

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia

(Phase I: 2004-2007 Phase II: 2008-2012)

A Program of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)



Phase I Donors:



Phase I Partners:



RCC Secretariat:



Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

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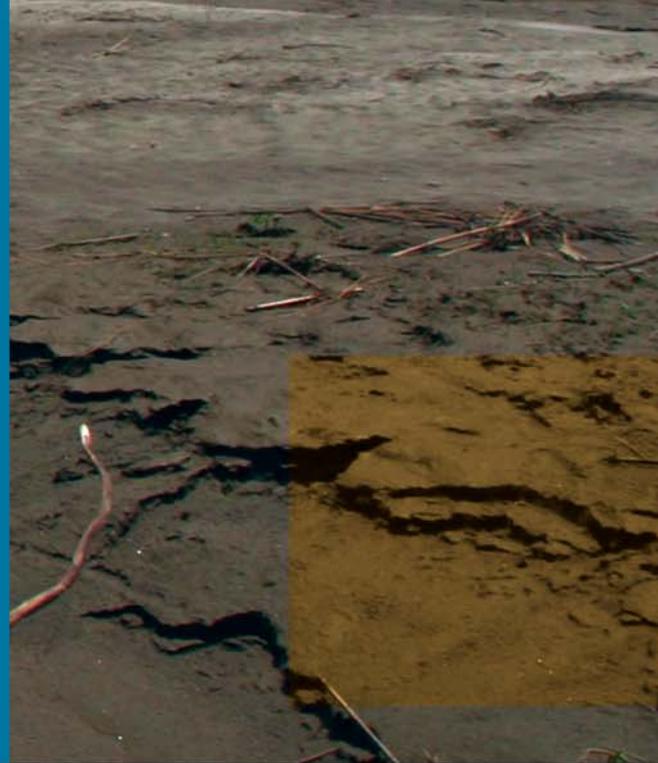
**RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster
Risk Reduction into Development
(MDRD)**

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Why is Mainstreaming needed?



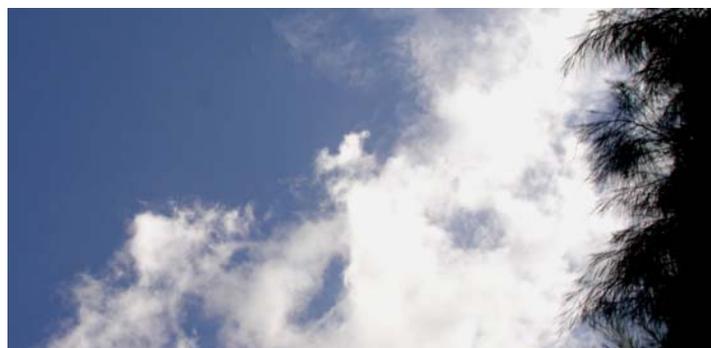
Disasters have an enormous impact on development. With every disaster, there is a significant impact on various sectors of development like agriculture, housing, health, education and infrastructure. This results in a serious social and economic set-back to the development and poverty reduction priorities of developing countries, and poses a threat for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. To meet with this crisis, the scarce resources that are programmed for development are often diverted for relief and rehabilitation efforts.

On the other hand, the process of development, and the kind of development choices made in many countries, itself, creates disaster risks. With disaster risk reduction considerations not featuring into the project design of the development activities, increases the risks, thus increasing the negative impact of the disasters on the socio economic set up of the country.

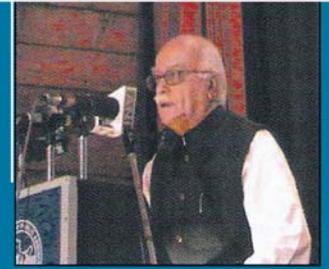
Thus development activity and disaster risk reduction representing two sides of the same coin have to be dealt with in unison, with mainstreaming disaster risk

reduction into development policy, planning and implementation.

Disaster risk reduction being a cross sectoral issue, operating at all levels and across sector, hence the concerted effort of integrating it into development activities requires consensus and active participation of decision makers and planners at the national level and all related Ministries, but also support from the donor and development community. It is through the consolidated and concerted efforts of all stakeholders that safer and sustainable communities are to be attained. Importance of Mainstreaming is also recognized by the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) adopted at the World Conference of Disaster Reduction, where integration of disaster risk reduction in the development programmes is a priority.



Regional Consultative Committee



Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)

The Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC) was established by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) in 2000 and comprises of members who are working in key Government positions in the National Disaster Management systems of countries of the Asian region. To date, 26 countries are represented by 30 RCC Members from the Asia and Pacific regions, namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam.

Annual meetings are convened by ADPC and are co-organized by the Government of the host country. The first two meetings of the RCC were held in Bangkok, Thailand in November 2000 and October 2001, the third meeting in New Delhi, India in October 2002, the fourth in Dhaka, Bangladesh in March 2004, the fifth meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam in May 2005, the sixth meeting in November 2006 at Kunming, China, co-hosted by the Government of China and the seventh meeting is in May 2008 at Colombo, Sri Lanka, co-hosted by the Government of Sri Lanka. The annual meetings of the RCC have been made possible through the generous support of the Government of Australia and AusAID.

At the 6th Meeting of the RCC it was agreed to have a system of Chair and Vice Chair for the RCC and that in the intervening period between two meetings, the host country would continue to chair the RCC mechanism and the host country for the next meeting would act as the Vice Chair.

Each year the RCC Meeting has had a special focus. The RCC 2 had a special session on Flood Preparedness and Mitigation, RCC 3 on Drought Risk Management, RCC 4 on Urban Disaster Risk Management and the RCC 5 and 6 on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Plan, Policies and Implementation. Apart from the special sessions, the RCC Meetings have separate sessions on Sharing of experience by host country. Lessons learnt from recent disasters, Reporting on progress made on national and sub-regional initiatives and follow up on planned actions to implement the recommendations made by RCC member countries at previous meetings.

The RCC 2 concluded with the Bangkok Declaration which called on all member countries to adopt the Comprehensive Risk Management Approach.

Bangkok RCC 2 Declaration 2001

Future Directions for Regional Cooperation and the RCC

Twenty three delegates from 16 RCC member countries and 12 observers from multi-lateral and bilateral agencies met in Bangkok for the 2nd Meeting of the RCC. The meeting endorsed the key further directions for the Regional Cooperation in Disaster Management and for the RCC as follows:

Comprehensive Risk Management Approach

Recognizing the increasing incidence and severity of natural, technological and manmade disaster risks in Asia and the Pacific, the meeting encouraged all RCC member countries to adopt a Comprehensive Risk Management Strategy (i.e. comprehensive multi hazard disaster risk management and reduction). This strategy should cover all hazards and all phases of disaster management including prevention, mitigation and preparedness in addition to response and recovery.

Key Action Areas

The meeting discussed the key action areas for the RCC to advance the Comprehensive Risk Management approach in the coming years in four broad categories:

- *Building Community Level Programs for Preparedness and Mitigation*
- *Capacity Building of National Disaster Management Systems (See box for details)*
- *Cooperation with Sub-Regional Mechanisms such as ASEAN, SAARC, SOPAC, MRC and ICIMOD*
- *Regional initiatives to create awareness and promote political will (See box for details)*

Role of RCC

The meeting concluded that the RCC is a very useful and beneficial platform for dialogue, exchange of experience and lessons learned. It also serves as an important means of conceptualizing and developing practical cooperative programs between member countries at the regional and sub-regional levels. The meeting recommends that the RCC mechanism should be institutionalized

Prioritized Action Areas for RCC in the decade 2001 to 2010

(As prioritized during RCC 1 and RCC 2, for implementation by RCC Member countries and ADPC)

Priorities for Capacity Building for national systems:

- Integrating disaster management into national planning
- Strengthening national disaster management committees/agencies
- Developing disaster management plans
- Exchanging experience on legal and institutional arrangements
- Creating awareness and political support
- Building national disaster management information systems
- Improving disaster management training and capacity building
- Promoting public awareness and media coverage of disaster risk reduction
- Enhancing scientific and technical cooperation in disaster management
- Mapping strengths and capacities of RCC member countries

Priorities for Regional initiatives:

- Creating awareness, political will and support for disaster management and mitigation
- Organizing an Asian regional multi-stakeholder conference on disaster reduction and support to national conferences
- Asian regional report on disaster reduction
- Vulnerability Atlas for Asia: development of risk maps and local level referencing for countries in the Asian region



Hanoi RCC 5 Statement

Hanoi RCC 5 Statement of 2005 on “Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Development (MDRD) and Enhancing Regional Cooperation”

We, the delegates from RCC member countries, viz., Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam, having met in Hanoi, Vietnam from 18th to 20th May 2005 for the 5th Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC) organized by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), co-hosted by the Government of Vietnam.

Recognizing that the devastation in the region caused by the 26 December 2004 tsunami once again demonstrated that natural disasters result in serious economic and social setbacks to the development and poverty reduction initiatives of developing countries in Asia, cause damage to housing, schools, hospitals, government buildings, roads, bridges and agricultural crops and livelihoods; and divert scarce resources programmed for development to relief and rehabilitation efforts;

Recognizing that assessment of disaster risk impacts is yet to be an integral part of project design and development decisions and that development activities may sometimes induce new risks;

*Realizing that **disaster risk management (DRM) is not a stand-alone sector but an essential concern that operates at all levels and across all sectors; and that significant action is required to mainstream disaster risk management (DRM) in the process of development policy, planning and implementation;** and a proactive approach is required by decision makers and planners in planning agencies and Ministries of all levels of Government, the donor community; UN and development agencies;*

*Recalling that the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC) comprising heads of National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) of 25 Asian countries was established in 2000 at the initiative of Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), to focus attention on identifying priority needs of member countries for disaster reduction and on learning lessons from experience and; that **RCC had at its first two meetings identified integration of disaster reduction into development as a priority area of action;** and*

Affirming the decisions of the 3rd and 4th RCC meeting to launch a Regional Program of the RCC on Advocacy and Capacity Building for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk

Management in Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia (MDRD);

Recognizing that RCC member countries are developing comprehensive multi-hazard disaster management strategies and implementing innovative initiatives; which provide valuable lessons for further action on MDRD.

*Affirming the adoption by the global community at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) in January 2005 of the **Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005 – 2015: “Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters whose first priority for action calls for “Integrating Risk Reduction into Development Policies and Plans at all levels of Government, including poverty reduction strategies and sectors and multi-sectoral policies and plans”** (Para 15.1(i)(b) of HFA).*

Welcoming that the MDRD Program of the RCC has been registered in January 2005 with the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as a WCDR Partnership;

Welcoming the active presence as observers in RCC Meetings of International Financial Institutions (namely, World Bank and Asian Development Bank); UN Agencies (namely UNDP, UN-ESCAP, FAO, UNESCO, UNISDR, UN-OCHA, WHO); RCC Partners (ADRC, EWC ICIMOD, MRC, PDC, the ProVention Consortium) and bilateral Donor Agencies (namely AusAID, DFID, DANIDA, EU, ECHO, GTZ, Dutch Netherlands, OFDA/USAID, and SIDA),

This 5th Meeting of the RCC calls upon every RCC member country to Mainstream Disaster Risk Management into Development over the coming decade, and to undertake Priority Implementation Projects in following thematic areas:

Mainstreaming DRM into National Development Policy, Planning and Implementation

- National Development Plan and National Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs);
- In-Country Assessments and the Multi-year Program Framework of International Development Agencies (ADB, EU, World Bank and Bilateral Donors); the UN Common Country Assessment and UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Process;
- Developing and Implementing the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan with inputs from all Relevant Ministries and Agencies;
- Institutionalizing of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management in Government Policy and programs at National, Provincial and District levels.

Mainstreaming DRM in priority sectors such as:

Agriculture

- Promoting programs of contingency crop planning; crop diversification;
- Supplementary income generation from off-farm and non-farm activities;
- Effective insurance and credit schemes to compensate for crop damage and loss to livelihood;

Urban Planning and Infrastructure

- Introducing Disaster Risk Impact Assessments into the construction of new roads and bridges;
- Promoting the use of hazard risk information in land-use planning and zoning programs;

Housing

- Promoting the increased use of hazard-resilient designs in rural housing in hazard-prone areas;
- Utilization of national building codes; and the compliance and enforcement of local building laws in urban hazard-prone areas;

Financial Services

- Incorporating flexible repayment schedules into micro-finance schemes;
- Encouraging financial services and local capital markets to finance DRM measures;

Education

- Introducing DRM modules into the school curriculum;
- Promoting hazard resilient construction of new schools;
- Introducing features into schools for their use as emergency shelters;

Health

- Vulnerability assessment of hospitals in hazard-prone areas;
- Promoting hazard resilient construction of new hospitals;
- Implementing of disaster preparedness plans for hospitals;

Environment and Natural Resources

- Including Disaster Risk Impact Assessment into Environmental Impact Assessments for new development projects;
- Linking with the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) under the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change,
- Action on other environmental hazards and links between environmental degradation and disaster risks.

Agree that the **national and local level mainstreaming in sectors will not be limited to the priority sectors or themes listed above but will involve a greater number of sectors, agencies and themes**; and emphasize that the mainstreaming of enhanced disaster resilience be done in post-disaster recovery programs of all disaster prone sectors;

Welcoming the willingness of member countries to **implement Priority Implementation Projects (PIPs) on MDRD in ongoing development programs funded from national budgets and ongoing external funding**; and recognizing that the process of implementation will be an active learning experience to understand how mainstreaming can be achieved;

Recognizing the need to document and share information on good practices and initiatives undertaken by RCC member countries so that others who are only now starting may benefit and therefore **calls on Governments and technical support agencies to highlight and make visible existing good practice in implementing disaster resilience and safety in development programs in various sectors by suitably documenting experiences, key success factors and lessons learned**.

Recognizing the **role of National Platforms** to facilitate increased stakeholder participation to serve as a base for mainstreaming, calls on all RCC Members to:

- Consider the establishment of National Platforms where none exist and
- Strengthen existing mechanisms through the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders; and
- Encourage the expansion of the activity of existing mechanisms to address the implementation of the HFA

and calls on technical support agencies to:

assist these mechanisms to improve their coordination in the sharing of information and improving their effectiveness within the context of disaster risk reduction at the national level.

Recognizing the responsibility of **the RCC as a mechanism, offers to serve as a useful forum and reporting mechanism through which the progress of the implementation of the HFA can be monitored by ISDR**, and advocates that the 10-year HFA framework should be broken down into 2-year milestones of accomplishments to facilitate a workable implementation of the HFA for each of the RCC Member Countries.

Highlights the **need for action by development partners (UN Agencies, Donors, International Financial Institutions and others) to:**

- Enhance links between development and humanitarian assistance programs and budgets of their agencies;
- Incorporate disaster impact assessments into their project appraisal and review processes and;
- Include comprehensive assessments of disaster risk in their country assessments and country assistance strategies; and
- Adopt Policy Recommendations of the UNDP, ISDR and ProVention documents on integrating disaster reduction into development compatible with the local situation and conditions.

Requests ADPC in its capacity as secretariat of the RCC mechanism to continue to be the support agency of the RCC MDRD program through following actions:

- Developing a set of Guidelines documents for mainstreaming DRM, and
- Supporting implementation of PIPs in member countries and developing a set of milestones to track the progress of the program.

Appreciates the support of the Government of Australia and expressions of interest by other countries and UN Agencies to support implementation of its MDRD program by:

- providing funding for PIPs and meetings;
- supporting development and publication of Guidelines; and
- providing active linkage with the regional and national capacity building and technical assistance initiatives of various development partners.

Calls on other agencies and donors and countries to partner with the RCC and its member countries in the implementation of its MDRD program.

On Enhancing Regional Cooperation in Disaster Management in Asia

Further affirming the Bangkok RCC-2 Statement on future directions of ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Regional Cooperation in Disaster Management, approved in the 2nd RCC meeting in November 2001.

Appreciates the overall benefits of the RCC mechanism and calls for ensuring sustainability of the RCC mechanism

Welcoming the progress made in implementing these agreed directions as reported at the 5th RCC meeting in the "Follow-up Actions on Recommendations of Previous RCC Meetings 1-4"

Recognizing the progress made on Mainstreaming DRM into development as reflected in part A of this Statement

Recognizing the significant work done in new regional programs by ASEAN and MRC since 2001 through their ASEAN Regional Program for Disaster Management (ARPD) and Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP).

Appreciating enhanced cooperation and dialogue between the RCC, its member countries and ADPC with ASEAN, MRC, ICIMOD, SAARC and SOPAC,

Calls upon further enhancing of regional networking on disaster risk, preparedness and relief, emergency response and risk reduction in close cooperation with donors, regional and international organizations.

Acknowledge with great appreciation the gracious hosting and warm hospitality extended by the Government of Vietnam for the 5th RCC Meeting.

MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT INTO DEVELOPMENT POLICY, PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN ASIA

ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN RCC MEMBER COUNTRIES



A PROGRAM OF THE ADPC REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE
COMMITTEE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (RCC)

SUPPORTED BY
THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA
Australian Government
AusAID

adpc

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center



RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into

APPROACH TO MAINSTREAMING

A key direction by RCC has been the need for the integration of disaster risk considerations into development planning. To initiate action on implementation of this agreed direction, the RCC Program on Advocacy and Capacity Building for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Development Practice (MDRD) was launched at the 4th Meeting in Bangladesh in March 2004. The Program focuses on two separate approaches relating to mainstreaming of DRR, namely, into the overall national development planning and into specific priority sectors.

The first approach emphasizes on integration of DRR into **National Development Planning** processes by promoting and assisting the involvement of the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) in these national processes and in the process working in close collaboration with the ministries for Finance, Planning and Environment as well as the multi-lateral and bi lateral agencies.

The second approach recognizes that DRR should be **integrated across and in all sectors**, however the RCC identifies the **agriculture, infrastructure, housing, education, health and financial services** as areas to initiate the mainstreaming of DRR. This approach involves dialogues between and linkage with the National Disaster Management Offices and sectoral Ministries as shown in the adjacent box.

SECTORS	CONCERNED MINISTRIES
Agriculture	Agriculture, Rural Development
Infrastructure and Housing	Public Works, Infrastructure, Urban and Rural Development, Transportation
Health	Health, Social Welfare
Education	Education, Women and Child Welfare

These approaches are consistent with the the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), which under its Priorities for Action, outlines, Reduce underlying Risk Factors from all sectoral development planning and programs and identifies key activities under three main heads of Environment and Natural Resource Management, Social and Economic Development Practices and Land–



RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development (MDRD) Phase I: 2004-2007

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- To increase awareness and political support for adoption of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Development Planning and Implementation in RCC Member Countries
- To enhance the capacity of National Disaster Management Systems to develop and implement MDRD in selected sectors and thus provide support to the implementation of the HFA

PROGRAM OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS

- A critical mass of institutional advocates and champions for DRR in Asia
- Practical contribution and enhanced enabling environment for implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)
- Shared Regional approach to Mainstreaming DRR into Development Consensus RCC Guidelines, Tools and Technical References to mainstream DRR in selected sectors and in national development processes
- Priority implementation projects undertaken to mainstream DRR in national planning process and priority sectors

MDRD PROGRAM FRAMEWORK AND COMPONENTS

The program has five components:

- Component 1: Developing Guidelines and Tools for MDRD
- Component 2: Undertaking Priority Implementation Partnerships (PIPs) on MDRD in RCC Member Countries
- Component 3: Showcasing good practices on MDRD and Monitoring Progress

- Component 4: Advocacy for Building awareness and Political Support to MDRD
- Component 5: Mobilizing Partnerships for on-going and sustainable implementation

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The program is guided by a Program Advisory Panel established in March 2005 which comprise of RCC members from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam and ADPC. The Advisory Panel meets periodically to review progress, guide further development of the program and report to the RCC. As requested by RCC 4 and 5, ADPC in its capacity as the secretariat of the RCC, serves as the facilitator and support agency of the MDRD Program. Within ADPC, the Disaster Management Systems serves as the focal point. Progress on the implementation of Mainstreaming by RCC Member countries and under the PIPs, as well as lessons learned is reported to RCC Meetings.

SUPPORTING AND COLLABORATING PARTNERS

The annual meetings of the RCC and the launch of the MDRD Program have been made possible through the generous support of the Government of Australia and AusAID.

The RCC program has benefited from the generous support of the RCC Member countries and various donors namely the Government of Australia, Germany, Sweden, European Union and the United States. The program has established partnerships with the UN Agencies namely UN ISDR, UNDP and UNESCAP, technical organizations namely GTZ, to implement projects in RCC Member countries.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Component 1: Developing Guidelines and Tools for MDRD

- Regional Concept Paper on MDRD prepared and endorsed at RCC 4
- Identified list of Guidelines to be developed under the MDRD Program and initial listing of possible consultants and Institutional Partners
- Prepared Outline for Guidelines for Mainstreaming DRR into National Development Planning Sectoral Development Planning
- Prepared RCC Guidelines for mainstreaming DRR into
 - Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into Agriculture Sector
 - Integrating disaster risk reduction into School Curriculum
 - Integrating disaster risk assessment as parts of planning process before construction of new roads

Component 2: Undertaking Priority Implementation Partnerships (PIPs) in MDRD in RCC Member Countries

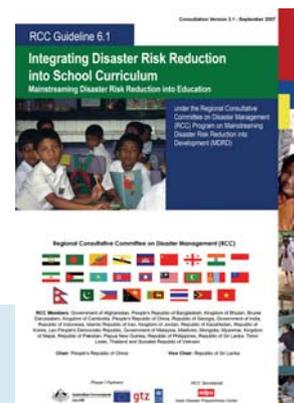
- Developed with support from AusAID Outline Plan for PIP on
 - Integration of DRR into National Development Planning
 - Integration of DRR into Environmental Impact Assessment
 - Mainstreaming of DRR in the enforcement of Building Laws in Urban Housing Sector
 - Mainstreaming the use of Hazard Resilient designs in Rural Housing
 - Mainstreaming DR Impact Assessment into construction of new roads and bridges
 - Mainstreaming DRR Concepts into School Curriculum
- Developed with support from GTZ Implementation Plan for Mainstreaming DRR into Agriculture Sector for Lao PDR and into School Curriculum for Cambodia (See Box 1)
- With support from UN/ISDR and SIDA, Implemented PIP in the Philippines on Integrating Disaster Risk Assessment into planning and construction of new Roads and Bridges
- In partnership with UNDP and with support from ECHO, implemented PIP in Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines on Mainstreaming of DRR into Education Sector

- Implementation of Project on Institutionalizing Community-based Disaster Risk Management into Government Policy, Planning and Implementation in five RCC Countries namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Timor Leste and Vietnam, under ECHO-UNESCAP-ADPC project on Partnership for Disaster Risk Reduction South East Asia-Phase III and IV
- With support from USAID/OFDA undertaking PIP on Mainstreaming DRR into Local Governance in the Philippines and Sri Lanka, under the Program for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE)
- Mainstreaming climate risk management into development planning process under CFA program funded by USAID
- Support to UNDP Indonesia in Development of Gol UNDP Program on Decentralised Disaster Risk Reduction
- Technical support to Government of Sri Lanka through UNDP in preparation of Road Map for Safer Sri Lanka

RCC Guideline on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into School Curriculum

The RCC Guideline on Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into school curriculum has been developed by the RCC to guide the Ministry of Education and NDMO's in the RCC member countries to initiate mainstreaming of DRR into school curriculum. The Guideline which is essentially a process document, lays out the key approaches to initiate the process of mainstreaming namely; planning in advance of the national curriculum development cycle, establishing partnership between Ministry of Education and NDMO, adopting a consultative process and linking the process of mainstreaming of DRR with the Education sector programs funded by the multilateral and bilateral agencies. The guideline provides some examples from RCC member countries such as India, Sri Lanka, and Lao PDR which have successfully mainstreamed disaster risk reduction into school curriculum and suggest steps for how to start the process.

The Guideline also highlights the long term activities essential for institutionalizing this process which includes among others, building capacity, collaborating and developing partnerships between various stakeholders, monitoring and evaluation and ultimately linking the initiative to the National Education Sector Development Plan.





Component 3: Showcasing good practices on MDRD and Monitoring Progress

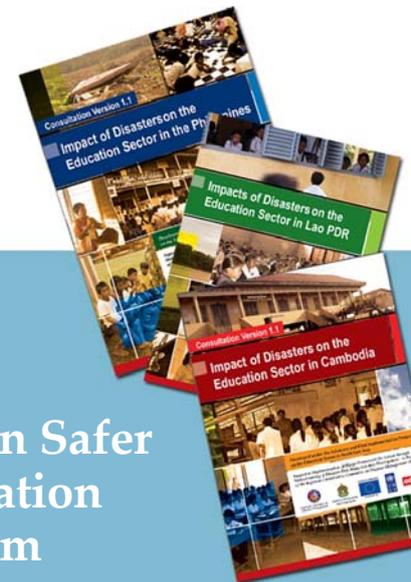
- Responses received from 12 RCC member countries on MDRD Questionnaire on “Documenting the Current Status of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Practice and Innovation Programs on MDRD in the RCC Member Countries”
- Compilation of current status of MDRD in countries presented, at RCC-5
- Currently working in partnership with Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) and UN/ISDR on Baseline Status Report on DRR in Asia and the Pacific at the start of the HFA Implementation decade and progress in 2005-2006.

Component 4: Advocacy for Building awareness and Political Support to MDRD

- Adoption of Hanoi Statement at RCC-5
- Formation of the Advisory Panel to steer the development and implementation of the program held 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Meetings (March 2005, May 2005, November 2006 and May 2007)
- Convening of the 4th, 5th and 6th RCC Meetings.
- Presentation of RCC 4, RCC5, RCC 6 and the MDRD Program at the
 - UN IATF 9 and Beijing Meeting in May 2004
 - 3rd ACDM/AMMDM and exploring linkages with ARPDM
 - UN IATF 11 and 12 in May and November 2005
 - First session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Geneva, June 2007
 - 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, New Delhi, November 2007
- The Production and the distribution of the MDRD Brochure at the 2nd World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe in January 2005
- Joint advocacy on ‘Disaster Proofing the Millennium Development Goals’ by the Asia Regional Office of the UN Millennium Campaign and ADPC. Brochure developed and released at the 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR held in New Delhi, November 2007 and the Asian Forum of the Parliamentarians on Population and Development; “Brainstorming Meeting of Parliamentarians Advocacy on MDG”, Bangkok, November 2007



PIP on Safer Education System



Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the Education Sector in Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines; A Priority Implementation Partnership (PIP) between National Disaster Management Offices and Ministry/ Department of Education and supported by ADPC, UNDP and ECHO

Working in partnership with Ministries of Education and NDMO's in the three project countries, the PIP developed country specific disaster risk management (DRM) modules for secondary grades of the countries. In Lao PDR 9 chapters on DRM have been developed for integration in two subjects of Grade-7 namely; Natural Science and Social Science, in Cambodia for Grade- 8 in Geography and Earth Science and in the Philippines for Grade 7 in Science and Social Studies. Teachers from selected schools were trained and the modules were pilot tested in schools in the three countries. Based on the feedback from the pilot testing the modules were revised and put forward to integration in the national curricula.

Additionally the PIP also worked with national agencies and research institutes to develop Advocacy Papers on Impact of past disaster on the Education Sector as a whole. These country specific papers studied in detail the existing Education System; institutional arrangements, organisational structure, construction of school buildings and development of school curricula and came up with specific recommendations on the need and opportunities for integration of disaster risk reduction concerns into each of them.

National Advocacy Workshops were also conducted in each of the countries to present the outcomes of the PIP and discuss in detail the issues identified in the Advocacy Papers. These consultations also helped to craft the direction for the future phases of the PIP.

Component 5: Mobilizing Partnerships for on-going and sustainable implementation

- Registration of RCC and MDRD as a WCDR Partnership
- Sustained generous support from AUSAID in supporting RCC meetings, launching the MDRD program and initiating implementation in developing Guidelines on MDRD.
- Support provided by Government of Germany and GTZ to develop Guidelines and Implementation Plans for initiating MDRD in Agriculture and Education sector of Lao PDR and Cambodia.
- Support provided by UN ISDR and SIDA to develop Guideline and carry out PIP on Mainstreaming DRR into Infrastructure Sector in the Philippines.
- Support mobilised in partnership with UNDP from ECHO to undertake PIP on Mainstreaming DRR into the Education Sector of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines
- Support provided by USAID/OFDA in undertaking PIP on Mainstreaming DRR into Local Government.
- Support provided by USAID/OFDA in developing Guideline on Mainstreaming DRR into Land-use Planning.
- Presentation of MDRD Concept at discussion with WHO, UNDP and FAO.



PIP on Safer Roads

Towards mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the planning process of ROAD construction in the Philippines; A Priority Implementation Partnership (PIP) between National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) and Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Philippines and supported by ADPC, UN/ISDR and SIDA

The PIP implemented in 2006-2007, formed a technical working group with multi-agency membership to steer the process of implementation of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the planning process of road construction. The members included representatives from NDCC, DPWH, Philippine Institute of Civil Engineer, Department of Environment and Natural resources, Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology and Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration.

The technical working group engaged into consultation and decided on the following activities on initiating mainstreaming. Since it was realized that the ultimate aim of mainstreaming could only be achieved by bring in a change in the entire system in which roads projects are developed, designed, constructed and maintained, hence this particular partnership emphasized on understanding the existing procedure of road planning and identifying the windows of opportunity to introduce disaster risk reduction.



Accordingly the scope of activities was detailed as follows:

- Documentation of existing procedure for development of road projects with respect to hazards;
- Documentation of contents of pre feasibility/feasibility report of road projects in the country over the past 20 years;
- Analysis of past damage to road infrastructure;
- Identification of specific steps that can be taken for incorporating hazard considerations in project development and approval process;
- List of future priority projects for construction of roads in the Philippines.

The technical working group met frequently over the period of implementation of the PIP to look into details of each of the above mentioned activities and to come out with the final report which contains the recommendations regarding incorporating disaster risk reduction into the planning stage of road construction in the Philippines. The findings of the PIP were shared through a national workshop held in February 2007. The workshop with the participation from wide range of stakeholders from the government, technical agencies, UN agencies, the Asian Development Bank discussed in detail the recommendations of the PIP and identified the next step forward.



Partnerships for Safe Development and Good Governance

Phase II of the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development, 2008-2012

At the RCC 6 meeting, the Kunming RCC 6 Road Map to operationalise the Hanoi RCC 5 Statement was developed by the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel and endorsed by the RCC, setting clear directions for phases of the RCC MDRD program. The Kunming Road Map divided the implementation of the program into phases: Phase I (2004-2007), Phase II (2008-2012) and Phase III (2013-2015), and recognized that Phase II of the program is a key expansion phase to move towards and achieve progress on the wider goals of the program namely a regional consensus approach to mainstreaming, national MDRD programs and a critical mass of MDRD champions and practitioners in the RCC Member countries. Accordingly the Phase II of the RCC MDRD Program has been developed entitled; ***“Partnerships for Safe Development and Good Governance”***.

PROGRAM GOAL (2008-2015)

The Phase II designed for implementation over the period of 2008-2012; has the overarching goal to ***‘promote Safer development and good governance in RCC member countries with increased community resilience to natural disasters; thus contributing to realizing the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by 2015 and advancing priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)’***.

PROGRAM STRATEGY (2008-2015)

The proposed strategy to realize the above goal is mainstreaming of DRR into development policy and planning through national programs in each of the RCC member countries through:

- The increased utilization of **tools and guidelines** (developed where necessary or adapted from those existing) by development planners that facilitate the designing of policies and interventions which substantially reduce the impacts of natural disasters on communities and their properties including economic and social infrastructure.
- **Implementation of prioritized interventions; for SAFER DEVELOPMENT** through active partnerships with sectoral ministries and funding support of national and international agencies both bilateral and multilateral agencies including corporate sector.
- **Fully harnessed support** of the national leaders, decision makers, corporate sector, technical experts, scientists, media and all development partners in accepting disaster risk reduction as an integral element of their decision making process.
- Proactive documentation of **experience**, lessons learned and hurdles/ constraints overcome and it's sharing and exchange at national, sub-regional and regional forums and through other media.



- Consolidating technical expertise, enhancing multi-disciplinary outlook and building respectful appreciation of contribution of 'Others' to maintain momentum of result producing multi stakeholder partnerships.

This strategy is consistent with HFA in which mainstreaming disaster risk management in the development programs is a recognized priority.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS (2008-2012)

The RCC MDRD Program Phase II has 5 separate but inter-related program components namely:

- Component 1: **Partnerships for Mainstreaming of DRR into National Development Planning processes**
- Component 2: **Priority Implementation Partnerships on Mainstreaming DRR into sectoral development**
- Component 3: **Advocacy of Building awareness and political support for Mainstreaming of DRR into Development Policy and Planning**
- Component 4: **Knowledge management platform for MDRD: Showcasing good practice and lessons learned**
- Component 5: **Capacity development for Mainstreaming of DRR into Development of sectoral ministries; technical institutes; private sectors and NGOs in RCC member countries**

These objectives are the pillars on which the entire initiative of "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into development (MDRD) will be built "over the coming decade" as agreed and declared at the Hanoi RCC 5 statement. Hence the objectives are considered and presented as separate but inter-related components of the Phase II of the MDRD Program.

PROGRAM GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Following would be considered as the guiding principles for implementation of the activities of the RCC program on *Partnerships for safe development and good governance*:

A. Program Implementation

- The program would be implemented by the RCC members in their countries in close partnership with the concerned line agencies and technical institutes.
- The program framework suggests five independent components, which can be implemented in parallel of each other. The expected results from each would contribute to the other components and to the overall goal of the program.
- Countries implementing various components of the program would report back to the RCC in order to share information among the other member on the progress of implementation and challenges faced.
- Within the broader program framework, ADPC as the secretariat of RCC would closely collaborate with the RCC members in implementing certain priority activities as identified by the RCC.

B. Linkage to other similar program

The implementation under this program would have close linkage with other similar ongoing initiatives:

- Various DRR and Mainstreaming Programs in RCC member countries funded by National Government, UN Agencies and Donors; Regional Programs of ADPC, ADRC, UNDP, UNESCAP, FAO, UN/ISDR, WHO, World Bank and ADB; and
- Global Mainstreaming Initiatives of GFDRR, UNDP, ProVention, UN/ISDR, EU, USAID, DFID and SIDA.

C. Resource mobilization

- The program would be implemented by resources from governments from the RCC member countries as well as with support from multiple donors, development partners and UN Agencies.
- The RCC member countries would specifically contribute by providing technical support to the program implementation, in form of tools and guidelines developed in particular member country and sharing it with the other RCC members.

ADPC as the RCC secretariat would partner with the RCC members to mobilize resources from multiple donors for implementing the priority activities as identified by the RCC.

Partnerships for Safe Development and Good Governance RCC MDRD Phase II Program Framework

PROGRAM GOAL (2008-2015)

Safe development and good governance in RCC member countries with increased community resilience to natural disasters that contribute to realize the Millennium Development Goals



PROGRAM STRATEGY (2008-2015)

To realize above goals a key strategy of HFA by mainstreaming DRR into development policy and planning through the following strategies (*Objectives*)

- Increased utilization of disaster resilience principles and tools by development planners (*Component 1*)
- Implementation of priority interventions with active partnerships (*Component 2*)
- Fully harnessed support of the national leaders, decision makers and development partners (*Component 3*)
- Proactive documentation and sharing of experience and lessons learned (*Component 4*)
- Consolidated technical expertise and enhanced multi-disciplinary outlook of result producing, multi-stakeholders partnerships (*Component 5*)



PROGRAM COMPONENTS (2008-2012)

Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5
<p>Mainstreaming DRR into National Planning processes in RCC member countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Development Plan • Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper • National Disaster Reduction Plan • Institutionalizing CBDRR • Environment • Local Governance 	<p>Priority Implementation Partnerships on Mainstreaming DRR into Sectoral Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Education System • Safer Health Facility • Safer Infrastructure (Roads) • Secure Livelihoods • Safer Shelter • Safer Water and Sanitation 	<p>Advocacy for Building Awareness and Political Support for Mainstreaming DRR into Development Policy and Planning</p>	<p>Knowledge Management Platform for MDRD: Showcasing Good Practice and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>Capacity Development for Mainstreaming of DRR into Development of Sectoral ministries, Technical Institutes, Private Sector and NGOs (in RCC member countries)</p>

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Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
Government of Afghanistan



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Director General
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National Security Division
Prime Ministers Department
Government of Malaysia



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Maldives



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National Disaster Management Agency
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Office of Civil Defense and Executive Officer
National Disaster Coordinating Council
Department of National Defense
Republic of the Philippines



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Ministry of Disaster Management and Human
Rights
And
Director General
Disaster Management Center
Republic of Sri Lanka



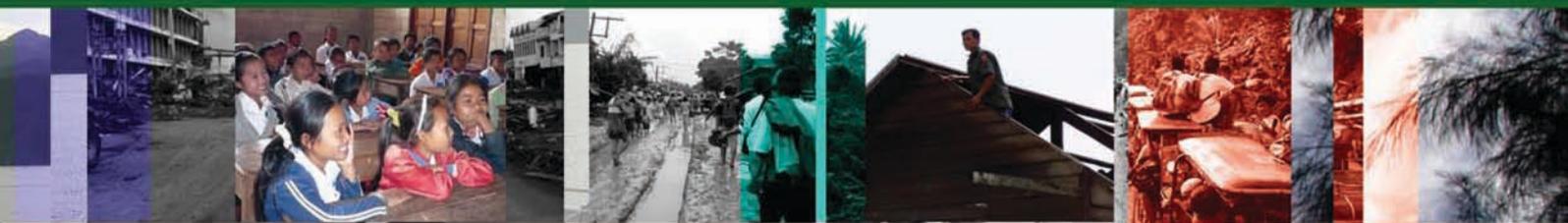
Chief
National Disaster Management Office
Timor Leste



Director General
Department of Disaster Prevention and
Mitigation
Ministry of Interior
Thailand



Director
Department of Dike Management
Flood and Storm Control
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Socialist Republic of Vietnam



RCC Secretariat:
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
P.O. Box 4 Klong Luang Pathumthani
12120 Thailand
Tel: (66 2) 516 5900-11
Fax: (66 2) 524-5360, 5366
Email: adpc@adpc.net Website: www.adpc.net

For more information on the Program, please contact the:

ADPC Disaster Management Systems (DMS) Team
Aloysius Rego, Team Leader and Director, ajrego@adpc.net
Sanjaya Bhatia, Program Manager, sanjayab@adpc.net
Arghya Sinha Roy, Project Manager, arghya@adpc.net
Khin Ma Ma Gyi, Program Coordinator, magyi@adpc.net

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