforts.
- Acts as a liaison with regional and international disaster management organisations.

District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC)

- Conducts local risk assessments and develops district-specific disaster response plans.
- Coordinates community-based preparedness initiatives and early warning systems.
- Engages community leaders and local agencies to enhance disaster resilience.

Other stakeholders (Public & Private Sectors, Statutory Bodies, NGOs, Civil Societies, Higher Education Institutions, and the Community)

- Contribute resources, expertise and operational support during disaster events.
- Support disaster risk reduction initiatives through education, funding and community engagement.
- Implement business continuity and disaster resilience strategies within their sectors.

Disaster Resilient Nation



DIRECTION AND GUIDANCE FROM
NATIONAL DISASTER COUNCIL



DISASTER
RESEARCH



POLICY &
GOVERNANCE



DISASTER RISK
ASSESSMENT &
MONITORING



DISASTER
PREPAREDNESS



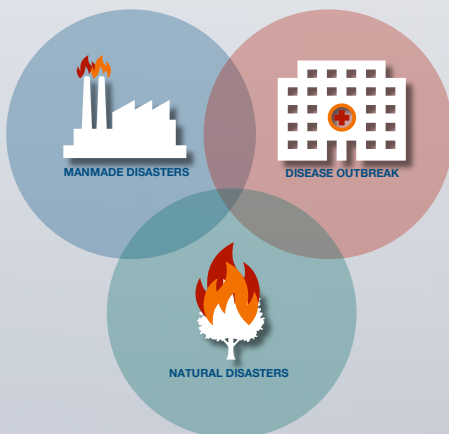
DISASTER RESPONSE &
IMMEDIATE RELIEF



DISASTER
RECOVERY



DISASTER
PREVENTION,
MITIGATION &
ADAPTATION



STREAMLINE ELEMENTS OF
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

ISSUES / TOPIC OF INTEREST / INITIATIVES /
PROJECT

Each priority programmes will have different action plans for each disaster

STAKEHOLDER COMMITMENTS

Effective disaster management relies on a coordinated approach among all stakeholders. The following entities play critical roles in implementing the DMSPF:



NATIONAL DISASTER COUNCIL (NDC)

The Council provides strategic direction and oversight for disaster management policies, ensuring the integration of disaster risk reduction into national development plans. The council convenes biannually to review progress and address emerging challenges.

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE (NDMC)



The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) serves as the central coordinating body with responsibility for coordinating disaster management activities in Brunei Darussalam. This includes developing policies, providing guidance and facilitating multi-agencies collaboration and supporting disaster mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery efforts. The NDMC also provides guidance, support and physical assistance to requesting district-level authorities in the event of-a disaster that exceeds their response capabilities.



DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (DDMC)

The District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) led by District Offices is responsible for local disaster planning and response. This committee engages local agencies and community groups to enhance preparedness and coordinates mitigation, response and recovery efforts at the district level.

VOLUNTEER ORGANISATIONS AND COMMUNITIES



These organizations provide crucial support in response and relief efforts, including logistics and humanitarian assistance, including promotes community resilience through awareness programmes and capacity building initiatives and collaborates with government agencies for effective disaster management, ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, low-income groups and children.



PRIVATE SECTORS AND INDUSTRY PARTNERS

These sectors implement business continuity plans and support national resilience initiatives. They also contribute resources and expertise in infrastructure resilience and emergency response and engages in public private partnerships for disaster risk reduction.

CIVIL MILITARY COOPERATION



This sector plays a vital role in disaster response and national resilience by providing logistical support, emergency coordination, and humanitarian assistance. They contribute resources, expertise, and operational capabilities in disaster relief, infrastructure protection, and recovery efforts. Civil-military cooperation also enhances disaster preparedness through joint training, capacity-building, and public-private partnerships for disaster risk reduction.

POLICY MONITORING, REVIEW & EVALUATION

The DMSPF is a living document that will be periodically reviewed to ensure alignment with national policies and international best practices. The National Disaster Council will oversee monitoring and evaluation through the following mechanisms:

1. Annual Reporting

- The NDMC will compile an annual report detailing progress, stakeholder participation, and implementation challenges which will be submitted to the National Disaster Council for strategic review.

2. Performance Indicators

- The goal is to achieve a reduction in disaster-related economic losses by 2035, decrease the number of people directly affected by disasters and increase the implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national goals.

3. Monitoring Approaches

- Ongoing monitoring will involve identifying and addressing emerging issues in real-time, while regular review will assess deviations from objectives and propose corrective measures. Strategic evaluation will be conducted through comprehensive assessments at key project milestones.

Simulation exercises will be conducted to assess the framework's effectiveness, evaluating disaster response coordination, stakeholder engagement and the practicality of proposed strategies ensuring continuous improvement.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of the Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework (DMSPF) was supported by the following Ministries:

1. Prime Minister's Office
2. Ministry of Finance and Economy
3. Ministry of Defence
4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
5. Ministry of Home Affairs
6. Ministry of Education
7. Ministry of Health
8. Ministry of Religious Affairs
9. Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
10. Ministry of Development
11. Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
12. Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications

