BRUNEI
Disaster Management Reference Handbook
November 2018
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Welcome - Note from the Director

Although Brunei is a relatively low risk environment for disasters, the country continues its efforts to proactively strengthen and build partnerships and participate in exercises to prepare for emergencies with neighbor nations. The country has extensive partnerships throughout the Indo-Pacific region, as detailed in this handbook, enabling collaboration efforts to prepare for and assist others in risk reduction and recovery of natural disasters.

Brunei is working toward meeting the goals established in the Sendai Framework and building resilience to natural disasters by 2030. Evidence of this work took place this past summer when, Royal Brunei Land Forces and the United States (U.S.) Army conducted the first bilateral training exercise, Exercise Pahlawan Warrior, located in Penanjong Garrison, Brunei in August 2018.¹

Pahlawan Warrior is a part of Pacific Pathways 18-2, executed by the Indiana Army National Guard and consists of six exercises: Pahlawan Warrior (Brunei), Hamel (Australia), Keris Strike (Malaysia), Garuda Shield (Indonesia), Hanuman Guardian (Thailand), and Orient Shield (Japan). Pacific Pathways exercises support the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Theater Campaign Plan by building foreign partner interoperability, capacity, and relationships with Pacific theater armies and providing additional response capabilities to U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM).² Brunei's armed forces also engage with the U.S. in joint exercises, training programs, and other military cooperation with the annual Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) exercise.³

This Brunei Disaster Management Reference Handbook offers readers an operational understanding of the nation's disasters management capability and vulnerability with detailed information on demographics, hazards, government structure, regional and international assistance, infrastructure, law and guidelines, risks and vulnerabilities, and other areas vital to a comprehensive disaster management knowledge base.

Sincerely,

Joseph D. Martin, SES
Director
Information about the Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance

Overview

The Center for Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance (CFE-DM) is a United States (U.S.) Department of Defense (DOD) organization that was established by U.S. Congress in 1994. The Center is a direct reporting unit to U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and is located on Ford Island, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii.

CFE-DM was founded as part of the late Senator Daniel K. Inouye's vision. The Senator had witnessed the effects of Hurricane Iniki that struck the Hawaiian Islands in 1992 and felt the civil-military coordination in the response could have been more effective. He set about to establish CFE-DM to help bridge understanding between civil and military responders, and to provide a DOD platform for building Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (DMHA) awareness and expertise in U.S. forces, and with partner nations in the Asia-Pacific. While maintaining a global mandate, the Asia-Pacific region is our priority of effort and collaboration is the cornerstone of our operational practice.

Mission

CFE-DM increases the readiness of U.S. forces, civilian and military counterparts, and international partners to respond globally to foreign humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations through Civil-Military coordination, training, information sharing, and regional planning.

Vision

CFE-DM exists to save lives and alleviate human suffering by connecting people, improving coordination, and building capacity.

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Disaster Management Reference Handbook Series Overview

The Disaster Management Reference Handbook Series is intended to provide decision makers, planners, responders and disaster management practitioners with an overview of the disaster management structure, policies, laws, and plans for each country covered in the series. Natural and man-made threats most likely to affect the country are discussed. The handbooks also provide basic country background information, including cultural, demographic, geographic, infrastructure, and other relevant data.

Conditions such as poverty, water and sanitation, vulnerable groups, and other humanitarian issues are included. A basic overview of the health situation in the country and disease surveillance is also covered. The handbooks include information on key national entities involved in disaster management, disaster response and preparation, and the military’s role in disaster relief. Information on United Nation agencies, international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), major local NGOs, and key U.S. agencies and programs in the country, are also provided.

The overall aim is to offer a guide that brings together important information about disaster management and response for each country in an effort to provide a basic understanding for the reader. Information in the handbooks are compiled and based primarily on trusted, reliable, publicly available sources. Much of the information used is from open source websites including but not limited to ReliefWeb, PreventionWeb, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Fact Book, the United Nations (UN), The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), government sources, NGO websites, various media sources, U.S. Department of State (DOS), and foreign governments’ web pages. Where possible, a link to the original electronic source is provided in the endnote (reference) section at the end of the document. Other resources are provided by subject matter experts (SMEs).

Each handbook is a working document and will be updated periodically as new, significant information becomes available. We hope that you find these handbooks informative, relevant, reliable, and useful in understanding disaster management and response for this country. We welcome and appreciate your feedback to improve this document and help fill any gaps to enhance its future utility. Feedback, comments, or questions can be emailed to cfe.dmha.fct@pacom.mil. You may also contact the Center at: (808) 472-0518. Please visit our website (https://www.cfe-dmha.org) to view the latest electronic versions available or to request a hard copy of a disaster management reference handbook.

This report has been prepared in good faith based primarily on information gathered from open-source material available at the date of publication. While making every attempt to ensure the information is relevant and accurate, CFE-DM does not guarantee or warrant the accuracy, reliability, completeness or currency of the information in this publication.
Executive Summary

Negara Brunei Darussalam (Brunei) is a small country on the northwest side of the island of Borneo. It has a well-developed economy, with one of the highest GDP per capita in the world. It is a very socially conservative country, as well as an absolute monarchy. The current Sultan of Brunei is Hassanal Bolkiah, who also serves as prime minister, finance minister, foreign minister, and defense minister. It is a politically stable country that benefits from hydrocarbon production, which is 90 percent of the country’s exports.

Brunei is a former British protectorate, they have been independent for 34 years. Brunei’s constitution is based on two main documents; the Constitution of Brunei, and the Succession and Regency Proclamation. The Constitution gives the Sultan “supreme executive authority”. The Sultan also has the power to declare a state of emergency. Being able to declare a state of emergency gives the Sultan the power to rule by decree. A state of emergency was declared in 1962, and it remains in place to date; it is renewed biennially.

The Government of Brunei welcomes foreign investors, and gives them a low corporate tax rate. Currently, most businesses in Brunei are run by the Government, but there are plans to privatize government agencies. The Government is also working on the modernization of roads, ports, and bridges.

Brunei provides its citizens with free healthcare through government health facilities to include, hospitals, health centers and medical clinics. Medical care in Brunei is among the best in the region and citizens of Brunei who require healthcare that cannot be obtained in Brunei, are sent abroad for medical care at the government’s expense.

Brunei is located in a unique area in which it is spared from natural disasters. Earthquake and cyclone disasters are not common in the country and there is no record of significant disaster caused by earthquakes. Brunei has experienced small earthquakes with the range of 4-5 magnitude in 1992 and 2005 but the country is not located on a major earthquake area. Although they have a low level of risk, Brunei is still susceptible to floods, forest fires, air pollution, and haze. The flood-prone areas are also at risk of landslides. Extensive flooding in 2014 caused damage that led the government to review their plans and mitigate by dredging the waterways.

In Brunei, the lead government agency in disaster response is the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC). The NDMC was established in August 2006, under the Disaster Management Order (DMO). The NDMC ensures the safety and well-being of the people by being responsible for all aspects of disaster management. This includes prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery through policies, strategies and practices which are guided by the international, regional and national drivers. Prior to the establishment of NDMC, national response to disasters was on an ad-hoc basis where committees were formed to manage various disasters.

The government of Brunei is the main provider of assistance and support for its own people when they are affected by a disaster. The establishment of the NDMC provided the authority to assist the victims of disaster. Being financially stable has given Brunei the resources necessary to cope with disasters at the national level, and they will also have disaster funds allocated in the event of a disaster. The Brunei Government allocates large amounts of funds for disaster recovery and mitigation plans, and it offers financial and material assistance for reconstruction.

Brunei has a Community Based Disaster Risk Management Program (CBDRM) which was launched in 2010. The CBDRM includes training for an education program, primarily focused on teachers. It operationalizes the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012-2025.
Country Overview

Brunei is a former British protectorate that has been a fully independent state since 1984. Since its independence, Brunei developed a rich economy based on hydrocarbons. Due to the wealth of the nation, the Sultan is able to waive personal income tax for all residents and provides them with free education and healthcare.

Brunei is very socially conservative, even more so during recent years. In 2013, a penal code based primarily on Sharia Law (Islamic law; applicable primarily to the country’s Muslim-majority population) was introduced. This code increasingly bans non-Muslim celebrations including Christian festivals, such as Christmas.17

Between the 15th and 17th centuries, the Sultanate of Brunei spiked when its control extended over the coastal areas of northwest Borneo and the southern Philippines. Following this period, Brunei entered a time of decline brought on by internal strife over royal succession, colonial expansion of European powers, and piracy. This led to Brunei becoming a British protectorate in 1888, followed by independence in 1984. The same family has ruled Brunei for more than six centuries. Extensive petroleum and natural gas fields can be found in the country which puts them as one of the highest per capita GDPs in the world.18

The current Sultan of Brunei is Hassanal Bolkiah. In 2015 cabinet reshuffle allowed for Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah to take over Prince Mohamed Bolkiah (the former’s brother)’s foreign affairs and trade portfolios and add them to his existing finance and defense ministerial posts.20

Since 1962 Brunei has been in a state of emergency, which is renewed every two years; this allows the Sultan to circumvent parliament and run the government by decree.21

Culture

The culture of Brunei is derived from the Old Malay World, which was the territory that covered the Malay Archipelago. This makes their culture deep on Malay roots, where their language, architecture, ceremonies, and customs derive from.

The majority of the population in Brunei practices Islam. In 1991 the Sultan introduced a new conservative ideology called Malay Muslim Monarchy, which per the Constitution of Brunei, proclaims the Sultan is the head of state, as well as the head of the Islamic faith in the country.22

Demographics

Ethnic Makeup

Brunei has various ethnic groups. Malay represents the majority (65.7 percent).23 The ethnic Chinese minority make up around 11 percent of the population and immigrant workers from other Southeast Asian countries also form significant minorities. There are also other indigenous groups, such as the Kadayan, Bisaya, Lun Bawang, Dusun, Iban, and Penan.24

Key Population Centers

Brunei’s population is 443,593 (July 2017 est.).25 The population continues to grow at a rate of 1.8 percent per year.26 Brunei is a small nation, with about 5,765 square kilometers of land. There are four districts in Brunei, the largest one being Brunei-Maura, where more than half of the population lives.27

Language

The official language of Brunei is Bahasa Malay. Other indigenous dialects and languages are Kadayan, Murut, Dusun, Bisaya, Tutong, and Belait.28

Religion

Brunei has various religions including Muslim (official) 78.8 percent, Christian 8.7 percent, Buddhist 7.8 percent, other (includes indigenous beliefs) 4.7 percent.29

Vulnerable Groups

Children

In Brunei, the definition of a child is a person that has not reached the age of 14. They consider a juvenile a person that has reached 7 years of age, but who has not attained the age of 14; and a young person is one that has attained the age of 14 but has not reached 18 years of age. This is a particular issue, since it exposes children to different issues that make them vulnerable.

The age of maturity is also an issue in Brunei when it comes sexual activity. Brunei has
different ages for consent depending on the sex of the child. Consent for marriage in Bruneian laws varies. The age in which people are allowed to get married depends on their ethnicity and religion. Brunei’s law allows marriages to take place at 14 for Muslim children, while Chinese girls can be married at 15. Any other person that is neither of those may marry at the age of 18. Currently, Brunei has no plans to increase the age of marriage.

Children that experience issues with law enforcement are particularly vulnerable to the age maturity issue in Brunei. Bruneian legislation does not have a minimum age of criminal responsibility. There are also concerns about violence when children are detained in institutions, since they do not have a separate system for juvenile justice.

Women

In October 2013, Brunei adopted the Syariah Penal Code (SPC), which enforced sharia punishments for different offenses, such as drinking alcohol or not carrying out Islamic rites. Although syariah (sharia) law has always existed in Brunei, the Sultan will now implement sharia provisions selectively and imposed higher fines, longer prison terms, more whipping, and even stoning to death for some offenses. Women are particularly vulnerable, since they tend to be the target of such offences, such as prohibited sexual relationships, and sexual offenses, including infidelity, adultery, pre-marital sex, cohabitation outside marriage, abortion, homosexuality, lesbianism, and gender impersonation.

The country has plans of implementing the SPC in three different stages. In future years, phase three will enforce death by stoning for a multitude amount of sexual offenses. Phase three also encompasses insulting any verses of the Quran and Hadith, blasphemy, declaring oneself a prophet or non-Muslim, and murder.

People with Disabilities

In 2016, Brunei ratified the United Nation’s Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD) to ensure equal rights and opportunities. Persons with disabilities in Brunei are challenged when looking for employment. Recently, the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports disclosed that out of the 9,282 PWD registered, only 56 of those are currently employed.

Economics

Brunei is an energy-rich country run by a Sultan. It has a well-educated, largely English-speaking population, excellent infrastructure, and a stable government. Brunei’s per capita GDP is one of the highest in the world. They have a significant amount of foreign investors that supplement income from domestic hydrocarbon production. The production of crude oil and natural gas make up approximately 65 percent of the country’s GDP and 95 percent of their exports. The citizens of Brunei do not pay income taxes and the government of Brunei also provides its citizens free medical services, as well as free education all the way to the university level.

The Bruneian Government has been focusing on diversifying its economy. After Brunei integrated itself with the ASEAN Economic Community and the expected ratification of the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade agreement, the country’s trade increased in 2016 and 2017.

The exports in Brunei are expected to increase in 2018, as oil prices increase, therefore increasing production levels despite an ongoing refurbishment program of the country’s oil production facilities. Since 2006 the daily oil output has declined almost 40 percent. It is estimated that Brunei’s GDP will grow 1.6 percent in 2018. Brunei has a high dependency of hydrocarbon; it is one of the most dependent countries in the world.

Government

Brunei’s government is an absolute monarchy. It is under the rule of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, who also serves as prime minister, finance minister, foreign minister, and defense minister.

Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu’izzaddin Waddaulah was born in 1946. He succeeded his father as the 29th Sultan of Brunei on 5 October 1967 and was crowned on 1 August 1968. He is the second-longest reigning head of state in the world (after Queen Elizabeth II).

The constitution in Brunei is composed of two documents: the Constitution of Brunei (1959) and the Succession and Regency Proclamation (1959). In 1984 Brunei amended the constitution in order to take account of the Sultanate’s new fully independent status. The 1959 constitution gave “supreme executive authority” to the Sultan, who is advised and assisted by the Religion
Council, the Privy Council, the Council of Cabinet Ministers, the Legislative Council, and the Council of Succession. The constitution also states Islam as the official religion of Brunei and it makes the Sultan the head of the religion. The constitution illustrates the national philosophy, known as Melayu Islam Beraja (or Malay Islamic Monarchy), which encompasses Malay culture, Islamic religion, and the political framework under the monarchy. The constitution also identifies Malay as the official language. The changes to the constitution gave the Sultan the power to declare a state of emergency for a large range of threatening circumstances. As an example, a state of emergency was proclaimed following the abortive revolt of December 1962 and remains in force today. The state of emergency allows the Sultan to rule by decree; legislation has been enacted by the Sultan under emergency powers and by the minister of justice operating under the Law Revision Act.42

In 2014, the Sultan enforced the Sharia penal law, which is now enforced with the existing civil penal code. Initially, violations to the law will be punished with fines or imprisonment, but it will eventually graduate to stoning, whipping, and amputation.43

Environment

Geography

Brunei is located in Southeastern Asia, along the northern coast of the island of Borneo. It borders the South China Sea and Malaysia.44 Figure 1 depicts a map of Brunei.

Borders

Brunei borders Malaysia with a border that is 266 km (165 miles) long.45

Climate

Brunei has a tropical climate with high temperatures, high humidity rates, and periodic monsoon rains. The temperature mostly stays even throughout the year, but humidity can fluctuate between about 67 percent and 91 percent. During monsoon season from November to February, rainfall can be heavy, causing flooding. Evenings and nights are generally less humid and cooler. Rainfall inland of Brunei tends to be heavier than on the coast.46

Climate Change

Brunei’s forests remain mostly untouched, with 70 percent of the land being covered in forest. The coastal regions of Brunei are made of sandy beaches and mangrove swamps.47 However, Brunei is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. They have a risk of increased flooding, heat-related mortality, occupational health hazards, and water scarcity.48

Brunei is a small country, but they have one of the heaviest carbon footprints in the world. Brunei also has the highest use of energy per capita. The country has one of the lowest cost of electricity in Asia, as well as a surplus of oil but this has had negative impacts on the environment.49

Brunei has created their national vision on climate change, named Wawasan Brunei 2035. This vision outlines the social, economic, and environmental goals for the country. The government identified six priority sectors for further climate change adaptation actions: 1) Biodiversity, 2) Forestry, 3) Coastal and flood protection, 4) Health, 5) Agriculture and 6) Fisheries.50

Figure 1: Map of Brunei
Disaster Overview

Brunei is made up of two small territories on the northwest side of the island of Borneo. Due to its location, Brunei is spared from natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and typhoons.\(^5\) However, they are still susceptible to floods, landslides, forest fires, air pollution, and haze.\(^5\)

Brunei’s Strategic National Action Plan is based on the five priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action. Preparedness activities, disaster response programs, and risk mitigation projects are the basis of their Strategic National Action Plan Framework. Brunei also highlights the importance of the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement of Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER).\(^5\)

Hazards

Flooding
Flooding in Brunei can cause a significant amount of destruction. In 2014, heavy flooding caused severe damage and which forced the government to review plans to dredge a number of key waterways.\(^5\) Floods are the biggest threat in Brunei and they are also the most costly disaster. They occur during the rainy season, October to May. The total annual loss for floods in Brunei is estimated at US$ 31 million and 3 percent of the social expenditure.\(^5\) Photo 1 shows flash floods in a Bruneian Market.

Landslides
The risk of landslides in Brunei is very low; however, some think that landslides are unreported in the country. The awareness of the risk of landslides is not as great as that of floods. Due to the lack of awareness of landslides, Brunei has hosted different workshops on the “Awareness on Landslide Risks: Its Causes, Mitigation and Prevention” to increase public awareness.\(^5\)

Forest Fires
Although forest fires do not occur directly in Brunei, the country is being affected by forest fires in the surrounding areas. Forest fires in the Indonesia province of Kalimantan tend to be a large cause of the air pollution to Brunei, possibly because of their slash and burn agriculture. In 2015, the agricultural burning season covered a significant amount of terrain, which in turn caused health problems and harmed crop development. In addition, sporadic haze outbreaks have affected Brunei since the 1980s.\(^5\)

Photo 1: Flash Flood in Market
**Recent History of Natural Disasters**

**Flood – June 2018**
Brunei experienced heavy rains and thundershowers, which led to flash floods in lowland areas. Numerous roads were affected.58

**Flood – December 2017**
Tropical storm Kai-Tak caused heavy rains and strong winds, which caused flash floods and landslides across the country of Brunei. The district of Tutong was the most affected area with 1.6 feet of water, which caused damage to residential areas. The government of Brunei assisted the ninety-four flood victims that were affected.59

**Flood – January 2014**
Continuous rain caused the district of Tutong to flood, which also led to a landslide. Approximately 5,847 people and 1,026 houses were affected, and 51 people were evacuated.60

**Flood – January 2010**
Heavy rain caused flooding in the capital of Bandar Seri Begawan.61

**Flood – January 2009**
Heavy rainfall causes inundation damage in the capital city of Bandar Seri Begawan, where two women died as a result of the flood.62

**Country Risks**

**Environmental Degradation**
Brunei has very few environmental hazards as the country is not exposed to typhoons or earthquakes, but flooding can cause intensive disruption. In addition, air pollution is becoming an increasing problem in Brunei, and outbreaks of haze have been happening since the early 1980s. The slash and burn agriculture practice in the surrounding countries of Brunei, as well as the dry season, are often to blame for these periods of pollution.63

**Internal Conflict**
There is a low risk of internal conflict in Brunei, as well as no risk of increased civil unrest. Social unrest is extremely rare, the last time there was an internal conflict was in 2009, when Bangladeshi workers protested over unpaid wages.64

**Food Security**
Agriculture makes up 1 percent of the GDP in Brunei and it also employs about 1 percent of the workforce. Due to migration to urban areas, as well as rewarding jobs in the oil industry, there is a shortage of agricultural labor and a steady fall in agricultural output in Brunei. The Bruneian Government promotes self-sufficiency in food production. The country has now become self-sufficient in chicken egg production and more than 95 percent self-sufficient in broilers and day-old chicks. In addition, vegetable production is almost 60 percent self-sufficient, fruits 20 percent, rice 2.88 percent, beef 1.44 percent, and fresh milk 14.36 percent. Fish is the main source of protein for the population of Brunei. Per capita, Bruneians consume the most amount of fish in the region. However, Brunei is unable to rely on its own source of fishery and they import the remainder of their needs.65

**Country Risk Profile**
Risk involving exposure to hazards, vulnerability, as well as a lack of coping capacity are important factors in Disaster Risk Management. Figure 2 shows INFORM’s risk profile for Brunei. INFORM is a global, objective, and transparent tool for understanding the risk of humanitarian crises. INFORM is a composite indicator, developed by the Joint Research Center, combining 53 indicators into three dimensions of risk: hazards (events that could occur) and exposure to them, vulnerability (the susceptibility of communities to those hazards) and the lack of coping capacity (lack of resources that can alleviate the impact). It is a collaboration of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Reference Group on Risk, Early Warning and Preparedness and the European Commission. The index results are published once every year. INFORM gives each country a risk score of 1-10 (1 being the lowest and 10 the highest) for each of the dimensions, categories, and components of risk, as well as an overall risk score. The higher the score the more vulnerable a country is. The purpose of INFORM is to provide an open, transparent, consensus-based methodology for analyzing crisis risk at global, regional or national level. Brunei has a 2016 Natural Hazard and Exposure risk of 0.3/10; a Vulnerability score of 0.8/10; and a Lack of Coping Capacity score of 4.7/10. Physical exposures to floods (1.6) and droughts (1.1) are the highest.66
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
South-Eastern Asia
High income: nonOECD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazard &amp; Exposure</strong></td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vulnerability</strong></td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lack of Coping Capacity</strong></td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RISK PROFILE**

**INFORM**

1.0

Hazard & Exposure

Vulnerability

Lack of Coping Capacity

**Figure 2: Brunei’s Country Risk Profile**

DISASTER OVERVIEW

Center for Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance

18
Organizational Structure for Disaster Management

The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) is the leading agency for disaster management in Brunei. NDMC is under the administration of the Ministry of Home Affairs (KHEDN).67

Figure 3 represents the organizational structure for disaster management in Brunei.

Lead Government Agencies in Disaster Response

National Disaster Management Centre

The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) is the lead government agency in disaster response in Brunei. In August 2006, the Government of Brunei established the NDMC under the Disaster Management Order (DMO). The role of NDMC is to ensure safety and well-being of the people by encompassing all aspects of disaster management. This includes prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery through policies, strategies and practices which are guided by the international, regional and national drivers. Prior to the establishment of NDMC, national response to disasters was on an ad-hoc basis where committees were formed to manage various disasters.68

Brunei has a notable response mechanism put in place to minimize the impact of disasters and facilitate post-disaster recovery and enhances copy capacity during disasters. The government allocates large amounts of funds for disaster recovery and flood mitigation plans, offers financial and material assistance for reconstruction for families and communities, and subsidizes daily subsistence when necessary.69

Brunei has the financial resources necessary to cope with disasters at the national level. For example, disaster funds are allocated to three ministries, which are primarily available to NDMC for disaster prevention and response operations. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities such as Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) special funds are available to NDMC to carry out DRR activities such as public awareness programs.70 Although funds are available for focal organizations, preference is still given to response, mitigation and adaptation. In addition, no budget allocation is made for DRR at the local level.71

![Organizational Structure Diagram]

Figure 3: National Disaster Management Centre Structure
Community Development Department

The Community Development Department, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports is responsible for providing assistance to victims of disaster in terms of food, temporary shelter and monetary support. Victims are given a provision of pack-cooked meals and drinking water, three times a day for three consecutive days in the event of a disaster. If needed, the distribution of basic food rations of a week will be given, and other basic items will be provided. The Community Development Department also provides monetary support to victims of disaster and this is part of a token from the government to ease their mishaps according to the category and types of damage affected to their homes.72

Ministry of Health

In the event of a major disaster, the Ministry of Health will mobilize its medical team to help victims in need of medical attention. Victims will be moved to the nearest government hospitals for further treatment or the medical team will create a temporary shelter. The medical team ensures the safety and well-being of the victims especially in the prevention against an outbreak of infectious and communicable diseases. Victims affected psychologically will be referred to the Community Development Department for counseling and traumatized victims will then be referred to medical professionals for further treatment and assessment. Medical and health services are provided free by the government to all Brunei citizens and permanent residents.73

Armed Forces

Brunei’s Armed Forces are also an integral member of disaster response and preparedness. They are discussed later in this Handbook in the Military section.

The disaster operations command structure is represented in Figure 4. The NDMC, Community Development Department, the Ministry of Health, and the Armed Forces previously mentioned are embedded in the command structure.

![Figure 4: Brunei Disaster Operations Command Structure](image-url)
Key Disaster Management Partners for Brunei

The following is a list of departments/organizations that are important partners in Brunei in regards to disaster management. They contributed to Brunei's National Progress Report on the Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action:

- National Disaster Management Centre (Gov)
- Fire and Rescue Department (Gov)
- Ministry of Health (Gov)
- Public Works Department, Ministry of Development (Gov)
- Town and Country Planning, Ministry of Development (Gov)
- Ministry of Finance (Gov)
- Department of Social Welfare Development (Gov)
- Brunei Muara District Office (Gov)
- Brunei Red Crescent Society (NGO)
- University Brunei Darussalam (Academy & Research)
- Brunei General Insurance Association (NGO)
- Bank Association of Brunei (NGO)
- Brunei Press (News & Media)
- The Brunei Times (News & Media)
- Ministry of Religious Affairs (Gov)
- UNISDR Bangkok (UN & Intl)
- ASEAN Secretariat (UN & Intl)
- OXFAM (UN & Intl)
- Brunei Scout Association (NGO)
- Management Services Department (UN & Intl)
- SHHB Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (Gov)
- Information Department, PMO (Gov)
- Brunei Shell Petroleum (Private)
- Ministry of Education (Gov)
- Attorney General's Chamber (Gov)
- Royal Brunei Police Force (Gov)
- Public Service Institute (Gov)
- Public Works Department, Ministry of Development (Gov)
- Survey Department, Ministry of Development (Gov)
- Labour Department, Ministry of Home Affairs (Gov)
- Dept. of Civil Aviation, Min. of Communication (Gov)
- Marine Department, Min. of Communication (Gov)
- Land Transport Department, Min. of Communication (Gov)
- Fishery Dept. Min. of Industry & Primary Resources (Gov)
- Forestry Dept. Min. of Industry & Primary Resources (Gov)
- Dept. of Tourism Development, Min. of Industry & P (Gov)
- Authority of Info communication & Technology Industry (Gov)
- Telecom Brunei (TelBru) (Private)

Other NGOs that actively give their contribution for vulnerable community development activities and those that may need assistance include the Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Foundation, Pengiran Muda Muhtadee Billah Fund for orphans, the Green Frog Voluntary Committee (Persatuan Katak Hijau), voluntary organizations, and banking institutions.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is a humanitarian organization that provides assistance and promotes humanitarian activities by National Societies, to prevent and alleviate human suffering. It was founded in 1919 and includes 190 Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies.

The IFRC carries out relief operations to assist victims of disasters and combines this with development work to strengthen the capacities of its member National Societies. Brunei is covered by the regional delegation in Malaysia.

Brunei Red Crescent Society

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society was originally established in 1948 as a branch of the British Red Cross and was recognized as an independent society by the International Movement in 1997. Since this time, it has been harnessing its unique auxiliary role and working alongside the Government of Brunei in blood donation, youth training and first aid as well as various initiatives on humanitarian policy and principle dissemination.

Natural disasters are rare in Brunei and there have been no significant natural or man-made disasters in recent history; however, preparedness remains at the center of the Red Crescent Society mission.
In October 2015, Brunei Red Crescent Society volunteers joined the NDMC to respond to a simulated plane crash. Disaster simulations allow better response in a live scenario and increase their preparedness in case of an actual disaster. Approximately 30 Brunei Red Crescent Society volunteers participated providing first aid and counting and assisting casualties.\textsuperscript{79}

**U.S. Government Agencies**

**USAID**

USAID’s Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) is located in Bangkok. The office works to address key transnational challenges. USAID Contact information for the USAID office is located below.

Mission Director  
Athenee Tower, 25th Floor  
63 Wireless Road, Lumpini, Patumwan  
Bangkok, Asia, Postal Code - M 10330  
Phone 662-257-3000  
Fax 662-257-3099  
Email info-rdma@usaid.gov

**U.S. Embassy**

Contact information for the U.S. Embassy in Brunei includes:\textsuperscript{80}

U.S. Embassy in Bandar Seri Begawan  
Simpang 336-52-16-9, Jalan Duta  
Bandar Seri Begawan  
BC4115 Brunei Darussalam  
Phone: 673-238-4616  
Fax: 673-238-4604

U.S. Citizens with emergencies, please call 673-238-4616 ext 2100
Outside of Office Hours, contact: 673-873-0691
Outside of Brunei: 011-673-873-0691

**Participation in International Organizations**

Brunei is an active participant in regional and international initiatives on disaster response management. The NDMC is a focal point in the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM). ACDM is composed of the heads of national agencies responsible for disaster management in ASEAN member countries.\textsuperscript{81} Brunei is also a member of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) as well as a member of the four-nation Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership, alongside Chile, New Zealand, and Singapore.\textsuperscript{82}

Brunei participates in the following international organizations:

- Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Commonwealth (C), Colombo Plan (CP), East Asia Summit (EAS), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Group of 77 (G-77), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC NGOs), Institute of Catastrophe Risk Management (ICRM), International Development Association (IDA), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCs), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Mobil Satellite Organization (IMSO), Interpol, International Olympic Committee (IOC), International Organization for Standardization (ISO correspondent), International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), United Nations (UN), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Universal Postal Union (UPU), World Customs Organization (WCO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the World Trade Organization (WTO).\textsuperscript{83}

**Foreign Disaster Relief and Emergency Response**

The country experiences flood, landslides, forest fires and haze, thunderstorms and strong winds. Floods and landslides are the most prevalent hazards. The flood-prone areas are also
at risk of landslides.\textsuperscript{84} However, the landslides that were recorded in 2007, 2008, and 2009 blocked roads but did not cause any fatalities. Natural disaster risk of Brunei is low and assessments of risk and vulnerability are very low.\textsuperscript{85} However, extensive flooding in 2014 caused widespread damage which led the government to review plans to dredge waterways.\textsuperscript{86}

Earthquake and cyclone disasters are not common in the country and there is no record of significant disaster caused by earthquakes. Brunei has experienced small earthquakes with the range of 4-5 magnitude in 1992 and 2005 but the country is not located in a major earthquake area.\textsuperscript{87}

To date, the Government of Brunei has always been the main provider of assistance and support for its own people who are affected by disasters in Brunei. Through the establishment of the NDMC the protocol of assistance for victims of disaster is substantial.\textsuperscript{88} Brunei has the financial resources necessary to cope with disasters at the national level and disaster funds will be allocated in the event of a disaster.\textsuperscript{89} The Brunei Government allocates large amounts of funds for disaster recovery and mitigation plans and offers financial and material assistance for reconstruction.\textsuperscript{90}

The Constitution of Brunei Proclamation of Emergency (last updated February 2017) does declare that if the Sultan believes that emergency or public danger is imminent, whereby the security or economic life of Brunei is threatened either by war, external aggression or internal disturbance, that he may proclaim a state of emergency for all of Brunei or just parts of Brunei specified in the proclamation of emergency. On February 9, 2017, Brunei renewed its biennial state of emergency extending the order and absolute power of the Sultan.\textsuperscript{87}

Brunei also plays a role in assisting other countries in need that have been affected either by conflicts or natural disasters. Over the years, Brunei has provided assistance to several Least Developed Countries. Assistance includes financial support, reconstruction projects, and technical cooperation. In the events of international disaster occurring in another country, the Government of Brunei will set up a humanitarian fund. The fund gathers donations collected from the public and send it to the affected country.\textsuperscript{92}

Laws, Policies, and Plans on Disaster Management

Brunei does not have a specific law about disaster management. Instead, the Disaster Management Order 2006 (DMO) defines disaster management. The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) has its responsibilities and authority defined in this order.

Risk management for natural disasters is regarded as less important than other risks due to the expected low frequency and impact of natural disasters in the country. The national disaster policy of the Government of Brunei primarily consists of a disaster management system based at the community level.\textsuperscript{93} To enhance capacity building in disaster response, the NDMC has formed a Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for Disaster Risk Reduction and a National Standard Operating Procedure (NaSOP) for response.\textsuperscript{94}

Laws and Regulations of Disaster Management in Brunei

\textbf{2006 Disaster Management Order}

The Disaster Management Order was established in 2006 which provides for effective disaster management for Brunei. It established the National Disaster Council (NDC) with the main task of developing a strategic policy framework in responding to and managing disasters. The supervisor authority of this order is the NDMC.\textsuperscript{95}

\textbf{Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012-2025}

SNAP is a comprehensive plan of action targeted at building the capacity of both government and non-government institutions in promoting disaster risk reduction. The supervisory authority of this plan is the NDMC.\textsuperscript{96} The SNAP for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012-2025 strengthens national capacity in DRR.

\textbf{National Standard Operating Procedure (NaSOP) for response}

The NaSOP outlines the agreed procedures that must be followed by all agencies involved in a disaster operation. Responses to disasters in Brunei are more effective with this approach. The NDMC is periodically reviewing its content through testing such as table top and simulation exercises in order to keep updated and streamlined responses possible.\textsuperscript{97}
2017 Proclamation of Emergency

The Constitution of Brunei Proclamation of Emergency (last updated February 2017) does declare that if the Sultan believes that there is an emergency or public danger is imminent, that he may proclaim a state of emergency for Brunei. The 2011 edition to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam also discusses the state of emergency.

Education and Training

Brunei has education and training activities which are part of the NDMC’s efforts to increase the readiness and preparedness of the communities for disasters by identifying hazards and reducing risks associated with these hazards in order to create disaster-resilient communities in Brunei.

Although Brunei is one of the least hazard-prone countries in Southeast Asia, it has a Community Based Disaster Risk Management Program (CBDRM) which was launched in 2010 and includes training for an education program. It is one of the few programs that the NDMC has initiated to operationalize the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012-2025.

The goals of the CBDRM Program are:

- To create Disaster Resilient Community;
- To develop community awareness in disaster risks and building up their capacity in managing emergencies and disaster situations;
- To increase the readiness and preparedness of the community for disaster by identifying hazards and reducing risks associated with them; and
- Collaborate with relevant government agencies.

In 2017, Brunei launched a CBDRM program for the communities of Mukim Kianggeh and Mukim Kota Batu. Participants of the program took part in practical sessions that trained how to douse fires, basic skills in life saving, as well as producing a hazard map that will contain information on the areas affected by the disasters.

The NDMC conducts training activities for the different government agencies on radio communications technology, emergency rapid assistance team training in cooperation with Singapore, table-top workshops, and simulation exercises pursuant to the National Standard Operating Procedure (NaSOP). Under this program, the NDMC conducts public awareness exercises, early warning and risk assessment, and safety checks of buildings including homes. It also made efforts to introduce the US-based Incident Command System (ICS) into the country’s disaster response system. This two-year training was carried out by US Forest Service as part of the ASEAN-ICS Pilot Country Project.

The NDMC partnered with the CAE-Brunei Multi-Purpose Training Centre (CAE-Brunei MPTC) in 2014. The partnership has delivered training solutions to different sectors including emergency and crisis management, defense, aviation, healthcare and energy. CAE-Brunei MPTC has established an Emergency and Crisis Management Centre of Excellence that will provide relevant local authorities such as the Ministry of Home Affairs and NDMC with comprehensive training activities. This will aid in allowing the Brunei Government to better plan and prepare for emergencies including disasters. The CAE-Brunei MPTC uses simulation-based training in the emergency and crisis management training programs to improve the Government’s coordination, response and operational decision making given a range of emergency scenarios. There are also plans for emergency and crisis management training to ASEAN.

There are investments in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas designed to reduce flood disaster risk in vulnerable urban settlements. However, there is a need for training of masons on safe construction technology. There is also room for improvement for slope stabilization as well as the provision of safe land for low income households and communities.

Disaster Management Communications

Brunei does not have its own tsunami monitoring system and is dependent on the information gathered by international institutions and/or other countries. The meteorological agency of Brunei is monitoring and receiving international tsunami information through its existing networks. The NDMC has plans to install a tsunami warning system. The NDMC cooperates with regional centers such as the Asian Disaster Reduction Center, the Asia Disaster Preparedness Center, the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center, and the Pacific Disaster Center.
It is the responsibility of the NDMC to alert the public in a disaster event. Overall the NDMC manages, coordinates and mobilizes any disaster that happens in Brunei. In the event of major disaster the NDMC will identify temporary shelters for victims of disaster.

Early Warning Systems
The Ministry of Home Affairs, the Disaster Command Center (DCC), the National Disaster Management Center (NDMC), the Brunei Darussalam Meteorological Department, and the Ministry of Communications are all agencies in Brunei that are sources of hazard and risk information and provide early warning to the public.

However, early warnings are undertaken by the Meteorological Services of the Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Marine Department, Fisheries Department, Department of Environmental and Recreation and others. These departments and ministries have put in place policies and strategic planning to improve the management of disasters through effective early warning systems.

NDMC works with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) in Jakarta. NDMC’s Disaster Command Centre is linked with the AHA Centre to facilitate coordination among ASEAN Member States, relevant UN agencies, and international organizations engaged in disaster response and giving early warning.

Responsible Agencies for Flood and Storm Warning
The Brunei Darussalam Meteorological Service is responsible for meteorological observation and weather forecast, including flood warning. The University Brunei Darussalam (UBD/IBM) Centre is currently working an early warning system for floods that will increase warning times and be better equipped to predict flash flooding.

Military
In 1961, the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment (RBMR) was created, and was then expanded into the Royal Brunei Armed Forces (RBAF). In October 1991 the Sultan created three separate services of the military: the Royal Brunei Land Forces (RBLF), the Royal Brunei Navy (RBN), and the Royal Brunei Air Force. The RBLF is an all-volunteer force, mainly drawn from Brunei’s Malay majority population. He also created the joint organizations Royal Brunei Service Force and the Training Centre of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces.

Brunei’s military requirements are relatively extensive. The country does have a need to secure its borders and maritime territory where most of its hydrocarbon assets are. Brunei maintains a claim on the Louisa Reef in the disputed Spratly Islands. This is a highly contested area by China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Brunei also has a structure of regional security that is provided through ASEAN.

Brunei's Ministry of Defence (MINDEF) has prioritized enhanced networking, including the setting up of a Joint Operations Centre (JOC). MINDEF intends to transform the RBAF into a modern flexible force that is effective in roles including humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, international peacekeeping, and protecting Brunei’s maritime natural resources.

The RBAF performs several primary roles including air surveillance of land and maritime borders, and the provision of air support for national tasks such as disaster relief. The RBAF is able to provide a limited number of helicopters and personnel for deployment in a short notice; however, it is unlikely that this request will be made. The RBAF has not been deployed outside the country other than for exercises.

Brunei is a regular participant in regional Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) exercises. Brunei co-hosted, alongside Singapore, the ASEAN Humanitarian and Disaster Relief and Military Medicine (HADR/MM) exercises in 2013. Brunei, the U.S., Australia, China, India, and Japan participated in several days of training to prepare for natural disaster relief. The RBLF also participates in regular exercises with the Malaysian Army and the U.S. military.
Infrastructure

Airports

In Brunei, there are two main airports: Brunei International Airport located in Bandar Seri Begawan City and Anduki Airfield located in the Seria Anduki District. Brunei International Airport is managed by the Government of Brunei. Brunei International Airport is used as the base for Royal Brunei Airlines. Anduki Airfield is a commercial airport managed by Brunei Shell Petroleum. Table 1 below shows runway length, surface, and other relevant information of Brunei International Airport. Information on Anduki Airfield is unavailable. The country has good air-transport links with its Southeast Asian neighbors through Brunei International Airport.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seaport</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Overview</th>
<th>Max Vessel Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muara</td>
<td>Muara is located at 5° 01’N, 115° 04’E on Brunei Bay to the north of Sarawak and south of Sabah.</td>
<td>Cargoes handled include cement, containers, vehicles, building materials, livestock,</td>
<td>Container vessels can be accommodated at any of the five berths. The berth is designed to accommodate tankers up to 198 m in length and has a depth of water of 6.1 m alongside the jetty head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuala Belait</td>
<td>Situated on the northwest shore of Borneo and on the east bank of Sungai Belait at 4° 38’N, 114° 12’E.</td>
<td>The main user of the port is Brunei Shell Petroleum Co Ltd is, which has been developed as the base for the Seria oil fields.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumut</td>
<td>Open sea berth located at 4° 34’N, 114° 27’E, about 2.5 nm from the town of Lumut, 18 km (11.2 miles) from Seria.</td>
<td>Used only for liquefied natural gas exports. Every year, approximately 190 vessels visit the port.</td>
<td>The berth has a length of 290 m, draught of 11.3 m, and displacement 94,671 tonnes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seria</td>
<td>Located at 4° 43’N, 114° 19’E 8 nm east northeast of Kuala Belait.</td>
<td>An open sea berth port used specifically for crude oil and condensate loading.</td>
<td>Vessels up to 320,000dwt (min size 30,000dwt).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanjong Salirong</td>
<td>Tanjong Salirong is a river port located at 4° 55’N, 115° 5’E.</td>
<td>The port is a river anchorage used for loading logs, and handling cargo from Sarawak, Malaysia.</td>
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Table 1: Brunei Airport Information

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Table 2: Brunei Seaport Information

Seaports

There are two main ports in Brunei: Muara Port, and Kuala Belait Port. Table 2 includes more details of the two main ports as well as the other ports in Brunei. They are used for direct shipping to Singapore, Hong Kong, and other major Asian ports. They are under the jurisdiction of the Ports Department of the Ministry of Communication. Muara Port is located about 28 km (17.4 miles) from the capital city. The Muara port is the primary port for international trading with more than 90 percent of import and export items except oil and gas. It has two main terminals: a convention terminal and a container terminal.

Reference point: N04 56.65 E114 55.70
Maximum runway length: 12,000 ft. (3,658 m)
Runway surface: Asphalt
Elevation: 73 ft. (22 m)
Nearest town/city: Bandar Seri Begawan (7 km)(4.4 miles)

Table 1: Brunei International Airport Information

Reference point: N04 56.65 E114 55.70
Max Vessel Size: Container vessels can be accommodated at any of the five berths. The berth is designed to accommodate tankers up to 198 m in length and has a depth of water of 6.1 m alongside the jetty head.

Table 2: Brunei Seaport Information

Brunei International Airport

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Table 1: Brunei Airport Information
Land Routes

Rods

Roads are well-maintained and are in similar condition to most western countries. The paved road system spans along the coast between Bandar Seri Begawan and Seria, then crosses to the east Malaysian state of Sarawak and then to Limbang. Brunei’s road network is inadequate in rural areas with only a single main road from Seria to Limbang. Depending on weather conditions, other unpaved tracks may be passable by four-wheel-drive vehicles. Brunei has a high ratio of car ownership in part to a poor public transportation system, low petrol prices, and low import taxes. There is a cheap and reliable public bus system in and around the capital, but other public transport areas are minimal. Traffic accidents are a major cause of fatalities in Brunei.

The Public works Department of Brunei (JKRB) constructed and maintains the Brunei National Roads System in the country. There are six highways in Brunei. They include:

- Muara-Tutong Highway
- Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Highway
- Tungku Highway
- Kuala Belait Highway
- Telisai- Lumit Highway
- Brunei-Temburong Highway including the Temburong Bridge

Railways

The country has one railway which is owned and operated by Brunei Shell Petroleum (BSP). This railway links the company’s main base at Seria with the Dadar waterworks.

Waterways

The Brunei, Belait and Tutong Rivers are used as major transport links. The country has 209 km (130 miles) of inland waterways navigable by vessels.

Schools

The Ministry of Education (MOE) is a cabinet level ministry in the Government of Brunei that oversees education. The education system in Brunei is based on the British education system. Brunei divides its education into three levels (the pre-primary level, the primary level, and the final level). The pre-primary level teaches children from age three to five. The next level or primary level is six years long and introduces the national language of Malay as well as English. The final level (secondary school) prepares students for college. It can also be considered a pre-university level of education. Education is free for Brunei citizens including food, textbooks, transport, and room and board. It also includes attending a University abroad.

Vocational education is also taught in Brunei. This is a special schooling system of technical and craft colleges. Graduates of vocational school work in careers in agriculture, nursing, teaching and more. The Brunei education system offers different options, education levels, and a wide range of universities, technical colleges, and institutes for its citizens.

The Ministry of Education in Brunei operates over 150 primary and secondary schools nationwide and has embarked on a mission to improve the quality of education. The Brunei Government formulated a long-term development framework called the National Vision 2035. As part of this, the national strategy outlined eight strategic policy directives as follows:

- Investing in early childhood education;
- Adopting international best practices in teaching and learning;
- Having first class secondary and tertiary education including vocational schools, that produce experts, professionals and technicians required in commerce and industry;
- Strengthening the competency in info-communication technology (ICT) for students, teachers and educational administrators including integration of ICT in school curriculum;
- Devising programs that promote lifelong learning and widen access to higher education;
- Promoting research, development and innovation both in government-funded institutions and through public-private and international partnerships;
- Adopting cost-effective methods of educating Brunei’s people through the use of technology; and
- Improving the management of all its educational institutions.
Photo 2 is of a classroom operated by the Ministry of Education in Brunei.

Disaster Risk Reduction in the Education Sector
Brunei has a Community Based Disaster Risk Management Program (CBDRM), which was launched in 2010, and includes training for an education program primarily focused on teachers. It operationalizes the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012-2025.\(^{132}\)

This CBDRM program is a collaboration of relevant government agencies including the Consultative Council (Majlis) of Mukims and Kamponds. Each council is comprised of the village head, secretary, treasurer, and committees. The NDMC is extending the elements of CBDRM to the school community through a new program called “School Based Disaster Risk Management (SBDRM)”. The SBDRM Program is organized with the Department of Schools, Ministry of Education. Teachers are trained on what to do and not to do should a disaster strikes while school is in session. It is intended to instill safe and conductive learning environments in schools and enable a better prepared community as a whole. Other outreach programs include the National Essay Competition and the Disaster Awareness Radio & TV Quiz & Message Program.\(^{133}\)

Utilities

Power
Brunei uses more electricity per capita than any other country, this is mostly because they have one of the lowest costing electricity in Asia, as well as a surplus of oil, which has created a wasteful environment.\(^{135}\) The Bruneian government subsidizes the cost of electricity, which is part of their overuse of electricity in the country.\(^{136}\)

The electricity in Brunei is produced by three networks, two of those belong to the Government of Brunei. The government’s Department of Electrical Services (DES) owns and operates the two networks names Network 1 and Network 2. Berakas Power Company (BPC) is a privately-owned operator that provides electricity for Network 3. It is estimated that 99.66 percent of the population in Brunei has electricity provided by the grids. Roughly about 1,000 people in rural areas of Brunei count on generators for their electricity.\(^{137}\)

Water and Sanitation
Brunei has excelled in their potable water system in urban areas and bottled water is also available throughout the country. In recent years, in the span of a decade, the use of water in Brunei went from 177 million liters per day to 337 million liters per day. This was an increase of 91 percent. It is estimated that the use of water will continue to increase in Brunei, mostly due to population growth.\(^{138}\)

Communications
Brunei has one of the best telecommunications networks in Southeast Asia. Mobile and Internet use has expanded throughout the country. Internet services are provided by BruNet services of Jabatan Telekom Brunei (JTB), which is part of the Ministry of Communications. It is estimated that 95 percent of households in Brunei have a landline. Mobile phone penetration in Brunei has reached 100 percent.\(^{134}\)
Health Overview

Brunei citizens are afforded free healthcare through government health facilities to include, hospitals, health centers and medical clinics. The Flying Medical Services provides primary healthcare and medical for Brunei citizens located in remote regions which may not be readily accessible, or which are difficult to access by land or water. Medical care in Brunei is among the best in the region and citizens of Brunei who require healthcare which cannot be obtained in Brunei are sent abroad for medical care at the government’s expense.

The Government of Brunei is committed to improving the health status of their citizens. The national government has made funding for healthcare a priority and a major public investment in human development. Health policies and programs continue to be reviewed in the framework of enhancing overall economic, social and health circumstances.

Brunei has achieved high immunization coverage of above 95 percent for all vaccinations included in the national immunization schedule. Additionally, there has been a decline in infant mortality rates as the nation has moved toward the implementation of higher standards of living, improved sanitation, increased education and literacy rates, empowerment of women, and the rising standard of infant care services throughout the country. Maternal health has also improved dramatically. Brunei fosters a 99.8 percent hospital delivery rate and 99.9 percent of all deliveries are attended by professional healthcare workers.

Healthcare System Structure

Figure 5 depicts the organizational structure of the Ministry of Health in Brunei.

Challenges in the Healthcare System

Brunei has been working progressively to develop and implement a resilient health system which is capable of addressing the aging population and population growth to attend to the present and future health needs of the population. Brunei continues to understand the importance of their human resource progress in numerous skilled health specialties and has made this a priority, through continuous strengthening of the National Healthcare Information Management System (Bru-HIMS). Bru-HIMS is utilized to accurately and quickly gather health data information.

The Government of Brunei’s mental health services and legislation have endured a phase of reform. In Brunei, a stigma is often attached to mental health disorders because the general population has a poor understanding of such conditions. Prejudice against persons with mental disorders are not uncommon and tend to be pervasive and discourage individuals from obtaining proper medical services. In Brunei culture mental health disorders are closely related to the idea of “black magic”. Mental health disorders and individuals with mental health disorders can be shamed and rejected in their communities and society. In the Brunei culture when a relative has a mental health condition their relative will first seek religious healing. Hospitals and medical care are often the last resort and only an option when the mental health issues result in violence. Therefore, it is common for individuals with mental health disorders to suffer for years before they receive clinical care.

The Department of Psychiatry at RIPAS Hospital operates a family education program in a community rehabilitation center in Bandar Seri Begawan, the center seeks to make available a place where the relatives and caregivers of individuals with mental health disorders can receive education, supportive services and engage with other individuals in similar situations.

Health Cooperation

The Government of Brunei is progressively working to develop robust partnerships amongst numerous stakeholders to provide the cooperation required to attain the common concept of improved health. The Government of Brunei seeks to incorporate other government agencies, educational establishments and other organizations, both native and international.

Government agencies provide support to many national health programs. For some health programs, the MOH works relatively close with international organizations and world-wide initiatives to reinforce priority health programs. Funding for the healthcare sector is primarily
poliomyelitis-free. Brunei fosters a robust notification system. Notification of infectious diseases is mandated by law under the Infectious Diseases Order 2003. The Infectious Disease Order 2003 requires that all notifications must be reported to the Disease Control Division at the Department of Health. The Department of Health has remained vigilant in the detection and prevention of invasion of emerging infectious diseases.

Brunei has a robust, wide-ranging, and free child immunization program developed to increase child protection from vaccine-preventable diseases. Brunei’s expansive immunization program is fully incorporated into all aspects of child health service and into the nation’s school health services. Additionally, advances in general sanitation, housing, food hygiene, access to clean drinking water and health education mitigations have effectively kept foodborne and waterborne diseases under control.

**Communicable Diseases**

Brunei has worked progressively to eradicate most major communicable diseases. In 1987 the World Health Organization declared Brunei as malaria-free and in 2000, it was declared poliomyelitis-free. Brunei fosters a robust notification system. Notification of infectious diseases is mandated by law under the Infectious Diseases Order 2003. The Infectious Disease Order 2003 requires that all notifications must be reported to the Disease Control Division at the Department of Health. The Department of Health has remained vigilant in the detection and prevention of invasion of emerging infectious diseases.

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**Figure 5: Organizational Chart: Ministry of Health**

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Non-Communicable Diseases

Brunei has seen a shift in the major causes of mortality in the past three decades. Primary causes of mortality have shifted from infectious disease, to chronic, long-term degenerative diseases related to changes from active to sedentary lifestyles. The majority of the non-communicable diseases common in Brunei, cardiovascular disease, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes are related to similar behavioral risk factors such as; decreased levels of activity, unhealthy diets, overweight or obesity and smoking.

Non-communicable diseases are the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Brunei. The Government of Brunei developed a multidisciplinary committee, the National Committee on Health Promotion, which focused on advancing public education on health-related issues, as well as improving strategies to transform community behavior in favor of improved lifestyles through community involvement and inter-sectoral cooperation.

Figure 6 depicts the non-communicable diseases which are prevalent in Brunei and the mortality rates associated with each disease.

Training for Health Professionals

The MOH, in its efforts to maintain the capacity to deliver quality healthcare and medical services, promotes continuing education, professional development and skill training for healthcare workers. The MOH provides training courses, classes and conferences, both local and abroad in specialized fields for the continued development of its workforce.

In 1986 the Primary Health Care Orientation and Training Centre was established in Brunei with the primary function of providing instructional courses on the primary healthcare concept for healthcare workers. The Centre also conducts various training programs for community health nurses, including refresher courses, sessions and workshops offering ongoing professional development to enhance the expertise and proficiencies of nurses in the community. The Centre provides training to nurses from outpatient service workers, educational healthcare workers and other services in the Department of Health.

The MOH, in a partnership with the Institute of Medicine, University of Brunei (UBD) and St. George's Hospital Medical School, commenced a part-time postgraduate certificate course in Primary Healthcare in 2000. The Primary Health Care certificate course is administered by the Institute of Medicine, UBD. With the increase in local expertise and the number of graduates in healthcare, the MOH has expanded the capacity of its medical services. The MOH is also working towards expanding postgraduate training programs.

![Proportional Mortality*](image-url)

NCDs are estimated to account for 85% of all deaths.

2016 TOTAL POPULATION: 423,000
2016 TOTAL DEATHS: 1,600

Figure 6: Non-Communicable Diseases Prevalent in Brunei
Women, Peace, and Security

The Government of Brunei has been working to reduce the gender gap in the education system, civil service system and in the government sector through the empowerment of women and the promotion of women's education in primary, secondary and tertiary educational institutions. It acknowledges the significance of women's functions in the socio-economic development of the nation. The Government of Brunei also recognizes that gender equality and women's empowerment, in addition to being basic human rights, are important objectives in themselves and fundamental for the advancement of women in Brunei. Brunei is committed to the advancement of all sectors through the nation's “Vision 2035” which seeks to promote an educated, vastly skilled and proficient people, and to enhance the quality of life and develop a sustainable economy.\(^\text{151}\)

Education is obligatory in Brunei for both males and females. The advancement of the aptitude of women in Brunei and in their socio-economic status in the country can be greatly attributed to the educational achievements of women. The progressive effects of Brunei's education policies manifest in the significant increase in literacy rate of women, the percentage increase of working women and in the overall level of involvement of women at all levels of Brunei society. Additionally, affordable and equal access to healthcare for women has resulted in overall improved health and an enhanced quality of life for women in Brunei.\(^\text{152}\)

An indicator of Brunei's progress in achieving women empowerment is recognized through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), primarily MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.\(^\text{153}\) Essential elements of women's social, economic and political participation in promoting the development of gender-equitable societies are evaluated through MDG 3. A key goal of MDG 3 was to eradicate gender inequality in primary and secondary education by 2015. Brunei has exceeded this goal.\(^\text{154}\)

A core indicator of MDG 3 is the proportion of boys to girls involved in all levels of education including tertiary (post-required) education. In Brunei there is no distinct variance among the ratio of boys to girls in primary and secondary education. Additionally, Brunei has achieved the 96% of literacy among males and females greater than 15 years of age which is a key indicator of the success of this goal. Brunei also demonstrates an increasing percentage of women holding senior positions in the civil service sector. Furthermore, there is an increasing number of female positions in government. All of these indicators reflect an increase in female empowerment in Brunei. Brunei meets all the three indicators for the reduction of gender disparity and women's empowerment set forth by the MDGs.\(^\text{155}\)

Photo 3 shows female Sailors assigned to the Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer USS Pinckney (DDG 91), the Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer USS Dewey (DDG 105) and the Royal Brunei Navy pose for photo during a female engagement event for CARAT 2011.
BRUNEI
Conclusion

Disaster Management Reference Handbook | November 2018
Conclusion

The country of Brunei is geographically and historically at low risk for natural disasters and healthcare emergencies. Brunei also has one of the highest per capita GDPs in the world which provides the country a unique opportunity toward the advancement and prosperity of its citizens. Thus, the Government of Brunei has progressively prioritized prevention, mitigation and preparedness by pursuing self-sufficiency in disaster management response as well as improving the health status of its citizens. Additionally, Brunei has partnered with neighbor nations to develop robust collaborations for disaster management in the region.

Due to its commitment to the health and well-being of its people and the financial prosperity of the nation, citizens in Brunei are afforded free healthcare and have access to some of the most advanced healthcare in the region. Additionally, if specific care is unavailable in Brunei, the government will provide medical evacuation of its citizens and full coverage of the costs of the transportation as well as the out of country care. Healthcare reforms, government policies, partnerships and continued training have helped propel the healthcare sector in Brunei. Brunei has practically eradicated all communicable diseases from the county through advanced child and life-long vaccine programs, an improvement in the quality of living standards, access to medical care, clean drink water and improved food sanitation.\(^{156}\)

The Government of Brunei through policymaking, reforms and progressive-forward thinking has begun to reduce the gender gap in both the public and private sector and the education sector. Women's empowerment is reinforced through equal education rights, which have yielded an increase in women's overall literacy rates and their attainment of education levels. Additionally, affordable and equal access to healthcare for women has resulted in overall improved health and enhanced quality of life for women in Brunei. As a result of the advances specific to women in both health care, education and overall access in all sectors through the nations “Vision 2035,” Brunei has seen an increase in women in the workforce, government sector and in leadership positions.\(^{157}\)

Brunei joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on January 7, 1984, shortly after gaining national independence. Brunei prioritizes its foreign relations with its ASEAN members. The chairmanship of ASEAN rotated to Brunei in 2013. Brunei joined the UN in 1984. It also is a member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum. Brunei has international and foreign relations with numerous other nations to include; U.S., Australia, Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.\(^{158}\)

Brunei has not been affected by major natural disasters in the ASEAN region; however, the countries that surround it have experienced major disasters such as the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami. There has been concern that Brunei's capacity for disaster risk reduction and recovery is not effectively integrated into national development plans and actions.\(^{159}\)

As a result, The Government of Brunei established the NDMC under the Disaster Management Order (DMO) in 2006. The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) is the lead government agency in disaster response in Brunei. The role of the NDMC is to ensure the safety and well-being of the people by encompassing all aspects of disaster management. Prior to the establishment of NDMC, committees were formed to manage various disasters on an ad-hoc basis.\(^{160}\) In 2010, Brunei launched a Community Based Disaster Risk Management Program (CBDRM) which operationalizes the Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012-2025.\(^{161}\)

Brunei is dependent on the information gathered by international institutions and/or other countries for tsunami warning. The NDMC cooperates with regional centers such as the Asian Disaster Reduction Center, the Asia Disaster Preparedness Center, the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center, and the Pacific Disaster Center. The meteorological agency of Brunei is monitoring and receiving international tsunami information through its existing networks.\(^{162}\) The NDMC will alert the public in a disaster event as well as manage, coordinate and mobilize services to include identifying temporary shelters.\(^{163, 164}\)
Appendices

DOD DMHA Engagements in the Past Five Years (FY 2013-2018)

Exercise Pahlawan Warrior - August, 2018
Penanjong Garrison, Brunei - Royal Brunei Land Force and U.S. Army Soldiers conducted the first bilateral training exercise in Brunei (U.S. Army). Thirty-three U.S. Soldiers from U.S. Army Pacific partnered with Soldiers from the Royal Brunei Land Forces for Exercise Pahlawan Warrior. Pahlawan Warrior is a part of Pacific Pathways 18-2, executed by the Indiana Army National Guard and consists of six exercises: Hamel (Australia), Keris Strike (Malaysia), Garuda Shield (Indonesia), Hanuman Guardian (Thailand), Pahlawan Warrior (Brunei), and Orient Shield (Japan). Pacific Pathways exercises support the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Theater Campaign Plan by building foreign partner interoperability, capacity, and relationships with Pacific theater armies; through assurances of allies and partners, during operations west of the dateline for three-quarters of each year; and providing additional response capabilities to the USINDOPACOM commander.

U.S. – Brunei Senior Officials Dialogue - June, 2018
Washington, D.C. – On June 12, 2018 the U.S. and Brunei held the third Senior Officials’ Dialogue (The inaugural dialogue was held in 2011). The U.S. and Brunei delegations reviewed their close bilateral security partnership, including the expanding cooperation in counterterrorism through joint military exercises. The two delegations conferred on human rights, combating trafficking-in-persons, and opportunities for expanding bilateral trade and investments.

CARAT – November, 2017
Muara, Brunei - Armed forces from the U.S. and Brunei began the 23rd annual Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) maritime exercise at Muara Naval Base on November 6, 2017. CARAT Brunei was a five day readiness training consisting of shore-based and at-sea training events. The readiness training was designed to address shared maritime security priorities, develop professional relationships, and enhance cooperation between the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps and the Royal Brunei Armed Forces.

CARAT – November, 2016
The U.S. Navy, Marine Corps (USMC), along with the Royal Brunei Navy and Armed Forces participated in the 22nd CARAT exercise. CARAT 2016 aimed to reinforce maritime partnerships and enhance cooperation with the Royal Brunei Navy. The U.S. Navy assets included the USS McCampbell (DDG 85); USNS Millinocket (T-EPF 3); and Salvor, a P-8A Poseidon aircraft. Staff from Commander, Task Force (CTF) 73 and Destroyer Squadron (DESRON) 7; the U.S. seventh Fleet Band, Orient Express; and marines from the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment also participated in the 2016 exercise.

London, United Kingdom - Brunei and U.S. officials participated in the U.S.-Brunei High Level Officials Meeting in London as part of the Senior Officials Dialogue launched in 2011. The officials' discussed how the U.S. and Brunei can further enhance their bilateral relationship covering security and defense, trade and economics, and regional cooperation.

CARAT – November, 2015
Muara, Brunei - The 21st annual exercise CARAT Brunei commenced with an opening ceremony at Maura Naval Base, Nov. 2. CARAT Brunei 2015 included ten days of shore-based and at-sea training events intended to address shared maritime security priorities, develop relationships and enhance cooperation between the U.S. and Royal Brunei navies. CARAT is a premier naval engagement with the Royal Brunei Armed Forces.

CARAT – November, 2014
Muara, Brunei - The Brunei portion of the annual Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training exercises commenced Nov. 10 at Maura Naval Base. In its 20th year, CARAT is an annual exercise series including the U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps and the armed forces of nine partner nations: Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Timor-Leste. The exercises provide a venue for regional navies to share best practices, foster relationships and enhance maritime security cooperation.
Brunei-U.S. Relations
The U.S. and Brunei diplomatic relations were initiated in 1984 when Brunei gained its independence from the UK. A decade later, in 1994, the U.S and Brunei signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on defense cooperation. In 2011, the U.S. and Brunei conducted an inaugural Senior Officials Dialogue, forming a new forum for high-level coordination and communication.

The U.S. and Brunei work collectively on bilateral, and regional agendas to confront some of the most critical matters. The U.S. and Brunei's armed forces engage in joint exercises, training platforms, and military cooperation. Brunei's armed forces participate in the annual Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) exercise a staple of their bilateral defense relationship. Historically members of Brunei's armed forces have attended U.S. military academies. In 2014 the first U.S. military student attended the Brunei Command and Staff Course.

Brunei-Australia Relations
Australia and Brunei foster a welcoming and friendly relationship. Australia has maintained a diplomatic presence in Brunei ever since it gained its full independence from the UK in 1984. Australia and Brunei have a robust economic and trade relationship. Australia and Brunei are both parties to the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement, to the concluded Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement negotiations, and ongoing Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership negotiations.

Brunei-Bangladesh Relations
Bilateral relations between Brunei and Bangladesh are affable. Both nations are predominantly moderate Muslim nations. Brunei and Bangladesh are each members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Commonwealth and Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and foster shared views on regional and international matters of concern. Brunei has an established High Commission in Dhaka. Brunei demonstrates continual support for Bangladesh’s candidacy for various regional and international organizations.

Brunei-Burma Relations
Burma and Brunei established relations in 1993. Brunei has an embassy in Yangon, and Burma has an embassy in Gadong.

Brunei-Cambodia Relations
Relations between the two nations were established in 1992. Brunei has an embassy in Phnom Penh, and Cambodia has an embassy in Bandar Seri Begawan.

Brunei-China Relations
China and Brunei have relations that can be traced back for a period extending more than 2000 years. Brunei has an embassy in Beijing, and China has an embassy in Bandar Seri Begawan.

Brunei-India Relations
India and Brunei established relations in 1984. Brunei and India are full members of the Commonwealth of Nations. Brunei has a High Commission in New Delhi, and India has a High Commission in Bandar Seri Begawan.

Brunei-Indonesia Relations
Republic of Indonesia established diplomatic relations with Brunei in 1984. Brunei was recognized by Jakarta on independence in 1984, with Indonesia dropping any claims on the Sultanate in the process.

Australia has established defense and security relations with Brunei. Australia and Brunei signed a MOU on Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism in 2005. Australia and Brunei cooperate closely on security risks confronting the region and there are close ties between the Australian and Bruneian police forces, security, and counter-terrorism and immigration authorities.

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Brunei-Indonesia Relations
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Brunei-Japan Relations
Relations were between Japan and Brunei were established in 1984. Brunei has an embassy in Tokyo, and Japan has an embassy in Bandar Seri Begawan.181

Brunei-Laos Relations
Laos and Brunei have engaged in relations since the early 1990s (1993). Brunei has an embassy in Vientiane, and Laos has an embassy in Bandar Seri Begawan.182

Brunei-Malaysia Relations
Malaysia and Brunei established diplomatic relations in 1984. Brunei has a High Commission in Kuala Lumpur, and Malaysia has a High Commission in Bandar Seri Begawan. Malaysia and Brunei are full members of the Commonwealth of Nations.183

Brunei-Pakistan Relations
Brunei has a High Commission in Islamabad and Pakistan has a High Commission in Bandar Seri Begawan. Pakistan originally was reluctant to recognize Brunei because of Brunei’s close relations with Malaysia which Pakistan considered as part of the Federation of Malaysia. Pakistan officially established relations in 1984 when Malaysia established relations with Pakistan.184

Brunei-Philippines Relations
Brunei and the Philippines signed a MOU in 2009 aimed at reinforcing their bilateral cooperation in agriculture and farm-related trade and investments. Brunei and the Philippines agreed to cooperate in plant science, crops technology, vegetable and fruit preservation, biotechnology, post-harvest technology, livestock, organic agriculture, irrigation and water resources and Halal industry.185

Brunei-Singapore Relations
Brunei and Singapore relations were established in 1984. Both Brunei and Singapore are full members of the Commonwealth of Nations. Brunei and Singapore have a currency agreement, which provides for the currency of each country to be used in both countries. The Royal Brunei Navy and the Republic of Singapore Navy conduct an annual Exercise Pelican which is a staple of the strong ties between the two nations.186

Brunei-Thailand Relations
Thailand and Brunei foster affable relations. Thailand has an embassy in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei and Brunei has an embassy in Bangkok, Thailand.187

Brunei-Vietnam Relations
Friendly relations between Vietnam and Brunei have been in place since 1992, specifically in the political arena. Vietnam has an embassy in Brunei and Brunei has an embassy in Vietnam.188

Force Protection/Pre-Deployment Information
The following information is provided for pre-deployment planning and preparations. Visit www.travel.state.gov prior to deployments for further up-to-date information.189

Passport/Visa
Before entering Brunei, you must ensure that your passport has at least six months validity remaining. U.S. citizens entering Brunei are required to obtain a visa prior to arrival for visit equal to or longer than 90 days. A visa is not required for travelers staying less than 90 days. Travelers are also required to have at least six blank passport pages before entering Brunei. Immigration offenses, including overstay of your visa, are punishable by jail sentence, fines, and caning. Individuals associated with violators, such as contractors or employers, are subject to the same penalties if the violator is found guilty. For additional information in regard to entry or exit requirements, travelers may consult:

Consular Section of the Embassy of Brunei
Address: 3520 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008
Telephone: (202) 237-1838
Website: http://www.bruneiembassy.org/

Travelers may also visit the Embassy of Brunei website for the most current visa information.190

Emergency Contact Information
U.S. citizens that are victims of sexual assault should contact the U.S. Embassy first. All crimes should be reported to the local police by calling 993 and then should be reported to the U.S. Embassy at (673) 238-4616 ext. 2100. Business hours for the U.S. Embassy are Monday – Friday from 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. For emergency contact (673) 873-0691 (available 24 hours). Remember that local authorities are responsible
Travel Health Information

**Vaccination and Prescriptions**

Before arriving in Brunei, make sure you are up-to-date on all vaccinations recommended by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). It is advised that you check the vaccines and medicines list and visit your doctor at least 4-6 weeks before your trip to get the vaccines and medicines you may need. If traveling with prescription medication, check with the Government of Brunei to ensure the medication is legal in Brunei and to obtain clearance to enter the country with it. Always carry your prescription medication in original packaging with your doctor’s prescription.

The CDC provides the following recommendations for travel to Brunei. The information in Table 3 is taken directly from the CDC website.

### Currency Information

The currency of Brunei is the Brunei dollar (BND). Brunei imposes entry and exit currency restrictions. Entry currency restrictions state travelers may not enter or exit Brunei with more than BND 75,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Routine vaccines (for all travelers)</th>
<th>Make sure you are up-to-date on routine vaccines before every trip. These vaccines include Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine, varicella (chickenpox) vaccine, polio vaccine, and your yearly flu shot.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Typhoid (for most travelers)</td>
<td>You can get typhoid through contaminated food or water in Brunei. CDC recommends this vaccine for most travelers, especially if you are staying with friends or relatives, visiting smaller cities or rural areas, or if you are an adventurous eater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis A (for some travelers)</td>
<td>Hepatitis A outbreaks occur throughout the world and sometimes in countries with a low risk for hepatitis A (including the U.S.). You can get hepatitis A through contaminated food or water in Brunei, so talk to your doctor to see if the hepatitis A vaccine is right for you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B (for some travelers)</td>
<td>You can get hepatitis B through sexual contact, contaminated needles, and blood products, so CDC recommends this vaccine if you might have sex with a new partner, get a tattoo or piercing, or have any medical procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Encephalitis (for some travelers)</td>
<td>You may need this vaccine if your trip will last more than a month, depending on where you are going in Brunei and what time of year you are traveling. You should also consider this vaccine if you plan to visit rural areas in Brunei or will be spending a lot of time outdoors, even for trips shorter than a month. Your doctor can help you decide if this vaccine is right for you based on your travel plans. See more in-depth information on Japanese encephalitis in Brunei.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Rabies (for some travelers)        | Rabies can be found in dogs, bats, and other mammals in Brunei, so CDC recommends this vaccine for the following groups:  
  • Travelers involved in outdoor and other activities (such as camping, hiking, biking, adventure travel, and caving) that put them at risk for animal bites.  
  • People who will be working with or around animals (such as veterinarians, wildlife professionals, and researchers).  
  • People who are taking long trips or moving to Brunei  
  • Children, because they tend to play with animals, might not report bites, and are more likely to have animal bites on their head and neck. |
| Yellow Fever                       | There is no risk of yellow fever in Brunei. The Government of Brunei requires proof of yellow fever vaccination only if you are arriving from a country with risk of yellow fever. This does not include the U.S. If you are traveling from a country other than the U.S., check this list to see if you may be required to get the yellow fever vaccine: Countries with risk of yellow fever virus (YFV) transmission.  
  For more information on recommendations and requirements, see yellow fever recommendations and requirements for Brunei. Your doctor can help you decide if this vaccine is right for you based on your travel plans.  
  Note: Yellow fever vaccine availability in the United States is currently limited. If you need to be vaccinated before your trip, you may need to travel some distance and schedule your appointment well in advance. Find the clinic nearest you. |

Table 3: CDC, Travel Health Information for Brunei
Medical Care
In Brunei basic medical care is adequate. Brunei has a number of public hospitals and clinics. Additional information about healthcare facilities in Brunei can be accessed via the U.S. Embassy website. Keep in mind that while medications and prescriptions are readily available, it may not be the same brands as those found in the United States. The U.S. Embassy in Brunei does not pay medical expenses. Additionally, be aware that U.S. Medicare does not apply overseas. Ensure your health insurance plan provides coverage overseas. Most care providers overseas only accept cash payments. It is strongly recommended to secure supplemental insurance to cover medical evacuation.

Eat and Drink Safely
Unclean food and water can cause travelers’ diarrhea and other diseases. Reduce your risk by sticking to safe food and water habits.

Eat
- Food that is cooked and served hot
- Hard-cooked eggs
- Fruits and vegetables you have washed in clean water or peeled yourself
- Pasteurized dairy products

Don’t Eat
- Food served at room temperature
- Food from street vendors
- Raw or soft-cooked (runny) eggs
- Raw or undercooked (rare) meat or fish
- Unwashed or unpeeled raw fruits and vegetables
- Unpasteurized dairy products
- “Bushmeat” (monkeys, bats, or other wild game)

Drink
- Bottled water that is sealed
- Water that has been disinfected
- Ice made with bottled or disinfected water
- Carbonated drinks
- Hot coffee or tea
- Pasteurized milk

Don’t Drink
- Tap or well water
- Ice made with tap or well water
- Drinks made with tap or well water (such as reconstituted juice)
- Unpasteurized milk

Take Medicine
Talk with your doctor about taking prescription or over-the-counter drugs with you on your trip in case you get sick.

Prevent Bug Bites
Bugs (like mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas) can spread a number of diseases in Brunei. Many of these diseases cannot be prevented with a vaccine or medicine. You can reduce your risk by taking steps to prevent bug bites.

To prevent bug bites:
- Cover exposed skin by wearing long-sleeved shirts, long pants, and hats.
- Use an appropriate insect repellent (see below).
- Use permethrin-treated clothing and gear (such as boots, pants, socks, and tents). Do not use permethrin directly on skin.
- Stay and sleep in air-conditioned or screened rooms.
- Use a bed net if the area where you are sleeping is exposed to the outdoors.

For protection against ticks and mosquitoes:
Use a repellent that contains 20 percent or more DEET for protection that lasts up to several hours.

For protection against mosquitoes only:
Products with one of the following active ingredients can also help prevent mosquito bites. Higher percentages of active ingredient provide longer protection.
- DEET
- Picaridin (also known as KBR 3023, Bayrepel, and Icaridin)
- Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or PMD
- IR3535
- If you are bitten by bugs:
  - Avoid scratching bug bites and apply hydrocortisone cream or calamine lotion to reduce the itching.
  - Check your entire body for ticks after outdoor activity. Be sure to remove ticks properly.

Safety and Security
As a first step in planning any trip abroad, check the Travel Advisories for your intended destination. You can see the world at a glance on our color-coded map.
- Note that conditions can change rapidly in a country at any time. To receive updated Travel Advisories and Alerts for the countries you choose, sign up at step.state.gov.
Sendai Framework

The Sendai Framework is the global blueprint and fifteen-year plan to build the world’s resilience to natural disasters. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks:

**The Seven Global Targets include:**
- Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality rates in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
- Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.
- Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
- Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030.
- Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

**The Four Priorities of Action include:**
- Understanding disaster risk;
- Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
- Investing in disaster reduction for resilience; and
- Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The Sendai Framework aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries over the next 15 years. It was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan in 2015. The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. Figure 7 depicts the Sendai DRR Framework.
There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

**Priority 1:**
- Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, environmental, social, cultural, educational, health, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

**Priority 2:**
- Strengthen disaster risk governance at all levels, including through accountability, transparency and the rule of law.

**Priority 3:**
- Enhance disaster risk financing and insurance mechanisms, including through internationally coordinated actions for implementation of loss and damage financing.

**Priority 4:**
- Investing in disaster risk reduction is an opportunity to significantly improve the quality of global development and reduce disaster risk, including through investment versus cost of disaster risk reduction measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

**Expected outcome:**
- Development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors and biological hazards and risks, i.e., aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological, political and institutional factors.

**Scope and purpose:**

**APPENDICES**

**Figure 7: UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Expected outcome</th>
<th>Scope and purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, environmental, social, cultural, educational, health, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.</td>
<td>The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, environmental, cultural, social, human and institutional fabric of communities and countries.</td>
<td>Development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors and biological hazards and risks, i.e., aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological, political and institutional factors.</td>
<td>The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale frequent and infrequent disaster risk, with a focus on 100,000 global mortality, 100,000 global disability adjusted life years, 100,000 global economic loss, 100,000 number of affected people, and 100,000 number of countries with disaster experience.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hyogo Framework for Action Country Progress Report

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) was adopted as a guideline to reduce vulnerabilities to natural hazards. The HFA assists participating countries to become more resilient and to better manage the hazards that threaten their development. The levels of progress of the 2009-2011 results of the HFA for Brunei are represented in Figure 8 and Table 4 and Table 5 provides an overview of the overall challenges and the future outlook statement from the HFA report. The 2009-2011 is the most recent HFA report available for Brunei.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Indicator*</th>
<th>Indicator Description</th>
<th>Level of Progress Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Community Participation and decentralization is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Indicator*</th>
<th>Indicator Description</th>
<th>Level of Progress Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: National Progress Report on the Implementation of the HFA
### Priority #3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Indicator*</th>
<th>Indicator Description</th>
<th>Level of Progress Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc.).</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Priority #4: Reduce the underlying risk factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Indicator*</th>
<th>Indicator Description</th>
<th>Level of Progress Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Priority #5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Indicator*</th>
<th>Indicator Description</th>
<th>Level of Progress Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programs.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Notes:
* Level of Progress:
1 – Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy
2 – Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment
3 – Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
4 – Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities
5 – Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Table 4: National Progress Report on the Implementation of the HFA (cont.)
Future Outlook Area 1: The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

| Challenges: | SNAP being the mechanism to address this concern must be implemented by all agencies. Integration of DRR into development policies, planning and programming at all levels with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction remains a priority. |
| Future Outlook Priorities: | The proposed SNAP would bring together multi-agencies in a concerted action in integration of disaster risk reduction concerns in social, environmental, physical and land use planning. |

Future Outlook Area 2: The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

| Challenges: | CBDRM program will continue to play a very important role in engaging the community in the country's effort in increasing the communities' disaster resilience. |
| Future Outlook Priorities: | To involve the grass root leaders in developing their respective communities in developing their mechanisms such as hazard assessment, reducing risk associated with hazards and also to develop contingency planning to reduce the damage and loss from disasters. |

Future Outlook Area 3: The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs in the reconstruction of affected communities.

| Challenges: | Getting the community to fully participate in program in increasing their awareness on disaster management in Brunei remains a challenge. The community full participation is crucial towards the country's effort in achieving disaster resilient community. |
| Future Outlook Priorities: | CBDRM program will continue to play a very important role in engaging the community in the country’s effort in increasing the public awareness on DRR and in return building towards disaster resilience. |

Table 5: HFA Country Progress Report Future Outlook Areas, Brunei
Country Profile

The information in the Country Profile section is sourced directly from the CIA World Factbook. Additional numbers on country comparison to the world can be found by going directly to the CIA website.

Background:
The Sultanate of Brunei’s influence peaked between the 15th and 17th centuries when its control extended over coastal areas of northwest Borneo and the southern Philippines. Brunei subsequently entered a period of decline brought on by internal strife over royal succession, colonial expansion of European powers, and piracy. In 1888, Brunei became a British protectorate; independence was achieved in 1984. The same family has ruled Brunei for over six centuries. Brunei benefits from extensive petroleum and natural gas fields, the source of one of the highest per capita GDPs in the world. In 2017, Brunei celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah’s accession to the throne.

Location:
Southeastern Asia, along the northern coast of the island of Borneo, bordering the South China Sea and Malaysia

Geographic coordinates:
4 30 N, 114 40 E

Map references:
Southeast Asia

Area:
Total: 5,765 sq km
Land: 5,265 sq km
Water: 500 sq km

Country comparison to the world: 173

Land boundaries:
Total: 266 km
Border countries (1): Malaysia 266 km

Coastline:
161 km

Maritime claims:
Territorial sea: 12 nm
Exclusive economic zone: 200 nm or to median line

Climate:
Tropical; hot, humid, rainy

Terrain:
Flat coastal plain rises to mountains in east; hilly lowland in west

Elevation:
Mean elevation: 478 m

Elevation extremes: lowest point: South China Sea 0 m
Highest point: Bukit Pagon 1,850 m

Natural resources:
Petroleum, natural gas, timber

Land use:
Agricultural land: 2.5 percent
Arable land 0.8 percent; permanent crops 1.1 percent; permanent pasture 0.6 percent
Forest: 71.8 percent
Other: 25.7 percent (2011 est.)

Irrigated land:
10 sq km (2012)

Natural hazards:
Typhoons, earthquakes, and severe flooding are rare
Environment - current issues:
Seasonal smoke/haze resulting from forest fires in Indonesia

Environment - international agreements:
Party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution
Signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
*close to vital sea lanes through South China Sea linking Indian and Pacific Oceans; two parts physically separated by Malaysia; the eastern part, the Temburong district, is an enclave and is almost an enclave within Malaysia

Population:
443,593 (July 2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 174

Nationality:
Noun: Bruneian(s)
Adjective: Bruneian

Ethnic groups:
Malay 65.7 percent, Chinese 10.3 percent, other 24 percent (2016 est.)

Languages:
Malay (Bahasa Melayu) (official), English, Chinese dialects

Religions:
Muslim (official) 78.8 percent, Christian 8.7 percent, Buddhist 7.8 percent, other (includes indigenous beliefs) 4.7 percent (2011 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 23.12 percent (male 52,862/female 49,717)
15-24 years: 17.05 percent (male 37,637/female 38,005)
25-54 years: 46.75 percent (male 99,203/female 108,198)
55-64 years: 8.23 percent (male 18,537/female 17,974)
65 years and over: 4.84 percent (male 10,440/female 11,020) (2017 est.)

Dependency ratios:
Total dependency ratio: 38.4
Youth dependency ratio: 32.8
Elderly dependency ratio: 5.7
Potential support ratio: 17.6 (2015 est.)

Median age:
Total: 30.2 years
Male: 29.7 years
Female: 30.7 years (2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 116

Population growth rate:
1.57 percent (2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 69

Birth rate:
17 births/1,000 population (2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 108

Death rate:
3.6 deaths/1,000 population (2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 214

Net migration rate:
2.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 39
Urbanization:
Urban population: 77.6 percent of total population (2018)
Rate of urbanization: 1.66 percent annual rate of change (2015-20 est.)

Major urban areas - population:
BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN (capital) 241,000
Note: the boundaries of the capital city were expanded in 2007, greatly increasing the city area; the population of the capital increased tenfold (2011)

Sex ratio:
At birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
0-14 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-24 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
25-54 years: 0.92 male(s)/female
55-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.95 male(s)/female
Total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2017 est.)

Maternal mortality ratio:
23 deaths/100,000 live births (2015 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 127

Infant mortality rate:
Total: 9.6 deaths/1,000 live births
Male: 11.4 deaths/1,000 live births
Female: 7.7 deaths/1,000 live births (2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 142

Life expectancy at birth:
Total population: 77.3 years
Male: 75 years
Female: 79.8 years (2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 73

Total fertility rate:
1.78 children born/woman (2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 154

Health expenditures:
2.6 percent of GDP (2014)
Country comparison to the world: 186

Physician density:
1.75 physicians/1,000 population (2015)
Hospital bed density:
2.7 beds/1,000 population (2015)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
NA

Obesity - adult prevalence rate:
14.1 percent (2016)
Country comparison to the world: 129

Children under the age of 5 years underweight:
9.6 percent (2009)

Education expenditures:
4.4 percent of GDP (2016)
Country comparison to the world: 126

Literacy:
Definition: age 15 and over can read and write
Total population: 96 percent
Male: 97.5 percent
Female: 94.5 percent (2015 est.)
National holiday:

National Day, 23 February (1984); note - 1 January 1984 was the date of independence from the UK, 23 February 1984 was the date of independence from British protection; the Sultan's birthday, 15 June

Constitution:

History: drafted 1954 to 1959, signed 29 September 1959; note - some constitutional provisions suspended since 1962 under a State of Emergency, others suspended since independence in 1984

Amendments: proposed by the monarch; passage requires submission to the Privy Council for Legislative Council review and finalization takes place by proclamation; the monarch can accept or reject changes to the original proposal provided by the Legislative Council; amended 1984, 2004, 2011 (2017)

Legal system: mixed legal system based on English common law and Islamic law; note - in May 2014, the first of three phases of sharia-based penal codes was instituted, which applies to Muslims and non-Muslims and exists in parallel to the existing common law-based code

International law organization participation:

Has not submitted an ICJ jurisdiction declaration; non-party state to the ICCt

Citizenship:

Citizenship by birth: no

Citizenship by descent only: the father must be a citizen of Brunei

Dual citizenship recognized: no

Residency requirement for naturalization: 12 years

Suffrage:

18 years of age for village elections; universal
Executive branch:

Chief of state: Sultan and Prime Minister Sir Hassanal Bolkiah (since 5 October 1967); note - the monarch is both chief of state and head of government

Head of government: Sultan and Prime Minister Sir Hassanal Bolkiah (since 5 October 1967)

Cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed and presided over by the monarch; note - 4 additional advisory councils appointed by the monarch are the Religious Council, Privy Council for constitutional issues, Council of Succession, and Legislative Council

Elections/Appointments: none; the monarchy is hereditary

Legislative branch:

Description: Legislative Council or Majlis Mesyurat Negara Brunei (36 seats; members appointed by the Sultan including 3 ex-officio members - the speaker and first and second secretaries; members appointed for 5-year terms)

Elections/Appointments: appointed by the Sultan

Judicial branch:

highest resident court(s): Supreme Court (consists of Court of Appeal and High Court, each with a chief justice and 2 judges); Sharia Court of Appeal (consists of judges appointed by the monarch); note - Brunei has a dual judicial system of secular and sharia (religious) courts; the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in London serves as the final appellate court for civil cases only

Judge selection and term of office: Supreme Court judges appointed by the monarch to serve until age 65, and older if approved by the monarch; Sharia Court of Appeal judges appointed by the monarch for life

Subordinate courts: Intermediate Court; Magistrate’s Courts; Juvenile Court; small claims courts; lower sharia courts

Political parties and leaders:

National Development Party or NDP [Yassin Affendi]

Note: Brunei National Solidarity Party or PPKB [Abdul Latif bin Chuchu] and People's Awareness Party or Pakar [Awang Haji Maidin bin Haji Ahmad] were deregistered in 2007; parties are small and have limited activity

International organization participation:

ADB, APEC, ARF, ASEAN, C, CP, EAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (NGOs), ICRM, IDA, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITSO, ITU, NAM, OIC, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIFIL, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the U.S.:

Chief of mission: Ambassador Serbini Ali (since 28 January 2016)

Chancery: 3520 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008

Telephone: [1] (202) 237-1838

FAX: [1] (202) 885-0560

Consulate(s): New York

Diplomatic representation from the U.S.:

Chief of mission: Ambassador Craig B. Allen (since 9 March 2015)

Embassy: Simpang 336-52-16-9, Jalan Datu, Bandar Seri Begawan, BC4115

Mailing address: Unit 4280, Box 40, FPO AP 96507; P.O. Box 2991, Bandar Seri Begawan BS8675, Negara Brunei Darussalam

Telephone: [673] 238-4616

FAX: [673] 238-4604
The Bruneian Government wants to diversify its economy away from hydrocarbon exports to other industries such as information and communications technology and halal manufacturing, permissible under Islamic law. Brunei’s trade increased in 2016 and 2017, following its regional economic integration in the ASEAN Economic Community, and the expected ratification of the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade agreement.

**GDP (purchasing power parity):**

- $33.54 billion (2017 est.)
- $34.38 billion (2016 est.)
- $34.52 billion (2015 est.)

Note: data are in 2017 dollars

**Country comparison to the world:** 129

**GDP (official exchange rate):**

- $12.74 billion (2017 est.)

**GDP - real growth rate:**

- 0.5 percent (2017 est.)
- -2.5 percent (2016 est.)
- -0.4 percent (2015 est.)

**Country comparison to the world:** 193

**GDP - per capita (PPP):**

- $78,200 (2017 est.)
- $81,300 (2016 est.)
- $82,800 (2015 est.)

Note: data are in 2017 dollars

**Country comparison to the world:** 9

**Gross national saving:**

- 48.8 percent of GDP (2017 est.)
- 43.5 percent of GDP (2016 est.)
- 51.3 percent of GDP (2015 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 2

---

**Flag description:**

yellow with two diagonal bands of white (top, almost double width) and black starting from the upper hoist side; the national emblem in red is superimposed at the center; yellow is the color of royalty and symbolizes the Sultanate; the white and black bands denote Brunei’s chief ministers; the emblem includes five main components: a swallow-tailed flag, the royal umbrella representing the monarchy, the wings of four feathers symbolizing justice, tranquility, prosperity, and peace, the two upraised hands signifying the government’s pledge to preserve and promote the welfare of the people, and the crescent moon denoting Islam, the state religion; the state motto “Always render service with God’s guidance” appears in yellow Arabic script on the crescent; a ribbon below the crescent reads “Brunei, the Abode of Peace”

**National symbol(s):**

Royal parasol; national colors: yellow, white, black

**National anthem:**

Name: “Allah Peliharakan Sultan” (God Bless His Majesty)

Lyrics/Music: Pengiran Haji Mohamed Yusuf bin Pengiran Abdul Rahim/Awang Haji Besar bin Sagap

Note: adopted 1951

**Economy - overview:**

Brunei is an energy-rich Sultanate on the northern coast of Borneo in Southeast Asia. Brunei boasts a well-educated, largely English-speaking population; excellent infrastructure; and a stable government intent on attracting foreign investment. Crude oil and natural gas production account for approximately 65 percent of GDP and 95 percent of exports, with Japan as the primary export market.

Per capita GDP is among the highest in the world, and substantial income from overseas investment supplements income from domestic hydrocarbon production. Bruneian citizens pay no personal income taxes, and the government provides free medical services and free education through the university level.
GDP - composition, by end use:
Household consumption: 23 percent
Government consumption: 26.7 percent
Investment in fixed capital: 36.1 percent
Investment in inventories: 0 percent
Exports of goods and services: 54.9 percent
Imports of goods and services: -40.7 percent (2017 est.)

GDP - composition, by sector of origin:
Agriculture: 1.2 percent
Industry: 56.5 percent
Services: 42.3 percent (2017 est.)

Agriculture - products:
Rice, vegetables, fruits; chickens, water buffalo, cattle, goats, eggs

Industries:
Petroleum, petroleum refining, liquefied natural gas, construction, agriculture, aquaculture, transportation

Industrial production growth rate:
0.5 percent (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 180

Labor force:
203,600 (2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 171

Labor force - by occupation:
Agriculture: 4.2 percent
Industry: 62.8 percent
Services: 33 percent (2008 est.)

Unemployment rate:
6.9 percent (2017 est.)
6.9 percent (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 102

Population below poverty line:
NA percent

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
Lowest 10 percent: NA percent
Highest 10 percent: NA percent

Budget:
Revenues: $1.435 billion
Expenditures: $4.017 billion (2017 est.)

Taxes and other revenues:
12 percent of GDP (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 205

Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-):
-21.6 percent of GDP (2017 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 219

Public debt:
2.7 percent of GDP (2017 est.)
3 percent of GDP (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 206

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
-0.1 percent (2017 est.)
-0.7 percent (2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 10

Commercial bank prime lending rate:
5.5 percent (31 December 2017 est.)
5.5 percent (31 December 2016 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 136
Stock of narrow money:
$3.359 billion (31 December 2017 est.)
$3.232 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 114

Stock of broad money:
$10.49 billion (31 December 2017 est.)
$10.08 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 104

Stock of domestic credit:
$4.701 billion (31 December 2017 est.)
$4.066 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 130

Market value of publicly traded shares:
$NA

Current account balance:
$781 million (2017 est.)
$1.091 billion (2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 50

Exports:
$5.776 billion (2017 est.)
$5.023 billion (2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 104

Exports - commodities:
Mineral fuels, organic chemicals

Exports - partners:
Japan 27.8 percent, South Korea 12.4 percent, Thailand 11.5 percent, Malaysia 11.3 percent, India 9.3 percent, Singapore 7.7 percent, Switzerland 5 percent, China 4.7 percent (2017)

Imports:
$3.275 billion (2017 est.)
$3.119 billion (2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 142

Imports - commodities:
Machinery and mechanical appliance parts, mineral fuels, motor vehicles, electric machinery

Imports - partners:
China 19.6 percent, Singapore 19 percent, Malaysia 18.8 percent, US 9.2 percent, Germany 5.9 percent, Japan 4.1 percent, UK 4 percent (2017)

Debt - external:
$0 (2014)
$0 (2013)
Note: public external debt only; private external debt unavailable
Country comparison to the world: 207

Exchange rates:
Bruneian dollars (BND) per US dollar -
1.39 (2017 est.)
1.38 (2016 est.)
1.38 (2015 est.)
1.37 (2014 est.)
1.27 (2013 est.)

Electricity access:
Population without electricity: 104,788
Electrification - total population: 76 percent
Electrification - urban areas: 79 percent
Electrification - rural areas: 67 percent (2012)

Electricity - production:
3.948 billion kWh (2015 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 127
Electricity - consumption: 3.679 billion kWh (2015 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 129

Electricity - exports: 0 kWh (2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 129

Electricity - imports: 0 kWh (2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 129

Electricity - installed generating capacity: 841,000 kW (2015 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 133

Electricity - from fossil fuels: 99.9 percent of total installed capacity (2015 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 22

Electricity - from nuclear fuels: 0 percent of total installed capacity (2015 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 60

Electricity - from hydroelectric plants: 0 percent of total installed capacity (2015 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 166

Electricity - from other renewable sources: 0.1 percent of total installed capacity (2015 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 164

Crude oil - production: 109,100 bbl/day (2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 42

Crude oil - exports: 119,500 bbl/day (2014 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 34

Crude oil - imports: 160 bbl/day (2014 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 81

Crude oil - proved reserves: 1.1 billion bbl (1 January 2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 42

Refined petroleum products - production: 8,345 bbl/day (2014 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 102

Refined petroleum products - consumption: 18,000 bbl/day (2015 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 143

Refined petroleum products - exports: 314.3 bbl/day (2014 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 116

Refined petroleum products - imports: 8,313 bbl/day (2014 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 146

Natural gas - production: 12 billion cu m (2015 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 38

Natural gas - consumption: 3.48 billion cu m (2015 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 69

Natural gas - exports: 8.52 billion cu m (2015 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 24

Natural gas - imports: 0 cu m (2014 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 100
Natural gas - proved reserves:
311.5 billion cu m (1 January 2017 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 38

Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:
8.4 million Mt (2013 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 110

Communications:

Telephones - fixed lines:
Total subscriptions: 74,213
Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 17 (July 2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 149

Telephones - mobile cellular:
Total: 523,453
Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 118 (July 2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 171

Telephone system:
General assessment: Service throughout the country is good; international service is good to Southeast Asia, Middle East, Western Europe, and the US
Domestic: Every service available
International: Country code - 673; landing point for the SEA-ME-WE-3 optical telecommunications submarine cable that provides links to Asia, the Middle East, and Europe; the Asia-America Gateway submarine cable network provides new links to Asia and the US; the South-East Asia Japan Cable System linking Brunei, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, Philippines and Thailand; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean) (2017)

Broadcast media:
State-controlled Radio Television Brunei (RTB) operates 5 channels; 3 Malaysian TV stations are available; foreign TV broadcasts are available via satellite systems; RTB operates 5 radio networks and broadcasts on multiple frequencies; British Forces Broadcast Service (BFBS) provides radio broadcasts on 2 FM stations; some radio broadcast stations from Malaysia are available via repeaters (2017)

Internet country code:
.bn

Internet users:
Total: 306,000
Percent of population: 71.2 percent (July 2016 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 162

Transportation:

National air transport system:
Number of registered air carriers: 1
Inventory of registered aircraft operated by air carriers: 10
Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers: 1,150,003
Annual freight traffic on registered air carriers: 115.147 million mt-km (2015)

Civil aircraft registration country code prefix:
V8 (2016)

Airports:
1 (2013)
Country comparison to the world: 214

Airports - with paved runways:
Total: 1
Over 3,047 m: 1 (2017)

Heliports:
3 (2013)
Pipelines:
Condensate 33 km; condensate/gas 86 km; gas 628 km; oil 492 km (2013)

Roadways:
Total: 2,976 km
Paved: 2,559 km
Unpaved: 417 km (2014)
Country comparison to the world: 166

Waterways:
209 km (navigable by craft drawing less than 1.2 m; the Belait, Brunei, and Tutong Rivers are major transport links) (2012)
Country comparison to the world: 96

Merchant marine:
Total: 106
By type: general cargo 20, LNG tanker 5, other 81 (2018)
Country comparison to the world: 85

Ports and terminals:
Major seaport(s): Muara
Oil terminal(s): Lumut, Seria
LNG terminal(s) (export): Lumut

Military and Security:
Military expenditures:
3.54 percent of GDP (2016)
3.28 percent of GDP (2015)
3.08 percent of GDP (2014)
2.28 percent of GDP (2013)
2.16 percent of GDP (2012)
Country comparison to the world: 20

Military branches:
Royal Brunei Armed Forces: Royal Brunei Land Forces, Royal Brunei Navy, Royal Brunei Air Force (Tentera Udara Diraja Brunei) (2013)

Military service age and obligation:
17 years of age for voluntary military service; non-Malays are ineligible to serve; recruits from the army, navy, and air force all undergo 43-week initial training (2013)

Transnational Issues:
Disputes - international:
Per Letters of Exchange signed in 2009, Malaysia in 2010 ceded two hydrocarbon concession blocks to Brunei in exchange for Brunei’s Sultan dropping claims to the Limbang corridor, which divides Brunei; nonetheless, Brunei claims a maritime boundary extending as far as a median with Vietnam, thus asserting an implicit claim to Louisa Reef

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
Stateless persons: 20,524 (2017); note - thousands of stateless persons, often ethnic Chinese, are permanent residents and their families have lived in Brunei for generations; obtaining citizenship is difficult and requires individuals to pass rigorous tests on Malay culture, customs, and language; stateless residents receive an International Certificate of Identity, which enables them to travel overseas; the government is considering changing the law prohibiting non-Bruneians, including stateless permanent residents, from owning land

Illicit drugs:
Drug trafficking and illegally importing controlled substances are serious offenses in Brunei and carry a mandatory death penalty
## Acronyms and Abbreviations

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<tr>
<td>AADMER</td>
<td>ASEAN Agreement of Disaster Management and Emergency Response</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACDM</td>
<td>ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<td>AEC</td>
<td>ASEAN Economic Community</td>
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<td>AHA Centre</td>
<td>ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>APEC</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation</td>
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<td>ARF</td>
<td>ASEAN Regional Forum</td>
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<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
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<td>BPC</td>
<td>Berakas Power Company</td>
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<td>Bru-HIMS</td>
<td>National Healthcare Information Management System</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>Commonwealth</td>
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<td>CARAT</td>
<td>Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training</td>
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<td>CBDRM</td>
<td>Community Based Disaster Risk Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFE-DM</td>
<td>Center for Excellence in Disaster Management &amp; Humanitarian Assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIA</td>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency</td>
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<td>CP</td>
<td>Colombo Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRPD</td>
<td>United Nation’s Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCC</td>
<td>Disaster Command Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>DES</td>
<td>Department of Electrical Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>DMHA</td>
<td>Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance</td>
</tr>
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<td>DMO</td>
<td>Disaster Management Order</td>
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<td>DOS</td>
<td>U.S. Department of State</td>
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<td>DRR</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAS</td>
<td>East Asia Summit</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>G-77</td>
<td>Group of 77</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>HADR</td>
<td>Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief</td>
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<td>HFA</td>
<td>Hyogo Framework for Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>International Atomic Energy Agency</td>
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<td>IBRD</td>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
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<td>ICAO</td>
<td>International Civil Aviation Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICC</td>
<td>International Chamber of Commerce</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICRM</td>
<td>Institute of Catastrophe Risk Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICS</td>
<td>Incident Command System</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>info-communication technology</td>
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<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
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<td>IFRC</td>
<td>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMO</td>
<td>International Maritime Organization</td>
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<td>IMSO</td>
<td>International Mobil Satellite Organization</td>
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<td>IOC</td>
<td>Interpol, International Olympic Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>ITSO</td>
<td>International Organization for Standardization</td>
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<tr>
<td>ITU</td>
<td>International Telecommunications Satellite Organization</td>
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<td>JKRBR</td>
<td>Public Works Department of Brunei</td>
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<td>JOC</td>
<td>Joint Operations Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>KHEDN</td>
<td>Ministry of Home Affairs</td>
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<td>MAS</td>
<td>Malaysian Airlines</td>
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<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>MINDEF</td>
<td>Ministry of Defence</td>
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<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>Military Medicine</td>
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<td>MOE</td>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
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<td>MOH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAM</td>
<td>Non-Aligned Movement</td>
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<td>NaSOP</td>
<td>National Standard Operating Procedure</td>
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<td>NDC</td>
<td>National Disaster Council</td>
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<td>NDMC</td>
<td>National Disaster Management Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>OIC</td>
<td>Organization of Islamic Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPCW</td>
<td>Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons</td>
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<tr>
<td>RBA</td>
<td>Royal Brunei Airlines</td>
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<td>RBAF</td>
<td>Royal Brunei Armed Forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>RBLF</td>
<td>Royal Brunei Land Forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>RBMR</td>
<td>Royal Brunei Malay Regiment</td>
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<td>RBN</td>
<td>Royal Brunei Navy</td>
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<tr>
<td>RDMA</td>
<td>Regional Development Mission for Asia</td>
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<td>RIPAS</td>
<td>Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>SARS</td>
<td>Acute Respiratory Syndrome</td>
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<td>SBDRM</td>
<td>School Based Disaster Risk Management</td>
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<td>SIA</td>
<td>Singapore Airlines</td>
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<td>SME</td>
<td>Subject Matter Experts</td>
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<td>SNAP</td>
<td>Strategic National Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPC</td>
<td>Syariah Penal Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>THAI</td>
<td>Thai Airways International</td>
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<td>U.S.</td>
<td>United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>UBD</td>
<td>University of Brunei Darussalam</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNIFIL</td>
<td>United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon</td>
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<td>UNWTO</td>
<td>United Nations World Tourism Organization</td>
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<td>UPU</td>
<td>Universal Postal Union</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>WCO</td>
<td>World Customs Organization</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<td>WIPO</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>World Meteorological Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Trade Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>APT</td>
<td>ASEAN Plus Three</td>
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<tr>
<td>USINDOPACOM</td>
<td>United States Indo-Pacific Command</td>
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<tr>
<td>USMC</td>
<td>United States Marine Corps</td>
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<tr>
<td>DESRON</td>
<td>Destroyer Squadron</td>
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<tr>
<td>BND</td>
<td>Brunei Dollar</td>
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<tr>
<td>MMR</td>
<td>Measles-Mumps-Rubella</td>
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<tr>
<td>YFV</td>
<td>Yellow Fever Virus</td>
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<td>OLE</td>
<td>Oil of Lemon Eucalyptus</td>
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