MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION into DEVELOPMENT

A Program of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)
Protecting hard-earned development gains from the impacts of disasters is of the utmost importance for sustainable development. However, disaster risk is not a factor of natural hazards alone, and in fact, often has its roots in development decisions that unwittingly increase existing levels of vulnerability or exposure to natural hazards. The stock of risk-prone assets is socially constructed, often over long periods by layers of decisions and consequent investments by individuals, households, communities, private businesses and the public sector, to different degrees and at different scales. As new development decisions and investments interact with the existing stock of public risk, they have impacts which may not be immediately apparent. It may be years or even decades before these impacts manifest; in loss of life, destroyed livelihoods, or damaged infrastructure. If these losses go unmanaged, they may have further and longer-term effects such as increasing poverty, declining human development and reduced economic growth. Moreover, impacts are likely to increase with the increase in scale and frequency of major weather-related events because of global climate change.

Given the gravity of these impacts, the harmonisation and linking of policy, planning and programming frameworks for DRR and CCA within the broader context of poverty reduction and sustainable development are not optional. It is essential that the process of development planning identifies and analyzes the underlying causes of risk (current and future) and possible impacts, and factors in measures to reduce the risk. This is best achieved by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development frameworks: including policies and planning at all levels (national, sectoral and sub-national); and programming and project design and implementation in hazard-prone areas.
RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development (MDRD) 2004-2015

The Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC) at its first and second meetings in 2000 and 2001 identified ‘integrating disaster management in national planning’ as one of the key priorities for implementation by RCC Member Countries.

Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)

The Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) on Disaster Management was established by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) in 2000 and comprises members working in key government positions in the National Disaster Management systems of countries in the Asian-Pacific region. To date, the following 26 countries are represented by 30 RCC members: 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 Viet Nam. Annual meetings are convened by ADPC and are co-organised by the Government of the host country.

Bangkok RCC 2 Declaration of 2001 on “Future Directions for Regional Cooperation and RCC

23 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 2001. The meeting proposed four categories of action areas for the RCC to advance the Comprehensive Risk Management approach:
- Building Community Level Programs for Preparedness and Mitigation
- Capacity Building of National Disaster Management Systems including integrating disaster management into national planning processes as a top priority)
- Cooperation with Sub-Regional Mechanisms such as ASEAN, SAARC, SOPAC, MRC and ICIMOD
- Regional initiatives to create awareness and promote political support

This direction was based on the experiences of RCC Member Countries, such as Bangladesh, China, India and the Philippines, in undertaking comprehensive multi-hazard disaster risk management programs. It led the RCC to create the Program on Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development (RCC MDRD) for implementation by the Member Countries, with technical support from ADPC, over the period of 2004-2015. The RCC Member Countries further confirmed their commitment to the Program by adopting the ‘Hanoi RCC 5 Statement’ on the subject of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development and enhancing regional cooperation, at the RCC 5 Meeting in 2005. The program was later registered with the UN Commission on Sustainable Development.
Hanoi RCC 5 Statement
on Mainstreaming DRR into Development

The 5th Meeting of the RCC (2005) calls upon every RCC Member Countries to mainstream DRR into development over the coming decade (2004-2015), and to undertake Priority Implementation Partnerships in the following thematic areas:

- Mainstreaming DRR into national development processes (such as national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, land use plans, and environmental management)
- Mainstreaming DRR in priority sectors namely, agriculture, education, health, housing, infrastructure and financial services

We, the delegates from the RCC Member Countries:

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 emphasise 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 Partnerships (PIPs) on MDRD in ongoing development programs funded from national budgets and ongoing external funding; and recognising that the process of implementation will be an active learning experience to understand how mainstreaming can be achieved;

Recognising 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;

Recognising 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 UNISDR, 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.

Highlight 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, UNISDR and ProVention Consortium documents on integrating DRR into development compatible with the local situation and conditions.

Request ADPC in its capacity as secretariat of the RCC mechanism to continue to be the support agency of the RCC program on Mainstreaming DRR into development;

Appreciate the support of the Government of Australia and expressions of interest by other countries and UN agencies to support implementation of its program on mainstreaming DRR into development 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 related initiatives of various development partners.
Phase I of RCC MDRD Program (2004-2007)

The RCC MDRD Program was initially designed to address the objectives of increasing awareness and enhancing capacities of government officials for mainstreaming DRR into development. While major components of the Program were designed to do this at national and sub-national levels, equal emphasis was given to mainstreaming DRR within different sectors.

The Program also stressed the need for the implementation of activities which strengthen partnerships between national disaster management offices and individual sector agencies. Because these activities were chosen by the RCC Member Countries they were consistent with the wider development initiatives being pursued by these countries. The first Priority Implementation Partnership (PIP) of the Program took place in the Philippines for the Road Sector and was followed by three more PIPs in Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines in the Education Sector.

PIP on Safer Roads, The Philippines
Towards mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the planning process of road construction in the Philippines: A Priority Implementation Partnership (PIP) between the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Philippines and supported by ADPC, UNISDR and SIDA.

On 2006-2007, the PIP formed a Technical Working Group (TWG) with multi-agency membership to steer the process of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the planning phase of road construction. The members included representatives from NDCC, DPWH, Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology and Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration.

After consultation, the TWG decided that it was best to work within existing frameworks for the development, design, construction and maintenance of road projects, looking for windows of opportunity to introduce DRR. Accordingly the scope of activities was detailed as follows:

- Documentation of existing procedures for the development of road projects with respect to hazards
- Documentation of the contents of pre-feasibility and feasibility reports of road projects over the past 20 years
- Analysis of past damages to road infrastructure
- Identification of specific steps that could be taken for incorporating hazard considerations in the project development and approval process
- List of future priority road construction projects in the Philippines.

The TWG met frequently over the period of implementation of the PIP to look into aspects of each of the above mentioned activities and to develop the final report. This report contains recommendations regarding how to incorporate DRR into the planning stages of road construction in the Philippines. The findings of the PIP were shared through a national workshop held in February 2007. A wide range of stakeholders from the government, technical agencies, UN agencies, and the Asian Development Bank participated in the workshop and discussed in detail the recommendations of the PIP and identified the next steps.
Phase II of RCC MDRD Program (2008-2011)

The heightened awareness of risk reduction which followed the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami and the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) a month later, provided considerable impetus for DRR in many Asian countries and resulted in the adoption of national DRR legislations in many of the RCC Member Countries such as India, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka, and strengthened institutional structures for implementation. This stimulated new directions for the RCC MDRD Program with clear guidance provided by the RCC members at their 6th Meeting in Kunming, China, 2006. Technical consultations with development agencies followed in January 2007 to re-design a fully-fledged multi-donor program with phased implementation from 2004-2015. The resulting program explicitly aims to engage planning officials from development sectors, using easily understood language and contexts familiar to development practice. Thus, the RCC Program was renamed as “Partnerships for Safe Development and Good Governance”, with a stated objective of advancing the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals. The Program included five broad components:

| 1 | Undertaking PIPs for mainstreaming DRR into national and local development planning processes |
| 2 | Undertaking PIPs in key development sectors, such as agriculture, education, health, housing and infrastructure |
| 3 | Advocating for political support for DRR |
| 4 | Showcasing good practices in mainstreaming DRR into development |
| 5 | Building capacities for mainstream DRR in development activities |
Component I and II: Undertaking PIPs

Phase II of the RCC MDRD Program included RCC members such as Bhutan and Nepal undertaking PIPs on mainstreaming DRR into national development planning processes; members such as Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines continuing PIPs in the Education Sector; Bangladesh in the Health Sector and Sri Lanka in the Housing Sector. Each of these examples follows similar approaches which favor working through partnerships with ministries and technical agencies in order to identify opportunities in their respective sector for integrating DRR.

PIP on mainstreaming DRR in national and local development planning processes, Bhutan

The Department of Disaster Management under the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs, as a member of the RCC, had expressed an interest in undertaking a PIP on mainstreaming DRR in national and local socio-economic development planning processes. The PIP formed a TWG under the leadership of Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs and with members from key agencies such as the Gross National Happiness Commission, the National Environmental Commission, the Department of Geology and Mines, Ministry of Economic Affairs, SQCA, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Forest, Ministry of Work and Human Settlement (Roads, Housing, Urban, Land Use), UNDP and ADPC. An assessment of the needs for assistance with mainstreaming was undertaken. As a result of the assessment the TWG identified 6 priority objectives of the PIP:

- Conducting a study on “Disasters and Development Planning in Bhutan.”
- Mainstreaming DRR into the existing Protocol for Policy Formulation
- Mainstreaming DRR into the Policy and Project Screening Tools
- Mainstreaming DRR into the Guidelines for the Preparation of the 11th Five Year Plans (FYP).
- Mainstreaming DRR into the Annual Grants Guidelines for Local Governments
- Mainstreaming DRR into the Local Development Planning Manual (LDPM)
- Conducting and supporting the National Training Course on Mainstreaming DRR into National and Local Development Planning Process

Through providing a strong case for the need to mainstream DRR into socio-economic development processes through the “Disasters and Development Planning” study, and building institutional capacity on ‘how to’ mainstream through the National Training Course on Mainstreaming DRR into National and Local Development Planning Process, the TWG was able to make substantial progress with achieving other PIP objectives.

After Phase I of the PIP came to a close, the Guidelines for the Preparation of the 11th Five Year Plan (FYP) had incorporated DRR as a priority for mainstreaming into development programs and projects, and had set Key Result Indicators (KRAs) as well as Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to ensure this would carry through. The Local Development Planning Manual as well as the Protocol for Policy Formulation had also been revised to include DRR as a priority concern.

This progress, especially the incorporation of DRR in the 11th FYP, shows that there is significant scope for further development. Therefore, the main focus of a PIP Phase II in Bhutan would be to study the financial mechanisms for public investment programming and the implementation of government programs and projects, and to provide assistance to ensure that these mechanisms facilitate the long-term sustainable implementation of DRR and CCA in the country.
The Program has also established linkages with ongoing initiatives on mainstreaming DRR by various RCC Member Countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines, as well as activities where ADPC has been providing technical assistance to larger initiatives being undertaken by RCC Member Countries such as Lao PDR and Nepal.

Examples of accomplishments in mainstreaming DRR into development include the design of national DRR curriculum modules in Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines; revised National School Facilities Handbook of the Philippines by integrating considerations related to DRR; integrating DRR in guidelines issued by Gross National Happiness Commission on development of 11th Five Year Plan in Bhutan.

In each of these cases, emphasis has been placed on integrating DRR into the existing development planning documents rather than attempting to develop new separate endeavours.
The PIP in Sri Lanka has been successful in strengthening partnerships among the national agencies involved in the Housing Sector. These have involved agencies responsible for housing, land use planning, coastal conservation, local government, building research and national planning. The partners have been actively providing technical inputs that can be shared across each other’s work. For example, the Urban Development Authority has used the hazard maps developed by the Disaster Management Center of the Government of Sri Lanka to prepare the development plan for the Kanthale area.

**PIP on Mainstreaming DRR in the Housing Sector in Sri Lanka**

Conducted over two phases from August 2008 to January 2011, the Government of Sri Lanka has aimed at integrating DRR into the policies, development regulations and technical specifications related to housing, through strengthening partnerships among national agencies involved in the Housing Sector. The PIP was implemented through a Technical Working Group (TWG), which was led by the Disaster Management Center (DMC) with a membership of more than 15 national agencies. The PIP identified entry points for integrating DRR into the housing development system in the country and supported partner agencies to take action to achieve such integration. In the period of June 2010 – January 2011 the following initiatives have been undertaken by the PIP:

I. **Mainstreaming DRR into selected Housing Projects of the National Housing Development Authority**
   a. DRR was integrated into the site selection process of two pilot housing projects
   b. Hazards and corresponding risks were identified, contour maps were prepared and the land sub-division process are reviewed in order to consider risk and the design standards of the houses

II. **Integrating DRR into the Local Development Plan of Kanthale in Trincomalee District by the Urban Development Authority**
   With the Urban Development Authority (UDA) as an active member of the TWG, the PIP supported the integration of DRR into the Development Plan of Kanthale Local Authority through:
   a. Revising the development planning guidelines to integrate DRR
   b. Building capacity of architects and engineers within UDA
   c. Supporting the UDA by helping to develop base maps with contours and with data on hazard and vulnerability (hazards such as drought, flood, cyclone, human-elephant conflict and dam breach were identified as the key hazards affecting the area)
   d. Developing GIS-based hazards maps with the DMC through consultation with local government officials and the officials of the Planning Committee of Kanthale Pradeshiya

III. **Including DRR in the permit procedures of the Coast Conservation Department**
   The application form of CCD was reviewed in order to add additional specifications to the approval permit form. These will ensure that the proposed development is not exposed or be vulnerable to national hazards, and does not generate or exacerbate risk.

Towards the end Phase II a National workshop on lessons and experiences was held in order to provide an opportunity to the TWG members to present their initiatives under the PIP and demonstrate the effectiveness of working in partnership to address issues related to DRR. The workshop discussed the importance of continuing the mechanism of the TWG and provided specific recommendations to achieve the final outcomes of the different activities initiated under the PIP. The recommendations included:

- Institutionalisation of the TWG mechanism as one of the permanent technical working groups of the DMC to support national agencies in housing related DRR issues
- Inclusion of DRR into related urban development plans and undertaking technical training workshops for UDA officers at sub-national and local levels
- Continuation of mainstreaming DRR into selected housing projects of NHDA
- Advocating and training for pilot testing of the revised development permit and application procedures at selected coastal regions of Sri Lanka
Component III and IV: Advocacy, Knowledge and Experience Sharing

The dissemination and sharing of experiences have been an important component of the RCC MDRD Program from its inception. Created as an institutional mechanism to share regional knowledge, the RCC itself promotes the exchange of knowledge and experiences among Member Countries. Examples include senior officials of RCC Members Countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines, sharing their experiences in integrating DRR into land use and physical planning, and in national development planning processes.

Beneficial occasions were used to this effect during the first, second and third sessions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva in 2007, 2009 and 2011; the third and fourth Asian Ministerial Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Kuala Lumpur and Incheon in 2008 and 2010; and the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum in Bangkok, in 2010. Similar events for sharing experience have been organised as part of all PIP initiatives involving government ministries and departments, national technical agencies, and external development assistance organisations.

Closer linkage has also been established with the Asia-Pacific Gateway for DRM and Development administered by UNESCAP, which focuses on meeting the knowledge needs of countries on mainstreaming DRR into development planning and policy.

For more information please visit http://www.rccdm.net/

Component V: Capacity Building through Trainings

The Program has developed the RCC Training Course on Mainstreaming DRR into National Development Planning Process. This targets the government officials from RCC Member Countries. The primary purpose of the course is to bring officials working in government agencies who are responsible for development planning ad facilitate their interests with agencies and officials responsible for DRR through discussion, and the exchange of ideas in order to develop common understanding of and identify approaches for the mainstreaming of DRR into development planning processes at national and sub-national levels. The course has been delivered twice to date (2010 and 2011) at a regional level. Necessary portions of the course has also been adopted for delivery at national level in countries such as Bhutan and Sri Lanka.
Program Management and Support

The Program is guided by a Program Advisory Panel established in March 2005, which comprises RCC member representatives from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam and ADPC. The program 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. Progress made in mainstreaming DRR by RCC Member Countries, as well as lessons learned, are reported at RCC Meetings. The Program went through an independent progress review in 2011 which guided the design of Phase III of the Program.

The multi-donor approach adopted by the RCC MDRD Program has led to continuing support from the Government of Australia and its development assistance agency AusAID. It has also stimulated support from ECHO, GIZ, SIDA and USAID/OFDA. Closer partnerships were established with UNDP, UNESCAP and UNISDR.

RCC Training Course on Mainstreaming DRR into Development

Two regional training courses of the RCC on Mainstreaming DRR into National Development Processes have been held in Bangkok, Thailand (June 2010 and June 2011). Both courses focused on mainstreaming DRR into development planning processes at national and sub-national level and accordingly were attended by government officials from National Planning Ministries and National Disaster Management Offices from a range of RCC Member Countries.

The courses drew upon the rich repository of knowledge, experience, tools and case studies at the national level from various RCC Member Countries, and the RCC program on Mainstreaming DRR into Development, as well as on various development partners in the region and globally.
Phase III of RCC MDRD Program (2012-2015)
Phase III of RCC MDRD Program

Continuing with the objectives of fostering partnerships for safe development and good governance, which have guided the RCC MDRD Program to date, Phase III of the Program will attempt to more closely examine how development can be redefined so that it is sensitive to disaster and climate risk. This is essential because firstly, climate change is expected to increase the scale and frequency of major weather-related events, and secondly, the social impacts and economic severity of disasters are growing due to a rise in vulnerabilities and exposure. This mirrors the main findings of the 2011 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction: Revealing Risk, Redefining Development, which states that economic loss risk continues to increase in all regions and seriously threatens the economies of low-income countries; that extensive disaster risk mirrors economic development pathways; and that the extensive risk of today can become the intensive risk of tomorrow. Thus it is essential that development processes identify and analyze the underlying causes of risk (current and future) and possible impacts, as well as taking measures to reduce it.

Accordingly, the RCC 9 Meeting held in Phnom Penh in November 2011, endorsed the Phase III of the RCC MDRD Program for implementation over the period of 2012-2015.

Program Components

RCC MDRD Phase III Program Framework

Program Result (2004-2015)
Development gains protected through inclusion and grounding of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in development.

Program Strategy (2012-2015)
To realise the above goal is by mainstreaming DRR into development processes through the following strategies:
- Increased utilisation of disaster risk (current and future) information for development planning processes at all levels
- Implementation of priority interventions at national level with active partnerships between government ministries, national technical agencies, universities and public training institutes
- Capacity building of government officials from RCC Member Countries on mainstreaming DRR into development
- Proactive documentation and sharing of experience among RCC Member Countries
- Establishing partnerships with similar initiatives to other development partners at national and regional level

RCC MDRD Program Components (2012-2015)

Component 1
Mainstreaming DRR into development planning processes at national and local level

Component 2
Mainstreaming DRR into the development planning processes of sectors (agriculture, education, health, housing, infrastructure and financial services)

Component 3
Capacity development for mainstreaming DRR into development through trainings
The Program will include three components based on its area of proven advantage and will include the following:

- **Component 1**: Undertaking PIPs on mainstreaming DRR into national and local development planning processes
- **Component 2**: Undertaking PIPs on mainstreaming DRR into sectoral development planning processes
- **Component 3**: Capacity building for mainstreaming DRR into development processes

**Component 1**

**Undertaking PIPs on mainstreaming DRR into national and local development planning processes**

The PIPs to be implemented under this component of the Program will focus on mainstreaming DRR into development planning processes at the national and local level. This will include long-term visions, medium-term development planning, physical planning, public investment programming, annual planning and national budgetary processes, and the formulation and appraisal of development projects, and monitoring and evaluation systems. The approach for the implementation of such PIP will include strengthening working relationships between RCC members and nodal agencies for socio-economic planning, physical planning, finance, environment, and local development etc. Partnerships will also be strengthened with national technical agencies responsible for providing information on natural hazards and socio-economic vulnerabilities.
Component 2
Undertaking PIPs on mainstreaming DRR into sectoral development planning processes

This component will continue to focus on sectoral development planning processes in order to mainstream DRR. Examples will include using information on disaster risk in sector policies and plans and accordingly adopting measures to reduce risk (current and future) as part of sectoral development strategies and sectoral program and projects. The approach for implementation of such PIP will include enhancing relationships between the RCC Member Countries Disaster Management Authority and nodal sectoral agencies and will seek to strengthen their partnership. It will also seek to involve or form partnerships with national technical agencies involved in providing information on natural hazards, and socio-economic vulnerabilities and with nodal agencies of planning and finance that are involved in prioritising program and projects and allocating resources. Linkages will also be established with development partners involved in supporting the larger development agenda of the sector in question.

Themes guiding the implementation of PIPs:

**Agriculture**
- Promoting programs of contingency crop planning and 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

**Infrastructure**
- Introducing results of risk assessments into the construction of new roads and bridges

**Housing**
- Promoting the increased use of hazard-resilient designs in housing in hazard-prone areas
- Utilisation 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
Component 3
Capacity building for mainstreaming DRR into development

Phase III will continue to build capacities through targeted and tailored training courses on mainstreaming DRR, to be delivered at subnational, national and regional levels. The RCC Training Course on Mainstreaming DRR into National Development Planning Processes will be occasionally revisited to capture recent learning from the Program, as well as experiences of RCC Member Countries. The course will continue to be delivered at the regional level by ADPC and in partnership with sub-regional intergovernmental organisations such as ASEAN and SAARC. New partnerships will be established with regional partners in Central Asia and the Pacific Region, wherever applicable.

Recognising the importance of building capacity at the national level, Phase III will have increased focus on developing and delivering training on mainstreaming DRR into development planning processes and/or sectoral development processes in selected RCC Member Countries. Such trainings will be country specific and delivery will include concrete steps for institutionalisation within existing relevant public sector training courses in the country.
Proposed approaches for Program Implementation:

To date, the RCC MDRD Program has implemented activities at regional and national level, including undertaking PIPs in seven RCC Member Countries. In Phase III, the Program will continue to implement activities at the regional level and will adopt a three-tiered approach for defining its geographical footprint of national level interventions. The three tiers will include:

- Providing primarily technical support and limited financial assistance to countries that have made significant progress towards mainstreaming DRR: This set of countries would have already implemented successful PIPs in the past or have undertaken interventions related to mainstreaming DRR at the national policy and planning level. In such cases, new PIPs will focus on filling in critical gaps or showcasing approaches for scaling up implementation at sub-national level.

- Consolidate and progress existing activities in partner countries: In some countries there has been significant progress under existing PIPs initiated in Phase II of the Program. However, the capacity for mainstreaming DRR is still modest and would require continued technical support and financial assistance to consolidate and advance existing activities.

- Initiate partnerships for mainstreaming DRR in selected RCC Member Countries: This will include initiating new PIPs in selected RCC Member Countries where no PIPs have been implemented to date or initiating PIPs in new sectors.

While the broad approach for implementing the Program remains the same as in earlier phases, based on the emerging need for the countries and vulnerable communities, and the changing landscape of similar interventions in the region, the Program will pay specific attention to the following:

- Adopting an integrated approach towards mainstreaming DRR and CCA: With the growing momentum in mainstreaming CCA into development planning processes and also in integrating DRR and CCA, Phase III of the RCC MDRD Program will pay special attention to mainstreaming issues related to current and future risk (from change in climate) from natural hazards to development planning processes.

- Strengthen the ‘business case’ for mainstreaming DRR into development: Activities under the Program will prompt countries to take responsibility for risk and to invest in risk reduction. The Program will achieve this by developing the capacity of partner countries to quantify the benefits and costs of investments in DRR and weigh the trade-offs between action and inaction.

- Encourage knowledge retention and inter-country collaboration: Countries will be encouraged to document their PIP process or implementation experiences so as to ensure knowledge retention, facilitate improvements and avoid ‘re-inventing the wheel’ approaches by future MDRD initiatives.
Mainstreaming Adaptation and Disaster Reduction into Development (MADRiD)

‘Mainstreaming Adaptation and Disaster Reduction into Development’ (MADRiD) was initiated to increase social demand and political support for integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into overall economic and social planning processes. It also seeks to promote the establishment of sustained human resources capacity development in the field of integrated development planning. Implemented by UNISDR through its Global Education and Training Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction (GETI), Incheon, Republic of Korea, MADRiD includes a series of Leadership Development Forums and allied advocacy, outreach and capacity development activities.

Establish partnerships with initiatives related to advocacy and knowledge management for mainstreaming DRR into development: Based on the recommendations of the independent progress review conducted during Phase II of the Program, the RCC MDRD Program will not be directly involved in implementing activities related to advocacy and knowledge management, but it will actively establish partnerships with ongoing initiatives in the region for advocacy and knowledge management for DRR and CCA. Such partnerships will include working closely with the Asia-Pacific Gateway for DRM and Development on issues related to knowledge management and working with UNISDR Global Education and Training Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction (GETI) on Mainstreaming Adaptation and Disaster Reduction into Development.

Asia-Pacific Gateway for DRM and Development

Launched by UNESCAP in 2010, the Asia-Pacific Gateway for DRM and Development is an interactive knowledge-sharing web platform that promotes mainstreaming disaster risk reduction strategies into national development processes in the Asia-Pacific region. Through a simple interface and robust search tools, users are able to easily and quickly access relevant information that enables them to mainstream DRM into development processes. The Gateway is administered by UNESCAP. For more information, please visit www.drrgateway.net
Program Management and Support:

The program will continue to be guided by the Program Advisory Panel comprising representatives from selected RCC Member Countries.

Additionally, a technical and strategic advisory committee will be constituted, comprising technical and program experts from the Asia Pacific region who will be responsible for providing technical guidance on implementation, and on establishing partnerships with similar programs at national, regional and global level, and strategic guidance on adopting a outcome-based programmatic approach towards implementation.

ADPC, in its capacity as the secretariat of the RCC, will continue to serve as the facilitator and support agency of the Program. It will be implemented under the Core Programme 3: Applications, of ADPC Strategy 2020.

Progress RCC Member Countries and the PIPs, as well as lessons learned, will be reported at RCC Meetings.

Phase III of the Program is, to date, supported by the Government of Australia and will seek to continue to mobilise technical and additional financial resources from RCC Member Countries and development partners for implementation.
Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC) Members

Director General
Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Secretary, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
and
Director General
Disaster Management Bureau
People’s Republic of Bangladesh

Secretary
Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs
Kingdom of Bhutan

Director
National Disaster Management Centre
Ministry of Home Affairs
State of Brunei Darussalam

First Vice President
and
Secretary General
National Committee for Disaster Management
Kingdom of Cambodia

Director General
Department of Disaster and Social Relief
Ministry of Civil Affairs
People’s Republic of China

Chief
Department of Emergency Situations and Civil Safety Service
Ministry of Internal Affairs
Georgia

Secretary (Border Management)
Ministry of Home Affairs
Republic of India

Chief Executive
National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)
Republic of Indonesia

Head of Organisation
Organisation for State Crisis Management
Islamic Republic of Iran

Director General of Civil Defence
Jordanian Civil Defence
Ministry of Interior
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Chairman
Emergency Agency
Republic of Kazakhstan

Administrator
National Disaster Management Institute
Republic of Korea

Director
National Disaster Management Office
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
Lao People’s Democratic Republic

Director
Crisis and Disaster Management Directorate
National Security Division
Prime Minister’s Department
Malaysia

State Minister
National Disaster Management Centre
Republic of Maldives

Head
National Emergency Management Agency
People’s Republic of Mongolia

Director General
Relief and Resettlement Department
Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
Union of Myanmar

Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs
Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

Chairman
National Disaster Management Authority
Prime Minister’s Secretariat
Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Director General
National Disaster Centre
Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs
Independent State of Papua New Guinea

Administrator, Office of Civil Defense and Executive Officer
National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
Republic of the Philippines

Secretary
Ministry of Disaster Management
and
Director General
Disaster Management Centre
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Chief
National Directorate for Disaster Management
Ministry of Social Solidarity
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

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

Director
Disaster Management Center
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
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