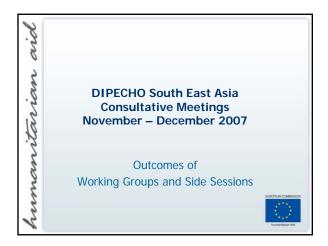
Click on box for hyperlink to country or topic





Topics

Sectors, Activities, DRR Mainstreaming (Lao PDR)
Integration of DRR into local planning (Cambodia, the Philippines, Indonesia)
Climate Change and Urban Environment (Vietnam)
Education, Child Focus (Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia)
Partnership, Networking, Information Sharing and Disaster Management Systems (Cambodia, the Philippines)
Flood management, EWS, urban areas (Lao PDR, Cambodia, Indonesia)
Health Preparedness (Cambodia, the Philippines)
Communication and Advocacy (Vietnam, the Philippines)
Public Private Partnership (Indonesia)



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All participants who have contributed to the brainstorming and outcomes!

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Lao PDR

WG 1: Sectors and Activities
WG 2: DRR Mainstreaming
WG 3: Flood Management and EWS

Materials of reference

"Flood Preparedness Program in Lao PDR, Training Manual and Handbook", MRC/ADPC, LNMC, NDMO, November 2007

Outcomes of the DIPECHO Consultative Meeting of 2005 and proposed activities

Presentations made during the DIPECHO Consultative Meetings

Useful links





Lao PDR / WG 1: Sectors & Activities

(Institutional Linkages – continued)

Advocacy

Gap: Lack of Coordinating Group on DM/DRM in country

Support the NDMO to expand and build on existing groups (e.g LANGOCA, IASC etc.)

Ensure that all development agencies undertake HVCA prior to implementation of projects at village level.

DRR and Development Policy Planning and Programming (ref Working Group 2)







Lao PDR / WG 2: DRR Mainstreaming

Sensitise provincial authorities and decision makers on risks

Activate the Provincial Disaster

Management Committees and make them functioning through development of adequate modules and ToT

Engage more the DM Committees in schools and various actions and meetings

Link training and planning with funding of follow-up activities

Lao PDR / WG 2: DRR Mainstreaming

Proposed target groups, with adequate approaches for urban vs rural settings

Information:

Young children (education; peer-to-peer app.)

Teenagers (education; peer-to-peer approach)

Adults (public awareness campaigns, cross visits)

Training

Officials

Red Cross volunteers (preparedness and response)

Private sector

Media

Lao PDR / WG 2: DRR Mainstreaming

Gap (climate change adaptation)

Ratification of the Convention on Climate Change

Improved environmental protection (including for chemical threats)

Application of legal framework & formulation for climate change

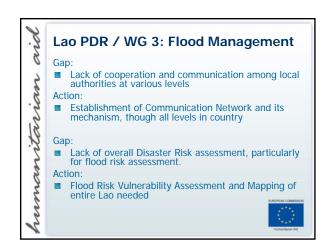
Awareness raising and training for public

Work with the private sector

Gap (traffic accidents)

Make society participate

Disseminate information



Gaps:

Low capacity of DMCs at all levels, vulnerable populations.

Low level of integration of the Flood Preparedness Programme into Development Plan, particularly at commune level

Action:

Training DMCs and make them enable to provide training to the lower DMCs

Publish awareness education, particularly focused on school children and vulnerable villagers

Identify clear role and responsibilities related to DRM of the members of DMCs at all levels



### Cambodia / WG 1 & 2: Integration of DRR at local level

### Follow-up of recommendations 1-5 (WG 2):

- Need to promote integration/mainstreaming of DRR into LPP on a wider scale, country-wide
- A clear format for integrating DRR into CDP (& LPP) should be developed at national level & disseminated at sub-national level
- Raise awareness at all levels on HFA Ministry down to commune level
- NCDM take on strong / active role in promoting sustainable development concept hat incorporates
- National & sub-national budgets to allocate a % of budget for DRR



Cambodia / WG 1 & 2: Integration of DRR at

### Follow-up of recommendations 7-9 (WG 1):

- Encourage and follow-up Commune Councils to ensure that they understand the inclusion of the village disaster plans in the Commune Development Plan (CDP) is a key to future sustainable commune development
- Capacity-building to Commune Councils on CBDRM should be continued to ensure that they can understand the roles of the CCDM and cooperate
- Key line ministries and local authorities at all levels require training on CBDRM



Recommendation 1: Need to promote integration/mainstreaming of DRR into LPP on a wider scale, country-wide

### Proposed activities:

- Sub-decree for mainstreaming DRR
- Instruction guidelines (SARACHOR) for mainstreaming DRR: NCDD
- NCDM and NCDD to jointly formulate and disseminate guidelines for mainstreaming DRR at CDP/CIP levels

Recommendation 2: a clear format for integrating DRR into CDP (& LPP) to be developed at national level & disseminated at sub-national level

### Proposed activities:

- Developing training materials and documents
  - > To be integrated at the very beginning in the CDP assessment process at village level, not as a 6th component but fully mainstreamed into each of the existing 5 components (social affairs, economics, natural resource management, administration, gender).
- Process of mainstreaming DRR involving MoP, DRR forum, NGO, NCDM



Recommendation 3: Raise awareness at all levels on HFA ministry down to commune level

### Proposed activities:

oro

- Translate HFA into Khmer (2-page summary): UN/IOs, NGOs, CRC to support NCDM
- Disseminate HFA through national and provincial workshops

Recommendation 4: NCDM take on strong / active role in promoting sustainable development concept hat incorporates DRR

### Proposed activities:

- Cambodia DRR forum, by NCDM, forum members and guest members
- Other workshops

Recommendation 5: National & sub national budgets to allocate % of budget for DRR

■ To be elaborated...



Recommendation 7: Encourage and follow-up CC to ensure that they understand the inclusion of the village disaster plans in the CDP is a key to future sustainable commune development

### Proposed activities:

- Training of DRR for local authorities: NCDM, PCDM to implement, NCDM, MoP, NGOs to support
- Follow-up actions and dissemination on the importance of DRR for sustainable development to the CC by the Local Authority: Local Authority, DCDM to implement

Recommendation 8: Capacity-building to CC on CBRM to be continued to ensure the understanding of roles of CCDM and for joint cooperation

### **Proposed activity**

Provide training (refresher) for CC on a yearly basis. DCDM, Programme for Support of Decentralisa and Deconcentration (PSDD) to implement; NCDM, NGOs to support

Cambodia / WG 1 & 2: Integration of DRR at local level
Recommendation 9: Key line ministries and local authorities at all levels require training on CBDRM

Proposed activities

Capacity-building of DRM for the CC: NCDM, PCDM and DCDM to implement; need resource mobilisation (seek funding support) by NCDM from NGOs

DRR is included in the agenda of the CC's regular meetings: commune level, CCDM to implement.

Cambodia / WG 3: Drought and Flood
Preparedness, EWS
Sustainability of EWS
Gaps:

Two-way communication between central level and community still weak

Understanding of community on EWS still low

Lack of integration of EWS into DPP

Clear objectives and detailed action plan on EWS has not yet been formulated by local authorities

Lack of funds

Actions:

Coordination and cooperation between concerned agencies

An action plan on EWS with clear goals and objectives should be developed

A feasible policy on EWS

Cambodia / WG 3: Drought and Flood Preparedness, EWS

Communication between central level and community

Gap:

Deprational structure on EWS has not been functioning well

Actions

Strengthen up capacity /understanding on EWS of responsible agencies, in particular communities

Making clear role and responsibility of the concerned agencies in the EWS operation

Allocated funds of Government into the EWS

Shorten up the duration of information exchange the strength of the community levels

Cambodia / WG 3: Drought and Flood Preparedness, EWS

Dissemination of information within community

> Gaps: Living in remote areas. Lack of infrastructure

Actions

Improve the community infrastructure

Improve the capacities of CCDMs

Expansion of EWS to other vulnerable areas

> Gaps: Lack of human and financing resources. Low capacities of CCDM

Actions:

Capacity-building

Outside funding

Cambodia / WG 4: Health Preparedness

What needs to be improved?

Better coordination / linkages between programmes / activities of Government, NGOs, UN, donors

Formal and informal networks developed for vertical programmes need to be institutionalised and sustained

Need to look for opportunities, to use funds from well-funded programmes (eg AI, climate change) for broader purposes.

Cambodia / WG 4: Health Preparedness

Concrete actions where DIPECHO can have an added value

Encourage NCDM to publish / disseminate a National Strategy

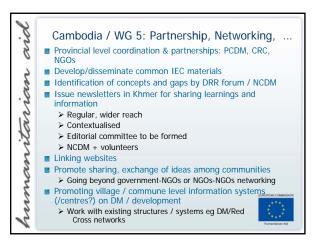
When approving proposals for DIPECHO funds, criteria should include compatibility to national strategy

Support for ISDR Theme for 2008: Safer Hospitals

NCDM to publish guidelines on risk assessment for hospitals

All NGO/medical institutions should commit to undertake risk assessment of health infrastructure in their area. Data to fit in a national database.





# Socialist Republic of Vietnam WG 1: Education, child-focus WG 2: Climate Change, DRR and Urban Environment WG 3: Communication and Advocacy Documents of reference: > "Child-Led Disaster Risk Reduction: A Practical Guide", Save the Children Alliance > Table showing the impact of climate change on different sectors and adaptation options (Vietnam) > "Why Advocate DRR", Tearfund and World Vision:



Vietnam / WG 1: Education & Child Focus

Activities contributing to improving/strengthening the impact of the applied approach:

Simple & clear messages

Methodology/pedagogy: interactivity, active learning, outreach

Training of child facilitators

As children are aware of the social/economic situation of other children, they are also able to identify the most vulnerable.

Trained "child task forces" for monitoring DP activities

"into school" – "out of school" approach

Best age groups for targeting: 9-11 years (primary school) and 11-14 years (secondary school)

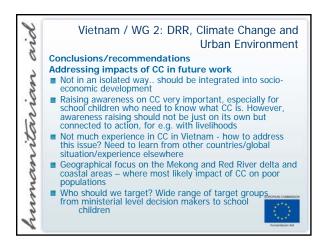
In areas inhabited by ethnic minorities in Northern Vietnam, practitioners did not face any additional difficulties when applying this approach.



## Vietnam / WG 1: Education & Child Focus Identified good practices/success stories: Significant decrease in the number of child victims (drowning) during floods since 1999. Collaboration among DIPECHO-partners (SC-VNRC/IFRC-DWF) VNRC-SC-CPFC-DMC-CCFSC Handbook (financed by DIPECHO) Challenges: There are a number of good approaches, but DP/DRR is NOT in the official curricula. The roofing/structure of schools continues to remain vulnerable to natural disasters Mainstreaming DRR into relief is only possible if the provision of relief assistance in a new area couples with longer-term commitment. Funding available as everything costs money. Changing the attitude of teachers and authorities Commitment of the local authorities towards DP/DRR



# Vietnam / WG 2: DRR, Climate Change and Urban Environment Objective To ascertain knowledge and experience of CC/likely impacts, with reference to both the urban and rural contexts CC has an effect on natural disasters in Vietnam. Given our current knowledge of CC impacts how are we to address this in our future programme work? What do we do (in our DIPCHO projects)? Why? What do we need? Introduction Short introduction: link between CC and occurrence of extreme weather.. one factor amongst a number The trends and predictions for Viet Nam - impact on sectors.. Why highlight impact on the urban sector? [business/commercial sector, sports, tourism..]



Vietnam / WG 2: DRR, Climate Change and Urban Environment

Capacity-building of people on CC is necessitated

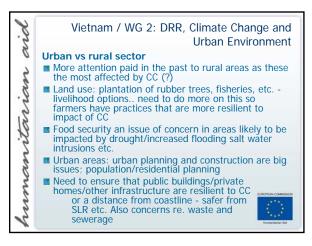
Integrating DRR/CC impacts and socio-economic plans

CC requires further research study (although recognised that this is not an exact science and that information is still being acquired..).

However, where feasible and based on scientific evidence, organisations should go ahead with CC adaptation measures.

Lead to policy issues...

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.. mitigation issues – should emulate the 3 Rs project – Reduce, Reuse and Recycle



Vietnam / WG 2: DRR, Climate Change and ord **Urban Environment Different levels** ■ There should be an integrated approach to link up the work at the different levels: if to do something at commune link to provincial and national levels Most is concentrated on the central level: policy/institutional reform; also more research/scientific evidence suitable for VN; priorities for international cooperation ■ At province/district levels: planning most important construction, agriculture, fisheries, etc. how make planning adaptive to CC ■ Village/hamlet: should raise awareness of CC in vulnerable areas

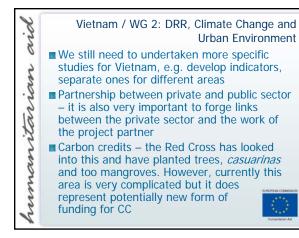
ond Vietnam / WG 2: DRR, Climate Change and **Urban Environment** Challenges (knowledge/unpredictability) ■ Balance between economic development and CC; most important drive that affects behavior and adaptation to ■ CC is a very gradual process and not very easy to see; inadequate knowledge exists at all levels - there is a lack of adaptive capacity to CC - knowledge, experience, ■ Need to build a database on CC, collect historical information and come up with appropriate measures to address likely impacts of CC - in different sectors/geographical areas Need further research onto the various scenarios that may unfold, e.g. IPCC predictions we need to act not wait till the R&D has been undertaken?! ■ Need improvements on the conducting of environment and impact assessment.

Vietnam / WG 2: DRR, Climate Change and Urban Environment
What are the benefits of taking CC into programming?
Why bother?

Adaptation is essential - committing to impacts of CC in projects is essential; also mitigation - recognising that CC is causing disasters we need measures to reduce CC and disasters caused by CC

Important that we incorporate CC into our programming – the losses will be less if have CC as a cross-cutting issue
How to spend money? Raise awareness on CC or should we teach children how to swim!? Critical not just do it as it is fashionable?

We can also learn from history about how to deal with CC. How have people reacted in the past? How to replicate this? BUT there is a disconnect and significant difference brought about by likely CC impacts



Vietnam WG 3 / Communication and oro **Advocacy** Focus: Communication activities in context of projects with communities or authorities and advocacy in order to achieve integration of DRR into policies and planning humanitarian **Communication activities** Checklist based on partners' experiences and concrete examples Communication activities must be: > useful > clear and relevant: a two-way communication (listen to > accessible and appropriable to group ➤ actionable > sustainable at low or no cost > memorable > cost-effective > timely planned > must involve target groups

Vietnam WG 3 / Communication and Advocacy

Communication (continued)

Recommendations for concrete actions for DRR actors if possible beyond DIPECHO

Create a shared "information centre", to be active at all stages of an emergency and in-between and to be accessible by a wider audience e.g. the civil society = joint project for DIPECHO?

Pool existing numerous materials for further use and dissemination to save time and costs

Evaluate communication activities (never been done so far):

> What worked?

> Professional, systematic research to ensure quality of results

> Consider shared researchers

Nominate communication officers or focal persons in each agency

Share cost / information in design and production of communication materials

Vietnam WG 3 / Communication and Advocacy

Advocacy – situation

Objective: advocate for allocation of resources at all level but eventually national level

Many activities ongoing, at various levels (local, province, central)

Mostly individual, project-focused activities, very few joint activities

A few joint DIPECHO efforts, with some successes (mainly at lower i.e. local level), and some failures (beyond local level)

Vietnam WG 3 / Communication and Advocacy

Advocacy – Challenges

Who to advocate to? - no clear partner at central level, but resource allocation at central level necessary to get things moving at lower levels

What are the issues? - capacity/knowledge building on side of authorities necessary

How? - need to identify right channels

Coordination required and with whom? – so far few concerted actions

Will the Government want to commit? – not a priority

Vietnam WG 3 / Communication and Advocacy

Advocacy - Recommendations for concrete actions

Focus on what is achievable

Bear in mind:

Advocacy is a long term activity which goes beyond a project cycle

Te issue is complex and should involve DRR actors beyond DIPECHO

How to advocate: show how DIPECHO partners are supporting the national strategy

First aim: better sharing of information between partners and government agencies (MARD, CCDSC others) to create common understanding issues



Philippines / WG 1: Partnership, ond Networking, Information Sharing and **Disaster Management Systems** Partnerships Coordination > Sharing of resources Level of accountability Operational partnerships > Partnerships through international MoUs Gaps Review of international MoUs How to connect several networks Fragmentation on plans, approach on DRR, institutional Government body that will take the lead role in DRR or focal person / unit in NDCC Consistency of categories of disasters ■ Information on training and who is offering them ■ DRR mapping: who is doing what?

Philippines / WG 1: Partnership, Networking, Information Sharing ...

What can be done at regional & national level

Consultative process
Evidence based advocacy for local sanggunians
Sharing of good practices at the region level
Study and exposure trips to areas with good DRR practices – sister cities concept
What has improved and worked well
Linking networks on DM
Documentation of good practices

Philippines / WG 1: Partnership, Networking, ord Information Sharing ... What could contribute to the strategic national action Advocacy plan for a legal DRR framework Legislators fora on relevant bills ■ Evidence based advocacy for legislators ■ Institutionalising DRR in the NDCC down to the local DCCs ■ Appropriate funds for DRR clearly stating the purpose. HFA can be used for advocacy Regular stakeholder forum Possible joint actions (at various levels) Advocacy on legal framework – identify the accountability Publication of IEC and other materials, in particular

Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning: Improving Integration and Linkages ■ The basic challenge is helping the GoP and its respective departments and agencies come to terms with the new conceptual model of DRM/DRR and whether existing tools are adequate or appropriate for the tasks ■ There was some discussions that the rhetoric is too far ahead of the reality, and there is a need to pause and consolidate. In this regard, NEDA sees the value,

GoP agency)

and

### and Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning... **Providing basic input into Hazard Analysis** ■ Much of the data for exists in agencies such as PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, and is being converted into useable maps by NAMRIA. NEDA's approach is

- amenable to being co-developed with DILG with input from other interested sectors.
- However, local government level information is nonexistent or obsolete, which is causing difficulties for DRR planning.
- Similarly, there are issues about what tools are the most appropriate, the compatibility of tools, and the need for different tools for different units of analysis (e.g. city-level, c/f national level hazard mapping)
  - ➤ These could be areas for DIPECHO funding consideration.

Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

and is working on, a conceptual model that could help frame practices and procedures (NB: the model

complies with current conventions, but the value lies

in it being proposed and being developed by a

### Providing basic input into Risk Assessment / **Vulnerability Assessment**

- It is imperative that this issue is not developed from a top-down perspective
- Civil society is imperative for effective vulnerability assessments.
- Sector approaches are also necessary.
- Currently, there are few mechanisms in place that permit these aspects to be systematically developed.
- There are also issues about which parameters are the most appropriate to incorporate, and how the data that will be collected can be incorporated into existing socio-economic development material.
  - These could be areas for DIPECHO funding consideration



Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

### **Risk Management Solutions**

and

- Need to be tailored to the needs of different units of analysis (e.g. barangay, city, region, province, etc.).
- To be successful, need to be linked to the resource bases and aspirations of the respective levels, and need to be accompanied by awareness/education programs for different end-users (local decisionmakers, citizens, emergency managers, etc).
- This needs to be linked to a wider Education program.

> These could be areas for DIPECHO funding consideration



and Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning... Other comments: ■ New conceptual DRM planning model using existing tools and incorporating risk assessment developed (NEDA)
 Linkage of this model and tools with the new socioeconomic development process of the LGU under the Joint Memo Circular of the Departments of Finance (DOF), Budget and Management (DBM), DILG and NEDA NFDÁ Creation of various working groups / committees to deepen this topic > Consult and involve DILG, DBM and DOF as the three main planning departments > Use experience developed at local levels Support through regional/sub-regional initiatives: lobbying for the creation of committees addressing DRR concerns (with corresponding financing mechanisms) Possible joint action: a Day for a "Call for Action" for the integration of DRR in the planning and development process

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Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

### What has improve and worked well

- Philippines is entering another phase in its socioeconomic planning process with current efforts to streamline planning processes (see DILG MC2007-27) and NEDA's efforts to streamline provincial and regional planning processes.
- The processes outlined, particularly at the LGU levels, have indeed been simplified. However, the effectiveness and efficiency of the mechanisms introduced have yet to be tested in terms of capturing vertical (different levels of governance) and horizontal concerns (sectoral) in the planning processes



Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

### Gap

Integrate concretely DRR in the element descriptors, success indicators, spatial and developmental planning goals, framework and strategies of the planning processes currently being implemented by DILG and developed by NEDA. How? Which steps? Guidelines that LGU can use as working

### What can be better coordinated

- Need for coherence in the element descriptors, success indicators , spatial and developmental planning goals, framework and strategies used by both the LGUs (barangay, municipal, city, provincial) and regional planning bodies.
- If there are agreed upon common targets, Philippines will be able to clearly see how to progress, based on a set of indicators in a 3, 5 or 10-year period.
- How to improve this at province and lower levels, give NEDA's mandate focusing mostly at the regional level



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Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

### What could contribute to the strategic National Action

- How will the SNAP fits into the present efforts to streamline planning processes?
- How will the SNAP relate to the socio-economic development planning done by NEDA?
- Need to have multi-stakeholders discussions on this issue,

### What can be better done at region or sub-regional

- Creation of a special committee on scientific research and innovations on DRR and climate change risk assessment and adaptation;
- Financing mechanisms for DRR and climate change risk assessment and adaptation.
- Include DRR in the current efforts to revive the BIMP-EAGA (Brunei Darrussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines)



Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

Concrete actions and precise target groups aimed at consolidation of experience developed

Bring together NGOs and LGUs involved in the integration of DRR in socio-economic development process not only to share experiences but also to identify issues, gaps and opportunities presented by the new socio-economic development processes in the Philippines.

### Gap filling

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- Indicate clearly that the thematic areas of the Hyogo framework for Action are being addressed by the planning processes,
  - Research capacities in LGUs for disaster and risk assessment:
  - ➤ Efforts for innovations in disaster and climate risk reduction
- Need for a toolkit on how DRR elements can be integrated in the new socio-economic development planning process.
- The new socio-economic development planning regime in Philippines, including the tools for the integration of DRF concerns, need to be popularised down to the LGU level.



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### Philippines / WG 3: Education, child focus

Save the Children; German Red Cross; PLAN; CARE; World Vision; EMI; ADPC

### ■ What has been done (sample):

- Save the children Workbook on Disaster Preparedness, DepEd Visayas has agreed to adopt at Regional level
- Children's story books Environmental issues written and illustrated by children Visayas
- Early warning, mock drills, evacuation Leyte
- ADPC, NDCC and DepEd have developed DRR module for secondary school currently being validated

  EMI and WBI with NDCC provided a certificate course on DRR for implementers and policy course this needs to be upscaled ToT for second course will be in March 2008
- World vision children and emergency psycho-social care for disaster victims



Philippines / WG 3: Education, child focus

### What has been done (continued)

- Research on how to involve children in DRR implementation in 2009
- CARE a) Teachers training on CBDRM b) School Emergency Plan c) School DRM Committee d) Flip charts/ photo sets for teaching DRR in schools
- PLAN a) Re-building schools b) Training teachers in DRR c) Involving children in DRR activities d) Documentation community deciding on re-locating the school after pressure
- German Red Cross a) Assessment b) Community capacity development c) Plan to focus on



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### Philippines / WG 3: Education, child focus

### ■ Consolidation of experience developed

- > DRR Forum as in Cambodia and Vietnam
- > NDCC can develop a plan/ framework where is assistance needed ? - will help NGOs in programming - this framework should be at regional and provincial level – avoid duplication and competition e.g. Albay experience
- ➤ DIPECHO should follow up integration of DRR into the curriculum - textbooks, ToT, financing, etc.
- Documentation of lessons learned, guidelines/manual and mapping of activities done by various organisations

### Philippines / WG 3: Education, child focus

### **■ Dissemination of Practices**

- > DIPECHO could strengthen technology use in NDCC/ other organisations e.g. the NDCC website can have provision for sharing of initiatives (databank) and a quarterly newsletter
- > DIPECHO can support documentation of best practices
- > DIPECHO could fund a E-group/ Community of Practice

### ■ Support from Regional / sub-regional Experiences

- ➤ Share experiences amongst policy makers of the region - there is an international standard of DRR - will motivate the policy makers when they know what is being done in other countries
- > Mechanism for regional organisations to share experience in other countries



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### Philippines / WG 3: Education, child focus

### **■ How to Improve Measurement**

- ➤ The recipient of the program (and peers cross organisational) should have an active role in the evaluation
- A baseline and end-line survey
- > A mid term community audit
- Indicators should be relevant to the recipient of the program - often they are more relevant to donor or implementer
- > Develop indicators for resilient community/ target
- > e.g. Advocacy program: Has the law been changed, has an order been issued, has a committee been formed



### and Philippines / WG 3: Education, child focus Gaps ➤ Children as partners in DRR – children's rights

- > Move the school to less vulnerable site
- Emergency response not focused on children's safety (abuse, trafficking) and nutrition (based on carbohydrates) child security
- Alternate mechanisms to teach when school closed due to building being used as evacuation center
- Advocacy and Guidelines on how to deal with children during
- Equip the school to function as emergency shelter
- > DRR in primary school curriculum drop out
- > School emergency planning
- > Training and resources once DRR module integrated with curriculum
- > Develop extra curricular activities (games, puppet show etc.)
- DRR in university education, including engineering and architecture as a PG program
   Safe school construction safe design recipes for



### Philippines / WG 4: Health preparedness

### What has been done

- Policy development and its implementation
- Capacity-building of facilities and personnel
- Networking
- Linkages

### Gaps

### Policies

- > Dissemination, in particular to LGUs
- > Implementation
- > Applicability to private sector



### Philippines / WG 4: Health preparedness

### **Gaps**

and

### ■ Infrastructure

- ➤ Guidelines / standards for disaster preparedness of health facilities (both structural and non structural)
- ➤ Assessment of preparedness of health facilities

### Systems

- > Information sharing of lessons learned and best
- ➤ Information management systems at all levels

### ■ Capacity-building

- > For managers
- ➤ For responders (skills)



# Philippines / side session: Communication and advocacy Background: Communication and advocacy are key components of most DRR projects; a lot of this could/should be done through the media. Most of the time the efforts made by DRR implementing organizations to engage with journalists yield little results Objective of the session Look at key reasons for this communication gap and start discussing solutions



Philippines / side session: Communication and ond advocacy ■ One the one hand - need to redefine the concept/ethics of the jobs of journalists/editors humanitarian ■ Introduction of the 'Concept of Public Journalism' (content of "Breaking the Norms" by CCJD): > Building the framework: bringing the news back to the people > Taking on the challenge: rethinking the news and the vectors > Changing mindsets: public journalism or civic journalism: reinventing committed journalism; a media challenge; civic journalism - responding to the times; media and decentralisation what roles do journalists play in self governance?







### Indonesia / WG 1: Implementation of the DRR framework at local level Gaps ■ Narrow definition of risk (community perspective vs programme constraints or narrow perspectives) Broader scope of risk mapping > Too much focus on "disaster", rather than on "disaster Disaster maps should not reflect the priorities of the potential funding tool ■ Clear direction /guidelines / understanding of DRR framework Focused approach ■ Isolated work vs coordination Inclusion of the most vulnerable Participation of communities in policy design and action plans



Indonesia / WG 1: Implementation of the DRR framework at local level

What can be better coordinated

Bottom-up vs top-down development of plans
Working at \*kabupaten, \*kelurahan\* or village levels
Working closer to the end users /practical implementation

Linking to and learning from regional and other DRR fora at local level.
What should contribute to the strategic national plan
Increased ownership
Clarify who is doing what
Integration with development plan
Develop indicators / M&E, mechanisms for reporting
Better advocacy to enforce government implementation plan

Indonesia / WG 1: Implementation of the DRR framework at local level

At regional level: advocacy measures; encourage Government to implement DRR at local level

Too many regulations and problems in their enforcement

Increase ownership of local governments, using opportunity of the new legal framework which gives roles and responsibilities

Improve coordination at local level

Indonesia / WG 2: Education, child-focus

The Right to Education (Article 28) should be honored at all times in:

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
During a disaster, as much as possible
Post disaster
Be all encompassing (reaching the disabled, those dropping out of the system etc)

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Reviewing the Gaps

From a brief mapping exercise conducted at the start of the discussion, it was determined that the majority of Agencies and Organisations are still focusing on the West of Indonesia, in particular, Western Sumatra and Java.

This, predictably, is resulting in a gap of service delivery in the East of the nation.

It is felt that DRR is still not part of the whole education curriculum in Indonesia. Gaps include accessing the disabled and other vulnerable groups such as school drop outs.

There is also no "all encompassing National Platform" involving" INGOs, NGOs, Government representatives, Research Institutions, etc. It is believed such a body is needed – chaired by the relevant departments of the Government of Indonesia – in which to assist and promote better coordination amongst sector wide actors.

## Indonesia / WG 2: Education, child-focus Gaps (continued) A further gap is the lack of a wide-spread and competent DRR skill-set in the field of education, within the sector. This also includes the feeling that there is a minimalist attitude of sharing of research and development between sector wide actors. Finally, there is the ongoing concern of an inflexibility of funding agreements with regards to location and scope, which are not allowing for a comprehensive development of DRR throughout Indonesia.



# Indonesia / WG 2: Education, child-focus Actions to Undertake Ensure DRR is part of the new National Action Plan ie the percentage of funds allocated to DRR in Education needs to increase nationally and across all educational sectors (disabled, school drop outs etc.), not jut the formal education sector. From a outputs perspective, address how activities are linking in with real change, incorporating M&E and lessons learnt, in an effort to link with 'behavioural change'. Increase the capacity building of teachers at all levels. Develop a standard design for schools, with enforceable standards for construction. DIPECHO can advocate for DRR at a national level and assist INGOs/NGOs to also advocate. Incorporate 'lessons learnt' and 'best practices' from other programs. eg AusAID policy of incorporating DRR as a cross-cutting issues (risk assessment, construction standards, use of local knowledge)







Indonesia / WG 4: Flood in an urban context

Networking among SEA megacities on DRR

Jakarta recently joined the Earthquake Megacities
Initiative; see outcomes of forum

Networking on Climate Change Adaptation in Megacities

DRR mainstreaming in local planning, including in training of public service officials