



Partnerships for Safe Development and Good Governance in Asia

Phase II of the Regional Consultative Committee Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction into Development in Asia (RCC MDRD) for Implementation over 2008-2012

as part of the overall strategy on MDRD until 2015 supporting implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Developed by: The RCC-MDRD Advisory Panel in consultation with all RCC members and partners
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RCC Members: Government of Afghanistan, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Kingdom of Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Republic of Georgia, Government of India, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Government of Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Kingdom of Nepal, Republic of Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Philippines, Republic of Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, Thailand and Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Phase I Partners:



Secretariat:

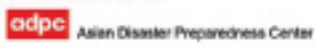


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Executive Summary

'Partnerships for safe development and good governance' is the Phase II of the Regional Consultative Committee Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development (RCC MDRD).

The RCC has been implementing the MDRD program since 2004 when the program was launched at the 4th meeting of the RCC in Dhaka. The RCC 5 adopted the *Hanoi RCC 5 statement on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Development in Asian Countries*.

The program with a two track approach of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into both national and sector development process had in its Phase I (2004-2007) initiated mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in selected RCC member countries in sectors such as Education, Infrastructure, Local Government etc.

Learning from the experiences of the Phase I as well as from similar programs being implemented by the National Governments of the region, the program under the guidance of the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel and various technical experts and development partners, have developed this Phase II of the program entitled ***"Partnerships for safe development and good governance"***.

The goal of the program is to promote Safe development and good governance in RCC member countries with increased community resilience to natural disasters; thus contribute to realizing the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and advancing priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

This current phase of the program designed for implementation over five years (2008-2012) have five components which would act as the pillars on which the entire initiative of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development will be built as agreed and declared at the Hanoi RCC 5 statement. The components include:

- Partnerships for Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into National Development Planning processes;
- Priority Implementation Partnerships on Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into sector development;
- Advocacy for Building awareness and political support for Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development policy and planning;
- Knowledge management platform for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction: Showcasing good practice and lessons learned; and
- Capacity development for Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development of national and sector ministries, technical institutes, private sectors and NGOs in RCC member countries.

This document has two parts.

The **Part A** describes the **Program Framework** adopted by the RCC for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development policy, plan and implementation. It is anticipated that following this framework would help realize the overall goal of the program. Accordingly the framework describes in detail the proposed approach for mainstreaming in national and sector development process, with expected results and possible activities.

The **Part B** is the **Program Document** and describes the components and corresponding activities prioritized by the RCC and proposed to be implemented by the RCC members in partnership with ADPC over the period of 2008-2012. The document describes the implementation plan of each of the program components, with expected results, proposed activities, detailed time line and approximate resources required. The activities would be implemented in RCC member countries based on the expression of interest submitted by the countries to the RCC.

Part A

Program Framework

Partnerships for Safe Development and Good Governance in Asia

Phase II of Regional Consultative Committee Program on Mainstreaming
Disaster Reduction into Development in Asia (RCC MDRD) for Implementation
over 2008-2012

Section 1

Background of Regional Consultative Committee Program on Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development

1.1 Regional Consultative Committee, its purpose/mandate, membership, achievements, its vision and future directions

The Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) on Disaster Management was established at the initiative of 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-organised by the Government of the host country.

Till date six meetings have been held as follows

- RCC 1 in Bangkok, Thailand, November 2000;
- RCC 2 in Bangkok, Thailand, October 2001;
- RCC 3 in New Delhi, India, October 2002, co-hosted by Government of India;
- RCC 4 in Dhaka, Bangladesh, March 2004, co-hosted by Government of Bangladesh;
- RCC 5 in Hanoi, Vietnam, May 2005 co-hosted by Government of Vietnam;
- RCC 6 in Kunming, Yunnan Province, China, November 2006 co-hosted by Government of China

Over the years, with growing support and participation of the member countries, a venue for close interaction between countries, to share their experience and knowledge on disaster risk reduction (DRR) have reinforced the role of RCC as an important regional mechanism for advancing DRR as envisaged in the *Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disaster*. The commitment of the member countries demonstrated

at the RCC has helped it to evolve from a committed regional network to a matured key regional mechanism.

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 potential host country for the next meeting would act as the Vice Chair.

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 of 2001 on "Future Directions for Regional Cooperation and 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 4 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

The following areas are prioritized by the RCC in the decade 2001-2010, 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
- Organising 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

The RCC 1 identified as one of its priorities, "Integration of disaster risk reduction into National development processes". The RCC 2 emphasized on adopting "Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Approach" by all member countries and "Creating awareness, political will and support for disaster management". In the RCC 3 meeting, the members endorsed action by RCC to develop a program to promote CDRM approach building on work done in Bangladesh, China, India, Vietnam and the Philippines. At the 4th RCC meeting the RCC Program on Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia (RCC MDRD) was launched.

The RCC 5 adopted the *Hanoi RCC 5 statement on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Development in Asian Countries*.

Hanoi RCC 5 Statement on "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Development (MDRD) and Enhancing Regional Cooperation" (2005)

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 L'este 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 (RCC) on Disaster Management 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.

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.

1.2 Why mainstream disaster risk reduction into development? The Problem

The impacts of natural hazards are growing and becoming increasingly severe over the years. With both socio-economic and climatic factors contributing to this upward trend in disaster losses, factors such as urbanization, population expansion and environmental degradation would only continue to contribute to this impact. In fact the natural disaster would continue to threaten to undo the development gains and prevent the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)¹. To meet with this crisis, the scarce resources that are programmed for development in various sectors namely Agriculture, Education, Health and Infrastructure 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 DRR considerations not featuring into the project design of the development activities and the conventional program/project management cycle presently used in many countries not adopted to take into account risks involved in natural disasters, increases the risks, thus increasing the negative impact of the disasters on the socio economic set up of the country. But if the development process has "unwittingly created new forms of vulnerability and exacerbated existing ones", there is a need to focus on the causes that created this undesired situation.

Thus development activity and DRR representing two sides of the same coin have to be dealt with in unison, with mainstreaming DRR into development policy, planning and implementation. Natural hazard need not lead automatically to human catastrophe and weaving risk reduction policies into the overall fabric of development policies can reduce risks and save lives.

"The word mainstreaming derives from the metaphor of a small isolated flow of water being drawn into the mainstream of a river, where it will expand to flow smoothly without loss or diversion. Therefore 'mainstreaming disaster risk reduction' describes a process to fully incorporate disaster management into policy and practice. It means expanding and enhancing disaster management so that it becomes normal practice.

The process of mainstreaming can be divided into three parts:

- *Making certain that all projects/programmes are designed with evident consideration for potential disaster risk and to resist hazard impacts.*
- *Making certain that all projects/programmes do not inadvertently increase vulnerability to disasters in all sectors, viz, social, physical, environmental and economic*
- *Making certain that all projects/programmes are designed to contribute to developmental aims and to reduce future disaster risk.*

Therefore, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development planning process essentially means looking critically at each activity we are planning, not only from the perspective of reducing the disaster vulnerability of that activity, but also from the perspective of minimizing that activity's potential contribution to a hazard."

*Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction; a tool for development organization,
Tearfund, 2005*

¹ Natural Disaster Risk Reduction: The policy and practice of selected institutional donors, Tearfund, 2003

Accordingly the HFA recognizes risk reduction as both a humanitarian and development issue- in the context of attaining sustainable development, and to achieve its three strategic goals, recommends efforts at mainstreaming DRR to cut across the five priorities of action identified in the HFA².

And the advantages to this are many. The simplest argument remains: "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure". In fact an expert study in the United States showed that one dollar invested today in DRR saved four dollars in the future cost of relief and rehabilitation³.

At the same time, DRR measures often have significant development benefits, even in the absence of natural disasters. For example, raised flood shelters in Bangladesh are used on a day to day basis as schools or clinics, whilst boreholes to protect droughts also have the benefit of providing water that is both cleaner and easier to access than alternative sources⁴.

DRR 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. At

the same time, the risk and uncertainties in the standard development program/project cycle should be designed and practiced to consider risks emanating from natural disasters on the implementation of the intervention and also the negative implications of the program/project itself on its environment.

What IS Mainstreaming of DRR

- *Practical DRR components in all sectoral plans*
- *Specific DRR expert units active and effective in sectoral ministries and agencies*
- *Budget lines for DRR integration*
- *"Making communities safer before disaster strike"*
- *Prudent public governance*
- *When will "Risk be a no brainer"*

What Mainstreaming of DRR IS NOT

- *A separate ministry for DM/DRM*
- *A series of discrete DRR Programs divorced from normal, well funded, extensively negotiated, development programs*
- *One of 47 cross cutting issues*

1.3 RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development: Approach, Components, Achievements in Phase I (2004-2007)

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 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Development (MDRD) was launched at the 4th Meeting in Bangladesh in March 2004.

² Disaster Risk Reduction Global Review 2007, United Nations, 2007

³ Acting with Common Purpose; Proceedings of the first session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Geneva, 5-7 June 2007

⁴ Natural Disaster and Disaster Risk Reduction Measures, a desk review of costs and benefits; DFID, 2005

Program Approach: The Program in its first phase (Phase I; 2004-2007) focused on two parallel approaches relating to mainstreaming of DRR, namely, into overall national development planning and into specific priority sectors.

The first approach emphasized 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 as well as the multi-lateral and bi-lateral agencies.

The second approach recognized that DRR should be integrated across and in all sectors, however the RCC identified the agriculture, infrastructure, housing, education, health and financial services as areas to initiate the mainstreaming of DRR. This approach involved partnerships between the National Disaster Management Offices and sectoral Ministries as shown in table below:

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
Financial Services	Finance and Planning

This approach is consistent with the HFA, which under its fourth 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 –use planning and other technical measures.

The objective of the RCC MDRD program in its first phase was to:

- To increase awareness and political support for adoption of Mainstreaming DRR in development planning and implementation in RCC member countries; and
- 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 Components: The RCC MDRD program had five Components in its Phase I namely:

- Component 1: Developing Guidelines and Tools for MDRD
- Component 2: Undertaking Priority Implementation Projects (PIP) in MDRD
- Component 3: Showcasing good practice on MDRD
- Component 4: Advocacy for Building awareness and Political Support to MDRD
- Component 5: Mobilizing Partnerships for ongoing and sustainable implementation

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;

Program Achievements: With respect to the program components following progress have been made in the Phase I:

Component 1: Developing Guidelines and Tools for MDRD

- Outline of RCC MDRD Guidelines;
- RCC MDRD Guideline on Mainstreaming DRR into Agriculture sector;
- RCC MDRD Guideline on Mainstreaming DRR into School Curricula;
- RCC MDRD Guideline on Mainstreaming DRR into Infrastructure sector by incorporating disaster risk assessment as part of planning process before construction of new roads.

Component 2: Undertaking Priority Implementation Projects (PIP) in MDRD

- Outline plan for PIP;
- Undertaking PIP on mainstreaming DRR into Education sector in Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines;
- Undertaking PIP on mainstreaming DRR into Road sector in the Philippines.

The remaining components of the program have been undertaken by participating and presenting about the program at various international and national forums and conferences. The document on "Towards a toolkit for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction" has been developed and released during the RCC 6 meeting in November 2006. The document compiled all the relevant program documents till date. Partnerships have been established with various technical agencies for development of Tools and Guidelines and with development agencies for undertaking Priority Implementation Projects.

Program future direction: At the RCC 6 meeting held in Kunming, China in November 2006, based on the decisions of the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel, the RCC members endorsed the Kunming RCC 6 Road Map; Plan for RCC MDRD Program during 2007-2008.

Kunming RCC 6 Road Map

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 at its Sixth Meeting in Kunming, setting clear directions for activities during 2007 and 2008. It divides the implementation into phases: I, II and III, and recognizes 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. The time line of the program is shown in the schedule below:

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Phase I A												
Phase I B												
Phase II												
Phase III												

Phase I: The Phase I of the program covers the period since the launching of the program in 2004 to end of 2007 reflecting the start up phase of the program where in consensus was built among RCC members.

Phase IA Start up Strategy development and Initial Implementation:

The phase I A of the program, covered the time period from January 2004 to 15 November 2006.

Phase I B Ongoing Implementation and Phase II Development:

The Phase I B would continue with the ongoing program implementation while developing a phase II for Implementation over the period 2008-2012.

The RCC endorsed the conclusion of the Advisory Panel deliberation on the RCC MDRD Pipeline initiatives and plan for 2007-2008 and recognize these were crucial years for advancing the program and expanding it to a critical mass of activities so as to achieve greater momentum for mainstreaming in each of the countries. It therefore endorsed the following activities over 2007-2008 as crucial steps in the Road Map to operationalize the Hanoi Declaration:

- 1 Development of Phase II Program Document for Implementation over 2008-2010
- 2 Guidelines: Finalization of four Drafts and preparation of three more
- 3 Continuing implementation of ongoing PIPs
- 4 Moving pipeline PIPs to implementation
- 5 Developing new PIPs based on RCC member countries expression of interest
- 6 Preparing report on Baseline status of MDRD
- 7 Planning compendium of good practices
- 8 7th RCC Meeting in Sri Lanka
- 9 Engaging with donors, UN Agencies, development partners for building partnerships and mobilizing resources

1.4 RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction; Programme environment

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the main agenda led by the UN and accepted by all development agencies orchestrate the importance and validity of DRR as it is certainly either a pre-condition or an integral element or both in pursuing the MDGs. Section IV of the millennium declaration recognizes the risk to development stemming from natural disaster, entitled " *Protecting our common future*" with the objective " *to intensify our collective efforts to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters.*" Hence unless disaster risk considerations are factored into all development related to the MDGs, the well-meaning efforts to increase social and economic development might inadvertently increase disaster risk⁵. In this respect the national as well as international partnerships are crucial to address the issues of minimizing disasters to maximize development.

The HFA adopted by 168 governments at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) held in January 2005 is one of the main outcomes that committed to make the world safer from natural hazards by taking concerted action to reduce disaster risk. This ten year action framework offers guiding principles, priorities for action and practical means of achieving disaster resilience to vulnerable communities.

In facilitating the implementation of HFA, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) system envisages to "mainstream disaster risk reduction into national policy and socio economic development of governments and into key sectors at all levels". The underlying cause for this is the recognition of the fact that there had been number of, some times isolated and ad hoc initiatives, programs and mechanisms at various levels through numerous actors to reduce disaster risk that had achieved limited success so far. This implies much more need to be done, in a more cohesive and coordinated manner in order to ensure substantive impact and also sustainability of the efforts.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) initiated by the World Bank in Least Developed Countries (LDC) did not pay much attention to the disasters and their impacts on the poverty reduction efforts at the outset. This is a common phenomenon in official development assistance (ODA) in which the main thrust is focused on an abstract objective, i.e poverty reduction with no consideration was paid to the vulnerabilities of the communities whose status is the basis for the intervention. However this gap has been recognized and the World Bank has changed its policies today to integrate risks and vulnerabilities into the PRSPs. The World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) recognizes mainstreaming of DRR as a priority activity for achieving sustainable development.

Similarly a number of bilateral agencies also have assessed their policies and practices in respect of DRR, having realized the validity and the relevance of the risks and vulnerabilities emanating from natural disasters in achieving the results

⁵ Reducing disaster risk, a challenge for development, UNDP, 2004

they expect. Accordingly they have been articulating their strategies on DRR, whilst recognizing that continued and additional commitment and investment will be required to translate policy intention into multi-disciplinary operational reality in recipient countries⁶. The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), The Canadian Development Agency (CIDA) The European Union, The United States Agency for International Development (USAID OFDA), The Department for International Development (DFID) of United Kingdom and other bilateral donors have already explicitly embarked on integrating DRR into their development assistance policies and programs.

Similarly development partners like the UN Agencies (UNDP, UNEP, FAO), Provention Consortium, NGOs (Action Aid, Tearfund) etc have initiated various programs and projects to mainstream DRR into their development activities. For e.g. the UNDP under its Global Mainstreaming Initiative for DRR has developed a comprehensive framework for mainstreaming DRR. Similarly the Provention Consortium has developed the Guidance Notes for use by development organization for mainstreaming of DRR.

Within Asia, similar initiatives are also undertaken at a sub regional level, for e.g. the ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management (ARPD) (*see box below*) and the SAARC Disaster Management Framework.

Sub Component 5.4: ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management

The ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management (ARPD) to be implemented over the period 2004-2010 was launched by ACDM in May 2004. The ARPD under its program component 5; Public awareness, education and advocacy, identifies as one of its sub components: **Mainstreaming Disaster Management into Development Plans of ASEAN Member countries** (Sub component 5.4). The objective of the sub component is to Promote increased awareness of losses form disaster risks, and advocacy of disaster reduction as an integral part of development planning, especially among decision makers in planning and development ministries in ASEAN Member Countries. The expected outcome of the sub component is to Increase awareness on benefits of disaster mitigation and risk reduction and undertake Pilot adoption of disaster risk assessment and reduction in development plans of ASEAN Member Countries.

In the recent years at a National level too, various countries of the region have been undertaking initiatives on mainstreaming DRR into development. The box below provides some of such initiatives which highlight the necessity for mainstreaming of DRR into development policy and planning.

⁶ Institutional donor progress with mainstreaming disaster risk reduction, a Tearfund research project in collaboration with UN/ISDR, 2007

National Initiatives on Mainstreaming of DRR

- Government of Bangladesh -Comprehensive Disaster Management Program (CDMP) 2002-2009
- Government of Bhutan and UNDP- Road Map for Safer and Happy Bhutan
- Government of India + Donors- National DM Framework 2002-2007
- Government of Indonesia with UNDP/DFID- Safer Communities through DRR in Development
- Government of Maldives/ UNDP- DM Capacity Building- 2006-2010
- Government of Nepal/UNDP/ECHO- National Strategy for Implementation of HFA 2006-2007
- Government of Pakistan/UNDP/UN/ISDR /Donors- DRM Framework Implemented 2006-2010
- Government of Sri Lanka- Road Map for Safer Sri Lanka
- Government of Vietnam- 2nd National Strategy for Water related disasters- 2002-2020 and NDM Partnership – Phase II

1.5 Comparative advantage of RCC in Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in the regional context

With a membership of 26 Asian countries, the RCC program on Mainstreaming DRR into development is implemented at a regional scale in Asia. As explained earlier the RCC over the years have developed into an important regional mechanism to share national experiences on DRR with the other countries of the region and to identify issues and prioritize action. Hence the RCC MDRD Program has the following advantages and which could contribute greatly to progress of mainstreaming DRR into development:

- The RCC MDRD Program is a program of the RCC Member countries. It is developed and implemented by the countries in partnerships between the RCC members namely the respective NDMO and the concerned sectoral agency. Thus it acts as a mechanism for advocating for partnerships between two ministries namely disaster risk management and concerned sector which is a basic ingredient for mainstreaming DRR.
- Specific activities for implementation at a national level under the program since chosen and implemented by the countries themselves, matches with the development priorities of the country.
- Priority Implementation Partnerships on mainstreaming DRR implemented in countries under the Program shows the path to initiate mainstreaming in the country and which could later be up scaled by the existing national DRR program (for example see box above) or through sector development programs.
- In countries where there are currently no National DRR programs, activities undertaken by the RCC MDRD program acts as a stimulus to the governments and shows the path of initiating similar activities at a larger scale.
- Being a regional program, experiences of each implementation is reported back to the RCC and thus provides a learning lesson for the other RCC members interested in taking up similar initiative.

- The program also acts as a facilitator for developing and adapting existing national tools and guidelines on mainstreaming DRR at a regional level and sharing with the other governments of the region, thus minimizing duplication of efforts and use of resources.
- There have been ongoing efforts particularly by UNDP and ProVention Consortium to mainstream DRR in the work of development agencies. However the RCC MDRD program focuses on work in the National Government and by the Government and is therefore a complementary approach to the global and regional initiatives on mainstreaming DRR.

1.6 Program management arrangements during Phase I of the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development

The RCC MDRD program in its Phase I was 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 along with ADPC. The Advisory Panel met 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, served as the facilitator and support agency of the MDRD Program. Within ADPC, the Disaster Management Systems served as the focal point.

To seek guidance for the program development and implementation in the Phase II of the Program, ADPC had organized a two day consultation meeting in February 2007 which was attended by technical experts, donors and RCC MDRD partners from various organisations namely, the Asian Development Bank, GTZ, ProVention Consortium, UNDP, UN/ISDR, USAID/OFDA, FAO, Tearfund and Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Center. The outcomes of the meeting guided the development of the Program Framework for the Phase II of the RCC MDRD program as detailed out in Section 2 of this document.

1.7 Multi donor funding resources mobilized during Phase I of the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development

With the approach of multi donor funding resources for implementation of the RCC MDRD program, endorsed by the RCC member countries in the Hanoi RCC 5 Statement, the Phase I of the program was implemented with support from the following donors and partner agencies:

RCC MDRD Program Partners	Amount (\$)	Time Period											
		2000-2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008						
AusAID (2000-2003 RCC)	160,000												
AusAID (2004-2006 RCC)	110,000												
AusAID (2004-2006 RCC MDRD)	92,000												
GTZ	55,000												
UN/ISDR and SIDA	60,000												
ECHO and UNDP	330,000												
USAID/OFDA	30,000												
Total	837,000												

AusAID: The RCC MDRD program was launched at the RCC 4 Meeting in Dhaka, Bangladesh, 2004 with the support from the Australian Government. AusAID supported the program over a period of 2 years starting 2004 and contributed to the development of the program at the nascent stage. The generous resources provided by the AusAID helped in the initial design and development of the Phase I of the RCC MDRD program and implementation of the Program components in terms of developing Outline for RCC MDRD Guidelines and Priority Implementation Projects, Advocating for the necessity of Mainstreaming of DRR at various national and international forums, hosting of annual RCC Meetings and the first three meetings of the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel.

Government of Germany and GTZ: Support was provided by GTZ in 2005-2006 to the RCC MDRD program for development of two RCC MDRD Guidelines; namely RCC Guidelines for Mainstreaming DRR into Education Sector and Agriculture sector. It also provided support to develop Implementation Plan for undertaking Priority Implementation Project on Mainstreaming DRR into Education sector in Cambodia and Mainstreaming DRR into Agriculture sector in Lao PDR.

UN/ISDR and SIDA: Support was provided by SIDA through UN/ISDR to develop RCC Guideline on Mainstreaming DRR into Infrastructure sector and also to carry out Priority Implementation Project on Mainstreaming of DRR into Infrastructure sector by incorporating Disaster risk assessment into planning stage for construction of new roads and bridges in Philippines. The project was implemented from June 2006 to June 2007. UN/ISDR also provided support to host the 4th meeting of the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel and the consultative meeting of technical experts, donors and RCC MDRD partners for program development of the RCC MDRD Phase II.

ECHO and UNDP: From 2007-2008 in partnership with UNDP and with support from ECHO under the DIPECHO 5th Action Plan for South East Asia, ADPC as the RCC MDRD Secretariat implemented the Priority Implementation Projects in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines on Mainstreaming of DRR into Education sector of the three countries.

USAID/OFDA: Support is provided by USAID/OFDA for some of the activities identified in the Kunming Road Map, to be implemented in the year 2007-2008. The activities would include hosting of the meeting of the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel and development of RCC Guideline on Mainstreaming of DRR into Land-use planning.

Section 2

Partnerships for Safe Development and Good Governance; Phase II of RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development

2.1 Program Goal (2008-2015)

The goal of the program is to promote *Safe development and good governance* in RCC member countries with increased community resilience to natural disasters; thus contribute to realizing the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and advancing priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action

Mainstreaming DRR contributes the elements of *Safety* to Sustainable Development and the added value of *Prudence* as a necessary ingredient of Good Governance.

2.2 Program Strategy (2008-2015)

The proposed strategy to realize the above goal is mainstreaming 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 bi-lateral 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 DRR 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**.

It is a fact that not all countries have centralized planning systems that follow sequential order. However there are exceptions like India. This is the 11th Five Year Plan of India that is being implemented today. It is therefore necessary to consider a strategy that fits well into the existing development strategies of the disaster prone countries, particularly the countries in the Asian Region. In general terms the majority of the countries in the Asian Region address their development issues through specific programs and projects. The strategy proposed in mainstreaming DRR therefore is based on this existing development planning systems which should be considered as "a given" condition. In other words, the proposed strategy does not deviate from the existing development practices and processes in the countries prone to disasters but effectively fits and blends with the existing systems. Such a strategy is endorsed by the RCC members as reflected in the Hanoi RCC 5 Statement.

2.3 Program Components (For Phase II- 2008-2012)

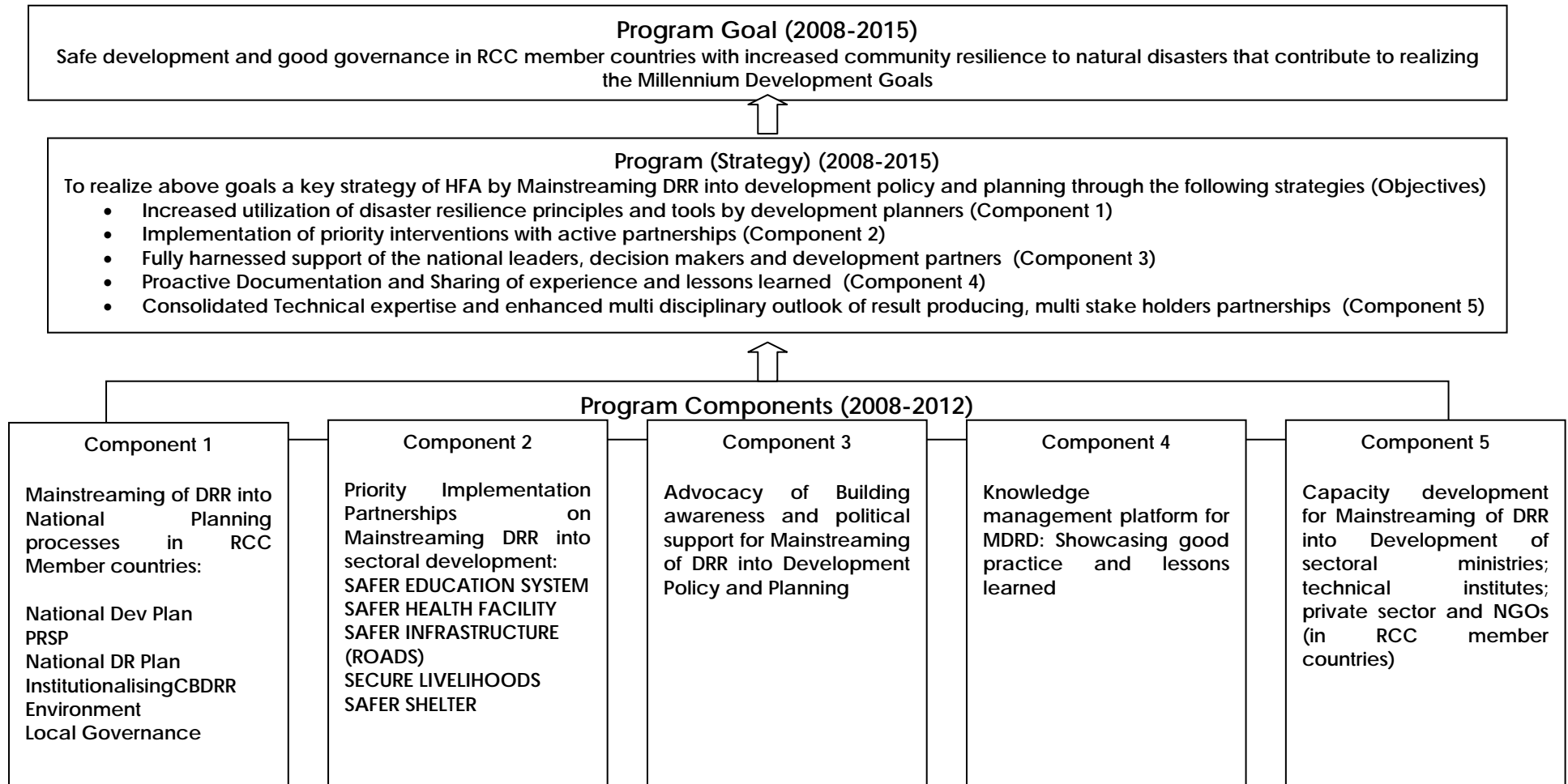
The RCC MDRD Program Phase II would have 5 separate but inter-related program components namely:

- 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 components are the pillars on which the entire initiative of Mainstreaming DRR into development (MDRD) will be built over the coming decade as agreed and declared at the Hanoi RCC 5 statement. Hence the components are

considered and presented as separate but inter-related components of the Phase II of the MDRD Program. Whilst these components could be implemented as parallel interventions, it will be more cost effective and also will generate complementary results if these are implemented simultaneously with very close coordination and cooperation among the implementing partners.

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



Component 1

Partnerships for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into National Development Processes in RCC Member Countries

Introduction:

Governments are committed to sustainable development. In order to plan for the long term development various *processes* are taken up by the Government like the poverty reduction strategies, socio economic development plan, environmental assessments and plans etc.

All these are essentially aimed to reduce poverty and increase the socio economic resilience of the nation. But exposure to risk, including those emanating from natural hazards, has been widely acknowledged as one of the fundamental dimensions of poverty. This acknowledgement makes it essential that DRR is incorporated into these long term development processes. It implies a commitment to long-term processes, support for appropriate legislative frameworks and long-term budgetary provisions⁷.

In order to have such integrated national strategies addressing the cross sectoral theme of DRR, it is essential that a wide range of collaboration be established with all the stakeholders. At government level this means ensuring cross-sectoral coordination, while across society as a whole it requires better links between the government, civil society, private sector, research, academics, media etc.

This Component of the RCC MDRD focuses on establishing such partnerships for mainstreaming of DRR in National Development Planning processes.

⁷ Reducing the risk of disasters-helping to achieve sustainable poverty reduction in a vulnerable world, A DFID policy paper,2006

Objectives:

The key objectives of this component are

- Adaptation of already available (or where necessary development of new) tools and Guidelines that facilitate consideration of DRR at various planning processes.
- Increase utilization of these tools and guidelines by development planning and financing agencies to facilitate design of development plans and projects that promote safety and resilience of communities and project investments in productive assets and social infrastructure
- DRR incorporated as a development funding priority in country policies and plans

With the multi stakeholder involvement in national planning processes, it is realized that in order to achieve these objectives partnerships have to be encouraged and accordingly beside the NDMOs, the key agencies who would take lead in this components are ministries of Finance, National Planning agencies, Development Banks, Development partner's country offices, provincial and local government agencies and local development and financing agencies.

Proposed Approach:

The Hanoi RCC 5 statement has identified approaches for mainstreaming of DRR into National Development Planning processes, and building on this framework it is proposed to have the following sub-components for implementation under this program:

- 1.1 Mainstreaming DRR into **National Development Plans** and **National Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers** (PRSPs);
- 1.2 Mainstreaming DRR into **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;
- 1.3 Developing and implementing the **National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan** with inputs from all relevant Ministries and Agencies;
- 1.4 Institutionalizing **Community-Based Disaster Risk Management** in Government Policy and programs at National, Provincial and District levels;
- 1.5 Mainstreaming DRR into **Environment**;
- 1.6 Mainstreaming DRR into **Local Governance**

Initiating mainstreaming in the above sub-components would require development of tools and process guidelines on how to mainstream DRR in the concerned planning processes and carrying out Priority Implementation Partnerships (PIP) in RCC Member countries.

Expected Results:

- National development agencies formally adopt newly developed tools and guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans;
- Demonstrable projects of successfully mainstreamed DRR into national planning processes completed; and
- Increased funding support nationally and internationally for interventions that ensure mainstreaming of DRR into National development processes.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
National development agencies formally adopt newly developed tools and guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans.	Number of key agencies with operational guidelines to apply the formalized methodologies, processes and systems to formulate policies and design operational plans with DRR.	Country specific Operational Manuals with mainstreamed DRR procedures for National Development processes
Demonstrable models of successfully mainstreamed DRR into national planning processes completed.	Number of prioritized projects with clearly assessed risks and management strategies.	PIPs on Mainstreaming DRR into National Development Planning processes undertaken.
Increased funding support nationally and internationally for interventions that ensure mainstreaming of DRR into National development processes.	Percentage of national funding supports vis a vis external funding.	Certain percentage of the central budget of national governments reserved for DRR in high risk countries.

Activities:

To achieve mainstreaming of DRR into the national development processes the following activities are proposed for implementation;

- The RCC members partners with the key national development agency in the country to lead the process of mainstreaming of DRR into National planning processes and the required institutional arrangement to achieve the objective;
- Review the appropriateness and the applicability of the already developed tools and guidelines in mainstreaming DRR into National development processes in the context of each RCC member country;
- Survey and collate the existing data and information on related tools and guidelines in the country or similar tools and guidelines which may be easily transformed into Mainstreaming of DRR tools;
- Develop new tools where necessary and refine/ fine tune existing tools and guidelines in a wide consultative process within the country;

- Involve all development agencies of the government at national and local levels (Sub-national) and at the level of local government to make these functional groups aware of the MDRD tools and guidelines;
- Identify RCC countries based on their expression of interest to RCC to undertake Priority Implementation Partnerships (PIPs) for mainstreaming DRR into National Development processes;
- Design PIPs as model projects;
- Undertake PIPs in these selected RCC countries to demonstrate mainstreaming of DRR into National development planning processes; and
- Document the process of implementation of PIPs.

Partnerships for Implementation of Activities:

The following table provides a possible list of partners for implementing each of the sub-themes:

Sub-Themes	Potential Partners	Potential Donors
1.1 National Development Plan, National Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)	ProVention Consortium, UN/ISDR	GFDRR, World Bank,
1.2 Country Framework and Assessments and UNCCA/UNDAF	UNDP, UN/ISDR, UN Country Team	World Bank, ADB
1.3 National Disaster Reduction Plan	UNDP, UN/ISDR ADPC	ECHO + EU
1.4 Institutionalizing of CBDRR	ECHO, UNESCAP, ADPC, National CBDRR Practitioners Forums, IFRC, UNDP South-south	ECHO + EU
1.5 Environment	UNEP, ProVention, UNDP	SIDA
1.6 Local Governance	UNDP, ADPC	USAID/OFDA, GTZ

Sub Component 1.1

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into National Development Plan/ National Poverty Reduction Strategy

Introduction:

Since the late 1990s, poverty reduction has become the principal objective of development strategies in many developing countries. This shift in emphasis has been in part spearheaded by the Poverty Reduction Strategy initiatives, which was launched in 1999 by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to complement the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. Under the initiative, qualifying countries are required to produce and implement Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) in order to obtain permanent debt relief. By 2005, the PRSP had become the primary tool in nearly 60 low-income countries for articulating poverty reduction and growth strategies⁸.

These documents describe the country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programs to promote growth and reduce poverty, as well as associated external financing needs and major sources of financing. They are country-driven, comprehensive in scope, partnership-oriented and participatory in nature. A country needs to write a PRSP every three years. However, changes can be made to the content of a PRSP using an Annual Progress Report.

The fundamental goal of a poverty reduction strategy is to increase the opportunities available to poor households, reduce their vulnerability to unfavorable external events and empower them to address their own specific problems. In this context the poverty reduction strategy paper should highlight the relation between natural disasters and its impact on poverty. With passage of time, more and more PRSP's are recognizing that natural hazards and related vulnerability play a role in determining forms and levels of poverty and in influencing broader macroeconomic performance. But very few have attempted to integrate DRR concerns into broader development strategies and programs.

⁸ The World Bank

Thus Mainstreaming of DRR into the PRSP is identified as an important theme for initiating mainstreaming of DRR into National development planning process in the RCC member countries.

Following RCC member countries have produced or are in the process of producing the PRSP document.

Country	Document	Date
Afghanistan	Joint Staff Advisory Note on Interim PRSP	May, 2006
Bangladesh	PRSP	October, 2005
Bhutan	PRSP	August, 2004
Cambodia	PRSP	December, 2005
Georgia	PRSP	June, 2003
Indonesia	Interim PRSP	March, 2003
Krygyzstan	PRSP	December, 2002
LaoPDR	PRSP	June, 2004
Mongolia	PRSP	July, 2003
Nepal	PRSP	May, 2003
Pakistan	PRSP	December, 2003
Sri Lanka	PRSP	December, 2002
Timor Leste	PRSP	May, 2002
Vietnam	PRSP	July, 2006

(Source: www.worldbank.org. The dates in the table is of the latest version of the PRSP of the country)

From the countries mentioned above, the PRSP of Bangladesh is an example where a detailed section has been included on natural disasters and poverty and also identified risk, vulnerability and social protection as key issues in building strategies. The PRSP of Cambodia also makes mention of natural disasters as a determinant of poverty, however the document does not look into detail the relation between the two in the context of Cambodia and how reduction of risk of natural disasters could reduce poverty.

As mentioned above only low income countries are expected to develop a PRSP. The poverty reduction strategy should build upon existing strategies and plans wherever possible, both at the sectoral and the national level. In this context, existing national strategies or development plans that would have been prepared in any case, may be considered to be the PRSP, provided that these are consistent with the guiding principles of the PRSP approach.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
Raised awareness among the national agencies on inclusion of DRR into country development plans /poverty reduction strategies.	Number of RCC member countries incorporates DRR into their development plans/poverty reduction strategies.	The national development plan/poverty reduction strategy includes DRR.

Activities:

The following activities would help in advancing mainstreaming DRR into the said sub-theme:

1. Developing Guideline on Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into National Development Plan/PRSP

This Activity would develop the RCC Guideline on Mainstreaming DRR into National Development Plan/ Poverty Reduction Strategy/ PRSP. A guidance note has been prepared by the ProVention Consortium on integration of disaster related issues into the preparation of poverty reduction strategies (PRSs) and other poverty reduction initiatives in hazard-prone countries. The guidance note is intended for use by national governments in preparing PRSPs. Hence it is suggested that this comprehensive note could be used by the RCC Member countries interested to take mainstreaming of DRR into poverty reduction strategies.

However it is also realized that it is often not enough to have guidance on what should be the content of such mainstreaming initiative, but also necessary to have guidance on what the process of such mainstreaming should be. It is useful to articulate the step by step procedure which the national agencies responsible for developing PRS could follow if they want to integrate DRR, provide detail examples of such processes followed in other countries where such initiative has been taken up. Hence this proposed Guideline would highlight the process to be adopted and examples of countries from region who have already taken up such integration. This process guideline would complement the guidance note developed by ProVention Consortium.

2. Undertaking Priority Implementation Partnership (PIP) on Mainstreaming DRR into PRSP

This proposed PIP would aim at integrating DRR concerns into the PRSP document of the country. Following are some of the proposed activities under the PIP:

- Representation of National Disaster Management Office in the Steering Committee for development of the PRSP;
- Review the process of similar integration of DRR into PRSP in other RCC member country like Bangladesh;
- The Steering Committee to develop a section for future PRSP which would integrate DRR concerns into necessary sectoral plans and priority programs for poverty reduction;
- Document the process of implementing the PIP; and
- Provide support to the RCC secretariat in developing the RCC Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR into PRSP by sharing of experience in undertaking the PIP.

Sub Component 1.2

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Country Assessments and the Multi-year Program Framework of International Development Agencies and UN Common Country Assessment and UN Development Assistance Framework Process

Introduction:

In order to identify thematic focus areas that require assistance, Programming framework are developed and applied by all international development organisations. These frameworks are usually applied at a national level with a typical timeframe of 3 to 5 years. If the program does not identify particular focus areas, then no related projects can be undertaken in that country on that particular focus area by international financial institutions. The exception is post disaster response. Different agencies use different terminologies for the programme framework; Country Strategy Papers (CSPs), Country Assistance Programmes (CAPs), Country Assistance Strategies (CASs) and in the case of the United Nations, Common Country Assessment (UN CCA) and UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

For the Asian Region, the Country Strategy and Program (CSP) is prepared by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in active consultation with developing member country stakeholders: the government, NGOs, civil society groups, the private sector and other development agencies. It is usually prepared once every five years. A CSP update is prepared every year to reflect any important country developments and adjustments to the program.

The World Bank prepares a Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for active borrowers from the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The CAS takes as its starting point the country's own vision for its development, as defined in a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper or other country-owned process. Oriented toward results, the CAS is developed in consultation with country authorities, civil society organizations, development partners, and other stakeholders. The

purpose of the CAS is to set out a selective program of Bank Group support linked to the country's development strategy and based on the Bank Group's comparative advantage in the context of other donor activities. CAS is designed to promote collaboration and coordination among development partners in a country.

In undertaking country programming, United Nations agencies begin by jointly preparing a Common Country Assessment, in which they assess the key causes of poverty in a country and analyze the country's progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). From this, a UN Development Assistance Framework is developed, providing a common strategic framework for the operational activities of the UN system, setting out collective priorities and linking these to outputs and outcomes of individual UN agency country programmes. The UNDAF is centered on achievement of the MDGs together with commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and international conferences, summits, conventions and human rights instruments of the UN system. Each UN agency then draws up its own Country Programme Document⁹.

With disasters having an enormous impact on development, these processes of country programming provides an important window to address disaster risk concerns in a strategic fashion.

The HFA specifically calls upon international organisations to "integrate disaster risk reduction considerations into development assistance frameworks, such as the Common Country Assessments, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and Poverty Reduction Strategies".

With the growing number of disasters and its impact, the socio economic impacts of the disasters affecting the development of the country, it is recognized that DRR concerns should be integrated in the country programming.

The ProVention Consortium has developed guidance notes on Integrating DRR into Country Programming. This note is intended to provide 'guidance on how to assess disaster risk and identify related risk reduction opportunities both to protect the effectiveness of development assistance programmes and to support countries in strengthening their own disaster risk management strategies'. The guidance notes identifies the following three actions as part of country programming to ensure that disaster risk are adequately assessed and managed:

- Disaster risks should be explicitly examined as part of the preliminary country analysis undertaken at the start of the process.
- Rational, informed and explicit decisions, linked to transparent assignments of accountability and responsibility, should be taken on whether and how to address significant risks.
- The contribution of disasters and related risks to other development challenges and their potential implications for the achievement of country programme strategic objectives should be carefully explored.

⁹ UNDP and UNISDR, 2007

Following are the measures required to ensure that disaster risks are adequately examined and addressed in each of the process steps of developing the program strategy of the country:

Analytical work and retrospective assessment

- Step 1. Undertake country and sector analytical work
- Step 2. Assess major development challenges
- Step 3. Assess major lessons learned from past development cooperation

Preparation of country strategy

- Step 4. Determine country programme objectives and strategies
- Step 5. Coordinate with other development organisations
- Step 6. Prepare operational programme
- Step 7. Identify risks in implementation
- Step 8. Develop results and indicators framework

Monitoring and evaluation

- Step 9. Monitoring and evaluation

Source: 'Tools for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction; Guidance Notes for Development Organisation' by the Provention Consortium

UNDP and the UN/ISDR have developed guidelines illustrating how, when and where DRR can be integrated into this CCA/UNDAF process. These guidelines outline step-by-step procedures for incorporating DRR into the process, including into the analytical work and problem tree analysis, and indicate who within the UN Country Team should play a key role in relevant areas. They also include annexes providing guidance on the incorporation of DRR dimensions into the UNDAF results matrix, within sector-specific actions; guidance on the incorporation of DRR concerns into the MDGs; a checklist for evaluating the incorporation of DRR concerns into the CCA/UNDAF process; and good practice examples¹⁰.

But it is realized that the extend of this success depends on a number of factors, including the interrelationship between the degree of freedom and scale of assistance that particular development organizations have and a governments own priorities. For instance, IFIs have large lending portfolios but these may need to be negotiated with governments who, in turn, can be unwilling to borrow for disaster risk management. Bilateral organisations may have a largely technical assistance and grant focus, concentrating assistance on self-determined priority sectors. NGOs often have particular areas of specialization, focusing their relatively few resources on these¹¹.

The RCC MDRD program has identified undertaking advocacy among the national governments for integrating DRR into the country programming. This would help in raising the awareness of the government and identifying DRR as a

¹⁰ UNDP and UN/ISDR, 2007

¹¹ Tools for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction; Guidance Notes for Development Organisation, Provention Consortium, 2007

critical challenge in the development strategies of the country and which forms a basis for developing the country programs of development organizations.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
Raised awareness among the national agencies on inclusion of DRR into country programming of development partners.	Number of country programs of various development organizations addresses DRR in it.	The Country programmes developed include DRR.

Activity:

1. Advocacy with government for prioritization of disaster risk reduction into country programming

This activity would concentrate on having a series of advocacy dialogues with the concerned government agencies on the necessity to prioritize DRR into the government strategies so that they become a part of the country programming of the development organisations.

Sub Component 1.3

Developing and Implementing the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan

Introduction:

The International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) began a new era in disaster and risk reduction concepts, with an important role assigned to national planning. It was realized that national authorities, UN and development agencies and financial institutions need to implement projects in risk reductions not only with national governments but also those in which local authorities, the private sector, academic institutions and community based organizations have major roles to play. Accordingly the importance of having a National Disaster Management (DM) Plans was seen and since then many countries have developed their National DM Plan. Though the primary focus of these plans has been DM, more and more plans developed in the recent years are adopting a comprehensive approach towards DRR and not only DM.

The National Disaster Reduction Plan of China (1998-2010) was launched by the Government, formulated on the basis of the overall national development policies reflected in the Ninth Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, and the 2010 Perspective.

In early 2005 in implementation of its commitment to the HFA, the Government of Bangladesh launched its Corporate Plan: Framework for Action 2005-2009. This document sets out the priorities and broad strategies for achieving reform within the disaster management sector and ensures that there are strong linkages with the priorities of the government in respect to the achievements of goals associated with national and international drivers. Each of the three operational directorates (Disaster Management Bureau, Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation, Directorate General of Food) of the Ministry have prepared 2-3 years Strategic Plans based on the Corporate Plan and an Operations Plans detailing the priorities for each twelve month period. These plans are used to assist the MoFDM and its directorates to formulate collaborative partnerships, particularly with NGOs, for sustainable delivery of services relative to each strategy.

The National Disaster Management Plan for Afghanistan, focuses on streamlining disaster management systems at the national level. The NDMP has identified the key stakeholders, defined roles and responsibility across all levels, drafted institutional arrangement required to implement a disaster management plan, developed implementation mechanism, developed human and physical resources and set standard operating procedures to ensure a smooth process. The NDMP operates within the frame laid down under the law on disaster response, management and preparedness in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

But over the years, it is also realized that in order to achieve effective local disaster plans it is essential that provincial, district and local levels officials be given power and resources to manage disaster reduction activities. However such system requires national DRR plans that are fully compatible with local level provisions. Hence the RCC MDRD program recognizes developing the national DRR plan with multi stakeholder inputs as a priority sub component under the program.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
Ministry of Disaster Management/ National Agencies responsible for Disaster Management develops the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan through a wide process of wide stakeholder consultation.	Number of Ministries/ Agencies involved in developing the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan.	The National DRR Plan has specific roles and responsibilities identified for each of the involved Ministries/Agencies.

Activity:

1. Developing RCC MDRD Guideline on 'Developing National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan'

The RCC MDRD Guideline on developing the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan would provide guidance on the process to be adopted in the countries in order to develop the plan. The Guideline could be used by any of the RCC member country while developing such a plan. Experiences from the countries which have already undergone the process of development would be included the Guideline document.

Sub Component 1.4

Institutionalizing Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Government Policy and programs at National, Provincial and District levels

Note: The introduction of this section is adapted from the theme write up for the Third Disaster Management Practitioners' Workshop for Southeast Asia, held in May 2004 in Bangkok and organized by the ADPC, IFRC and UNESCAP with support from ECHO

Introduction:

'Institutionalization of CBDRR is a multi sectoral, multi level and participatory process based on agreed values leading to permanence, regularization, and sustainability of CBDRM through its integration in the socio-economic development processes in multiple sectors and at various levels in the government and non government sectors.' The Institutionalization of CBDRR is required in order to:

- Achieve the vision for developed and disaster resilient communities
- Scale up the impact (more people, more communities, more risks addressed)
- Enhance learning (more stakeholders, more cases, more lessons)
- Sustain the gains (more structural, more permanent improvements)
- Recognize that strategic success of DRM undertakings lay in the hands of people in the communities
- Appreciate CBDRR as a viable approach to sustainable development
- Mobilize counterpart resources for DRR.

Some of the pre requisites for Institutionalization of CBDRR are:

- Strong policy support, both at the National and Local Government levels,
- Existence of formal organisations or institutional arrangements for disaster risk management at all levels of the government
- A DRM framework that adheres to comprehensive all-hazards, multi sectoral and community based approach
- Institutionalized budget for disaster risk management both in the national, provincial and local budgets of different development sectors and agencies
- Presence of dedicated and competent personel in DRM agencies, both government and NGOs

- Presence of trained and motivated manpower that can assist in CBDRR
- Political will of the National Leadership to achieve zero casualties during disaster events

Some of the obstacles identified for institutionalization of CBDRR include:

Financial resources; The limited aspects identified related to financial resources, included lack of adequate resources in the government sectors, lack of budget allocation for CBDRR work, constraints upon the use of calamity funds from local government for CBDRR purposes. An important limiting factor is the competing demands upon the development sector budget and DRR as a low priority sector in this scenario of competition.

Exposure, capacity, standard guidelines; CBDRR is a fairly new concept in many countries, therefore there is an inadequate understanding and awareness of disaster risk management framework and CBDRR. The government officials lack orientation and capacity on CBDRR. The lack of standard perspective and approaches to CBDRR and standard training design also serves as a limiting factor in institutionalization CBDRR in the government system.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
CBDRR addressed in all sectoral development plans and programs at the national and sub-national level and programs implemented accordingly.	Number of national and sub-national sectoral development plans address CBDRR.	The national and sub national sectoral development plan with CBDRR concerns included.

Activities:

The RCC recognizes for achieving the objective of this theme several interrelated activities needs to be implemented as Advocacy at various level, capacity building, and governance and funding.

1. Undertaking Priority Implementation Partnerships (PIP) to link up CBDRR with broader development program

Instead of advocating for the institutionalization of CBDRR as a stand alone approach, this activity would take up integration of the CBDRR approach into socio-economic development process in selected sectors like land-use planning, urban planning, water management, health, sanitation, waste management, agriculture, industry and business etc.

Depending on the expression of interest from the countries, the program would implement projects aimed to integrate CBDRR into the concerned development process as prioritized by the country at a sub-national (local level). The project would be implemented in close partnership with the local government (concerned sectoral departments and disaster management departments), local NGOs and local financial institutions.

Sub Component 1.5

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Environment

Introduction:

There exists a strong and well established link between Environment and Disasters. The box below with two examples highlights both the side of the link. The HFA, the Millennium Declaration and the UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment have different points of departure but come to the similar conclusion that environmental degradation, poverty and disaster risk share common causes as well as common consequences for human security and well-being¹². Hence there is a necessity to link the management tools of each of them with the other and to be benefited in the long run. But at present the environmental management tools are not systematically integrated within the DRR framework and vice-versa, though it is to be realized that the environmental tools were primarily developed from a risk management approach. They are geared towards risk identification in the design of plans and projects. Hence it is a necessity to link both, so that the Environment and DRR communities use the same language and approaches.

"The extent and scope of the damages and losses of human lives are undeniably, to a certain extent, man-made and have (among others) links with environmental management. For example, there is strong evidence that slopes with a good forest cover have provided better protection for buildings and roads from the landslides caused by the earthquake than denuded slopes."

Source: Preliminary Environmental Assessment of the Earthquake in Pakistan, IUCN Field Mission Report, October 2005

In the Vietnamese city of Hue, expansion of infrastructure, including bridges, railway lines and roads has created a barrier across the valley within which the city is located. As a result, excess rainfall can no longer soak away quickly and problems of flooding have become more severe.'

Source: World Disaster Report: Focus on Recovery, IFRC, 2001

¹² Environmental Vulnerability, Emerging Perspectives, UNEP, ISDR, 2007

While international frameworks have recognized the significant role of environment, few concrete measures have been taken to advance the application of environmental management tools for risk reduction. The Yokohama Strategy, for instance, recognized “environmental protection, as a component of sustainable development and consistent with poverty alleviation, is imperative in the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters”. The HFA identifies environmental and natural resource management as a measure for “Reducing Underlying Risk Factors”. Specific reference is made to:

- *Encouraging the sustainable use and management of ecosystems, including through better land-use planning and development activities to reduce risk and vulnerabilities.*
- *Implementing integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction, including structural and non-structural measures, such as integrated flood management and appropriate management of fragile ecosystems.*
- *Promoting the integration of risk reduction associated with existing climate variability and future climate change into strategies for the reduction of disaster risk and adaptation to climate change, which would include the clear identification of climate-related disaster risks, the design of specific risk reduction measures and an improved and routine use of climate risk information by planners, engineers and other decision-makers.*

Recently the UN/ISDR Environment and Disaster Working Group have identified the following ‘Opportunities for Environment in Disaster Risk Reduction’

1. Engage environmental managers fully in national disaster risk management mechanisms
2. Include risk reduction criteria in environmental regulatory frameworks
3. Assess environmental changes as a parameter of risk
4. Utilize local knowledge in community based disaster risk management
5. Engage the scientific community to promote environmental research and innovation
6. Protect an value ecosystem services
7. Consider environmental technologies and designs for structural defences
8. Integrate environmental and disaster risk consideration in spatial planning
9. Prepare for environmental emergencies
10. Strengthen capacities for environmental recovery

Source: Environmental Vulnerability, Emerging Perspectives, UNEP, ISDR

These global efforts are gradually seeing end results in the works of number of development organisations who are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of considering natural hazard-related factors in assessing the environmental impacts of proposed projects in hazard prone areas, in both their environmental assessments policies and their guidelines. But it is an imperative that such initiatives are required to be taken up by the countries at national/sub national level in all the projects. Though Environmental Assessments (primarily

Environmental Impact Assessments) have become a mandatory in most of the countries in Asia for project appraisal, much needs to be done to integrate DRR concerns into such assessments. Also efforts needs to be taken on adopting environmental assessments at much prior stage (for e.g. the Strategic Environmental Assessment) so that such concerns of environment and disaster risks are addressed at the policy and plan level and need not wait till the formulation of the particular project.

Proposed Approach:

Accordingly the RCC MDRD Program has also identified Environment as one of the priority themes to be pursued with Mainstreaming of DRR. Though it is realized that it is essential to integrated DRR concerns into all environmental tools, however the program prioritizes the following two specific areas to initiate the mainstreaming:

- A. Integrating DRR concerns into Environmental Assessments for new developing projects
- B. Linking DRR with the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) under the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
Ministry of Environment/ National Agencies responsible for approving and certifying the Environmental Assessment results formally integrate DRR in the existing procedures followed for Environmental Assessments.	Number of agencies involved in Environmental Assessments with operational guidelines to apply the formalized methodologies with DRR to carry out environmental assessments.	Operational Manuals /Terms of References of environmental assessment with mainstreamed DRR procedures.
Demonstrable projects with integrated DRR concerns into standard procedures of Environmental assessments.	Number of prioritized projects which require environmental assessment with clearly assessed risks and management strategies.	Projects implemented in RCC Member countries.

A. Integrating disaster risk reduction concerns into Environmental Assessments for new developing projects

Environmental Assessments (primarily EIA) are an absolute requirement for the appraisal process of all new projects in most of the RCC member countries.

The basic purpose is to examine the potential environmental consequences, both beneficial and adverse, of the proposed project and to ensure that they are adequately taken into account in the project's design. A guidance note prepared by the ProVention Consortium on the use of environmental impact

assessment (EIA) methodologies as a tool for mainstreaming DRR identifies three essential actions as part of the EIA process:

- The environmental assessment process should include collation of data on natural hazard-related risks as a fundamental first step in broader project scoping;
- Systematic analysis of natural hazards and related vulnerability should be undertaken as a central component of environmental assessment in areas of risk of natural hazards; and
- A full impact assessment should be required for certain types of projects in high-risk areas.

Activities:

Following three Activities are proposed under this theme, to be implemented in the RCC member countries based on the expression of interest from the countries.

1. Developing RCC MDRD Guideline on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

This Activity would develop the RCC MDRD Guideline on Mainstreaming DRR into Environmental Impact Assessment. As mentioned before a guidance note has been jointly prepared by the ProVention Consortium and the Caribbean Development Bank. This note provides guidance on how natural hazard and related risk concerns could be addressed in the Environmental Assessment procedures. Though the guidance note is primarily for use by development organisations, it is also relevant for personnel of governments and private organisations involved in the design of individual projects. Hence it is suggested that this comprehensive note could be used as well by the RCC Member countries interested to take mainstreaming of DRR into Environmental assessments.

However it is also realized that it is often not enough to have guidelines on what should be the content of such mainstreaming initiative, but also necessary to have guideline on what the process of such mainstreaming should be. This is particularly of importance in the case of environment, because like DRR, environment involves a large range of stakeholders. Hence it is of great value to articulate the step by step procedure which the national agencies responsible for carrying out EIA could follow if they want to integrate DRR into the EIA process. Hence this proposed Guideline highlighting the process to be adopted would be a valuable document to be used along with the ProVention Guidance Notes, by the RCC member countries in taking up this initiative.

2. Assessment of Current procedure of the EIA followed in the hazard prone areas of the country for project appraisal

This Activity would be carried out in RCC Member countries that have expressed/ would express interest to undertake mainstreaming of DRR into the Environmental Assessments. In this Activity, a detailed assessment would be carried out in country on the current procedure followed for carrying our EIA in the country. The present TOR of the EIA would be analyzed in terms of contents and its coverage on DRR concerns and provide recommendations in terms of contents,

stakeholder involvement, process etc, on integrating DRR concerns. The activity would identify the pipeline projects in the hazard prone areas of the country, for which EIA needs to be carried out. This activity would act as a preparatory phase for the following activity on PIP where one of the identified pipeline projects would be taken up to actually integrate DRR into the EIA procedure.

3. Undertaking Priority Implementation Partnerships (PIP) on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into EIA procedure of new projects in hazard prone areas of the RCC member countries

This project would be carried out in the RCC member countries who would have expressed interest to undertake such a project. The projects would include Formation of a project working group to carry out the activities. The Working Group will have representatives from Ministry of Environment (Central Agency responsible for EIA approvals), Officials from National Disaster Management Office, Experts in field of environmental assessments, DRR experts, private sector firms involved in carrying out EIA etc. The Working Group would identify one of the pipeline projects in the hazard prone areas of the country for carrying out EIA, and integrate DRR concerns into the EIA procedure of the project. It would involve integrating DRR concerns into the EIA TOR issued by the central agency, the process followed by the organization/firm carrying out the EIA and in the final project appraisal process. The procedure followed by the PIP would be documented for future projects. Based on the experience of the PIP, the TOR would be revised if necessary and put forward to the Ministry of Environment for approval as the standard TOR for any EIA in the country.

The Guidance Note prepared by ProVention Consortium would be the reference document while implementing this PIP.

B. Linking disaster risk reduction with the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) under the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change

The national adaptation programmes of action (NAPA) provide a process for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs with regard to adaptation to climate change. The rationale for NAPAs rests on the limited ability of LDCs to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. In order to address the urgent adaptation needs of LDCs, a new approach was needed that would focus on enhancing adaptive capacity to climate variability, which itself would help address the adverse effects of climate change. The NAPA takes into account existing coping strategies at the grassroots level, and builds upon that to identify priority activities, rather than focusing on scenario-based modeling to assess future vulnerability and long-term policy at state level. In the NAPA process, prominence is given to community-level input as an important source of information, recognizing that grassroots communities are the main stakeholders.

The NAPAs focus on urgent and immediate needs – those for which further delay could increase vulnerability or lead to increased costs at a later stage. NAPAs should use existing information; no new research is needed. They must be action-oriented and country-driven and be flexible and based on

national circumstances. Finally, in order to effectively address urgent and immediate adaptation needs, NAPA documents should be presented in a simple format, easily understood both by policy-level decision-makers and by the public.

The steps for the preparation of the NAPAs include synthesis of available information, participatory assessment of vulnerability to current climate variability and extreme events and of areas where risks would increase due to climate change, identification of key adaptation measures as well as criteria for prioritizing activities, and selection of a prioritized short list of activities. The development of a NAPA also includes short profiles of projects and/or activities intended to address urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDC Parties.'

Looking at its significance and the importance the NAPA gives to the community level, the RCC MDRD program recognizes it is one of the important windows to integrate DRR. Like PRSP, NAPA also provides an opportunity to integrate DRR and help impact the development decisions of the country.

The Following RCC Member countries have already developed a NAPA

Country	Date of Submission of NAPA
Bangladesh	November 2005
Bhutan	May 2006
Cambodia	March 2007

Activities:

1. Advocacy for integrating disaster risk reduction into National Adaptation Plan of Action

Advocacy dialogues and workshops would be conducted to raise awareness of the stakeholders on integrating DRR into the NAPA and its benefit for the local communities. It would also raise the awareness of aligning the country programming of development organizations based on such integration and at the same time also inform the local level stakeholders on aligning their work on DRR and environment according to the priorities identified in the NAPA. The advocacy initiatives would be carried out at both national and local level.

Sub Component 1.6

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Local Governance

Introduction:

With decentralization on the agenda of many of the RCC member countries, there is a window of opportunity to integrate DRR in the normal business of the local government sector. The local authorities are responsible for land-use planning, building approval, and city expansion. But due to limited capacity in the local government sector officials it is not possible for them to control such interventions or advise the proponents to improve the quality. On the other hand although much is being discussed about the Building Code compliance, it is usually observed that most of the buildings which are damaged after a disaster are non engineered buildings. They are usually owner built structures and no engineering inputs have been obtained by the owners in the design or construction process.

Therefore it is necessary to build capacity of local government sector for integrating DRR in to building approval process as well as in land use planning process, and at the same time it is also necessary to create awareness within the local communities to pay more attention to quality of construction on one hand and on the other to move away from disaster prone areas. This can be done easily when the risk management discipline is delegated to local authorities.

The countries which have such existing mechanism or provisions for introducing such mechanisms which help mainstreaming even need to be more focused on the actions to address related issues and convert the same into a routine practice of decision making process. For example as per the Standing Orders for emergency response in Bangladesh there is a window of opportunity for establishing Disaster management committees at local level to ensure participatory decision making process. However it needs to make an essential instrument in local governance to facilitate active community participation in assessment of the risk and decision making in undertaking local risk reduction interventions in order to build disaster resilience urban communities in Bangladesh. It needs more demonstrations to display how an active local level Disaster management committee can facilitate a risk management process in the urban

local community level and how community can participate in the process to make them resilient communities as a result.

Considering the importance of this subject, the RCC MDRD program has identified mainstreaming of DRR into local governance as one of its sub-component.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
Demonstrable local government projects with integrated DRR concerns.	Number of projects implemented with integrated DRR concerns.	Projects implemented in RCC Member countries.

Activities:

Due to the varying nature of policy and local governance structure in each country, the program recognizes several essential activities to be carried out in order to achieve its objective. This would require organized action or series of actions involving national level ministries and implementing local government institutions to influence people, policies, regulations, practices and systems for enforcement, in order to bring about necessary changes. It is about influencing those in power to act and convincing implementing institutions to adopt and bring in the changes necessary to existing system of governance.

The RCC Secretariat is currently implementing the program on Hydro-meteorological disasters in secondary cities of Asia (PROMISE). This program is being implemented with support from USAID/OFDA in 6 RCC member countries of Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam over the period of 2005-2009. Following activities would be implemented under this program and learning from its experience would form basis for replication in other RCC member countries who would express interest to undertake such initiative.

1. Developing Guideline for Mainstreaming DRR into Local Governance

This Guideline is currently being developed under the PROMISE program and would be used as the RCC Guideline on the said theme.

2. Advocacy for Mainstreaming of DRR into Local Governance

The major role in mainstreaming DRR in local governance should be played by the decision makers and they will essentially become a primary target for advocacy initiatives. The advocacy initiatives targeting the elected representatives and local government officials can be connected with policy changes or improvements such as:

- Setting up local government level disaster management committees,
- Adopting new by-laws, revision of building approval procedures etc
- Change of regulations (regulations for urban land use planning, regulations for issue of building permits, etc),
- Change of practices(road pavements,

- Construction procedures for school buildings and other critical facilities,
- Allocation of land for recreation purposes etc)
- Capacity building and fund allocation (allocation of % from annual budget, government grants, special projects for risk reduction, etc.)

There is a need for creating awareness on the necessary changes from the part of beneficiaries or the at risk communities to establish a conducive environment to accept the changes. They should appreciate the changes and understand the circumstances better so that the advocates can mobilize community support for risk reduction initiatives. If community support can be ensured they can easily act as a pressure group capable of demanding necessary changes and accountability in order to ensure better results through mainstreaming DRR as a component in local governance.

The advocacy campaign should target individuals who can be champions and change agents. Such champions can be identified among decision/policy makers, bureaucrats and also among community members. They can be used effectively in reaching the respective target audiences to influence others.

3. Undertaking Priority Implementation Partnerships (PIP) on Mainstreaming DRR into Local Governance

The PIPs could consider taking up the following areas for integrating DRR practices

- Setting up Local government level disaster management committees to strengthen the participatory governance process and responsiveness.
- Urban land-use planning for avoidance or minimizing the exposure to hazard events.
- Revision of Building by laws to have stronger and hazard resistant construction of houses, buildings and infrastructure.
- Emergency response planning for better preparedness.
- Annual budget allocations to have consistency in budgetary provisions for risk management activities etc.

Component 2

Priority Implementation Partnerships for Safe Development

Introduction:

National development strategies are built upon the strategies adopted by each of the sectors. A look into any of the National Development Plans reveal that it comprises of each of the sectoral plans aligned with the national goals and objectives. For e.g. the National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010) of Cambodia identifies Agriculture, Rural Development Health, Education, Environment, Gender equity as the key sectors to focus. These sectoral plans are developed by the concerned sectoral agencies in close collaboration with the partner agencies of planning and finance. And accordingly each of these sectoral plans should reflect the risk and vulnerability associated with the sector and hence integrate DRR concerns which would ultimately contribute towards safer development.

This Component of the RCC MDRD program will undertake Priority Implementation Partnerships (PIP) for Safe Development by mainstreaming of DRR in sectoral development. This approach is consistent with the HFA, which under its Priorities for Action, outlines, *Reduce underlying Risk Factors from all sectoral development planning and programs.*

While it is realized that it is necessary to integrate DRR in all sectoral development process, to initiate the process, the Hanoi RCC 5 Statement has prioritized 6 sectors to start the implementation; Education, Health, Urban Planning and Infrastructure, Agriculture, Housing and Financial Services.

Objectives:

The primary objectives for this component are

- Further development of (or where necessary adaptation) RCC Guidelines and Tools for Mainstreaming DRR in prioritized sectors of Education, Health, Urban Planning and Infrastructure, Agriculture, Housing and Financial Services.

- Programs on Safe Education system, Safe Health care facilities, Safe Infrastructure (Roads), Secure Livelihoods, Safe Shelter (Housing), implemented through active partnerships in RCC member countries.
- Construction of safe new schools, hospitals, shelter, roads in member countries through use of tools and changes in project management and construction practices in hazard prone regions of RCC member countries.

Proposed Approach:

Though sectoral ministries/agencies are responsible for the concerned sectoral development, they are often dependent on other ministries/agencies for their work. For e.g. the Ministry of Education though responsible for building schools, often the schools are actually built by the Department of Public works. Similarly Ministry of Agriculture works in close association with Department of Irrigation and Hydrology for ensuring better agricultural produce.

Hence it necessary that these sectoral interventions envisaged under the RCC MDRD Program be implemented by the sectoral ministries, but in close partnership with other concerned agencies along with National agencies for Planning, Finance and Disaster Management. The below table lists out some of the possible key agencies which are to be involved in implementation of each of the sub-component along with the NDMO:

Sector	Concerned Ministries/ Agencies
Education	Education, Women and Children, Public Works, Planning, Finance
Health	Health and Social Welfare, Public Works, Planning, Finance
Infrastructure and Housing	Public Works, Infrastructure, Urban & Rural Development, Transportation, Planning, Finance
Agriculture	Agriculture, Rural Development, Planning, Finance
Housing	Public Works, Infrastructure, Urban & Rural Development, Planning, Finance
Financial Services	Finance and Planning, Sectoral Ministries

This component would focus on implementing programs on Safe Development in 5 priority sectors namely; Education, Health, Infrastructure (Roads), Livelihoods (Agriculture) and Shelter (Housing); implemented through a series of separate but interrelated sub components.

To achieve the objectives, the activities under these sub-components would include development of tools and process guidelines on how to mainstream DRR in the respective sectoral development processes as well as carry out specific demonstrable activities in RCC countries on mainstreaming of DRR in the specific

sector. It is expected that the projects would be implemented with national and international partnerships and funding support.

Separate section, with logical Framework accompanied by the planned Activities, resources required, Guidelines prepared under Phase I so far and those being prepared; PIPs designed and implemented under Phase I, is developed for each of the sub-components and described below. It is expected that the sub components would be implemented in the RCC Member countries that have expressed interest (through the EOI submitted during the RCC). The suggested activities under each of the sub-component are not tailored to any particular country and may not dovetail exactly with the existing sectoral development processes of a particular country. However they can be adjusted or altered to fit accordingly. It is also designed that the PIPs would be implemented by the concerned sectoral agencies/departments in partnership with agencies of Planning and Finance and the RCC members namely the NDMOs of the country and with technical assistance from the RCC secretariat and other RCC members.

Expected Results:

- Sectoral agencies formally adopt newly developed tools and guidelines on Disaster Risk Reduction in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans;
- Demonstrable projects on safe education system, safe health facility, safe roads, secure livelihoods and safe shelter implemented; and
- Increased funding support nationally and internationally for interventions that ensures the mainstreaming of DRR into sectoral development.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
Sectoral agencies formally adopt newly developed tools and guidelines on DR) in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans.	Number of sectoral agencies with operational guidelines to apply the formalized methodologies, processes and systems to formulate policies and design operational plans with DRR.	Sector specific Operational Manuals with mainstreamed DRR procedures.
Demonstrable models of safe education system, safe health facility, safe roads, secure livelihoods and safe shelter implemented.	Number of prioritized projects with clearly assessed risks and management strategies.	Programs on safe development; safe Education system, safe Health facility, safe Roads and secure Livelihoods and safe Shelter designed and started implemented by 2012.
Increased funding support nationally and internationally for interventions that ensures the mainstreaming of DRR into sectoral development.	Percentage of national funding support vis a vis external funding.	Certain percentage of the sectoral budget of national governments reserved for DRR in high risk countries.

Activities:

- The RCC members partners with the key sector development agency in the country to lead the process of mainstreaming of DRR into sectoral planning processes and the required institutional arrangement to achieve the objective;
- Review the appropriateness and the applicability of the already developed tools and guidelines in mainstreaming DRR into respective sectoral development processes in the context of each RCC member country;
- Survey and collate the existing data and information on related tools and guidelines in the country or similar tools and guidelines which may be easily transformed into Mainstreaming of DRR for the specific sector;
- Develop new tools where necessary and refine/ fine tune existing tools and guidelines in a wide consultative process within the country;
- Involve all sectoral agencies of the government at national and local levels (Sub-national) and at the level of local government to make these functional groups aware of the MDRD tools and guidelines;
- Identify RCC countries based on their expression of interest to RCC to undertake priority implementation partnerships (PIPs) on Safe Development in the priority sectors;
- Design PIPs as model projects;
- Undertake PIPs in selected RCC countries to demonstrate mainstreaming of DRR into sectoral development planning processes; and
- Document the process of implementation of PIPs

Five individual programs on the following would be developed to implement the PIPs:

- SAFE EDUCATION SYSTEM
- SAFE HEALTH FACILITY
- SAFE INFRASTRUCTURE (ROADS)
- SECURE LIVELIHOOD
- SAFE SHELTER (HOUSING)

Partnerships for Implementation of Activities:

The following table provides a possible list of partners for implementing each of the sub-themes:

Sub-Themes	Potential Partners	Potential Donors
Safe Education System	UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UN/ISDR	ECHO, GTZ
Safe Health Facilities	UN/ISDR, WHO, ADPC	AusAID
Safe Infrastructure	UN/ISDR	SIDA, USAID/OFDA, ADB, GFDRR World Bank
Secure Livelihood	FAO, ILO, ADPC	GTZ, USAID/OFDA
Safe Shelter (Housing)	UN Habitat	USAID/OFDA, GFDRR World Bank

Sub Component 2.1

Priority Implementation Partnerships for SAFER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Introduction:

Disasters have huge impact on children, especially those attending schools in times of disaster. The Mekong floods of 2000, where hundreds of children in Cambodia died and over 75 schools were seriously damaged, the 2006 mudslide on Leyte island in the Philippines where more than 200 school children were buried alive, only reinforces the need to increase awareness of children and teachers of disaster and risk reduction. Thus teaching about disaster risk in school through school curriculum would help increase awareness and have better understanding among the children and teachers of their immediate environment in which they and their families live and work and help to reduce the risk faced by the community.

It is also realized that raising the awareness of children through disaster management modules integrated into school curriculum is not sufficient to reduce the risk of children from hazards. The construction of the school buildings needs to be hazard resilient so that the structures do not get damaged after a disaster and the school can continue to function as well as serve as the community center in times of emergencies. This requires integrating disaster resilient construction standards in school construction plans and investing on hazard resilient construction. In countries, the Ministry of Education is responsible for developing national plans for their sector but the construction of new schools is often carried out by Department of Public Works. Raising awareness of officials from Department of Public Works and also Ministry of Planning and Finance, who are responsible for preparing annual budgets etc, needs strong advocacy to bring a shift in focus from disaster response to investing in disaster resilient construction for long term sustainable development. Thus investment in strengthening school-building structures before disaster occurs, would reduce long term costs, protect the children and ensure educational continuity after the event.

Proposed Approach:

The RCC MDRD Program have identified the following three sub-themes to implement projects for Safer Education System

- A. Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction modules into the school curriculum
- B. Promoting hazard resilient construction of new schools
- C. Introducing features into schools for their use as emergency shelters

For each of the sub-themes mentioned above, the RCC MDRD Program would be developing RCC guidelines on how to mainstream DRR into the concerned sub-theme and carrying out Priority Implementation Partnerships (PIP) on the said sub-theme in RCC Member countries.

Expected Results:

- Ministry of Education formally adopt newly developed tools and guidelines on Disaster Risk Reduction in the Education Sector in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans; and
- Demonstrable projects on safe education system completed.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
Ministry of Education formally adopt newly developed tools and guidelines on DRR in the Education Sector in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans.	Number of agencies related to education sector with operational guidelines to apply the formalized methodologies, processes and systems to formulate policies and design operational plans with DRR.	Operational Manuals of education sector with mainstreamed DRR procedures.
Demonstrable projects on safe education system completed.	Number of prioritized projects with clearly assessed risks and management strategies.	Program on Safe Education system designed and implemented in RCC member countries.

Activities:

Under each of the three sub-themes the following activities are planned to be implemented:

A. Activities under sub-theme on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction modules into the school curriculum

1. Priority Implementation Partnerships on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into school curriculum

This project would be carried out in RCC member countries who would have expressed interest to undertake such a project. The projects would include Formation of a project working group to carry out the activities. The Working

Group will have representatives from Ministry of Education (Curriculum development departments, Principals, Teachers), Officials from National Disaster Management Office, Experts in field of curriculum development, Disaster Risk Reduction experts etc. The Working Group would review the existing secondary school curriculum and would take decision on which grade and subject to include DRM module. New module for DRM would be developed. Training for the teachers from selected schools who would carry out pilot test of the newly developed DRM module would be conducted. The newly developed DRM module would be pilot tested in 3 schools in each country over a period of 6 months. Based on the feedback from the pilot test, the DRM module would be revised. The proposed module for inclusion in curriculum would be taken up through the curriculum approval mechanism under the Boards of School education of the Ministry of Education for approval and formal integration in the National curriculum for secondary school education.

B. Activities under sub-theme on Promoting hazard resilient construction of new schools

1. Developing Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in construction of school buildings

The Guideline would describe the process of how to Mainstream DRR in the particular sector. The Guideline developed would be general and not specific to any particular country and is intended to guide the concerned sectoral Ministry of Education, Department of Public Works and the National Disaster Management Office on how to take up Mainstreaming of DRR in the construction process of school buildings.

2. Assessment of Current Status of Education programs (school construction) in hazard prone areas of the countries

In this Activity, a detailed assessment would be carried out in each of the project country on the current status of government school construction programs in hazard prone areas. The activity would identify the pipeline school construction programs of the government; review the existing system of planning and design followed by Ministry of Education in their school construction programs, list out the existing references of Guidelines/Manuals/Codes/Standards for disaster resilient school construction in the country. This activity would be country specific, and would help in highlight the gaps in each of the country and accordingly design a detailed PIP as described under the next Activity.

3. PIP on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into school construction programs in hazard prone areas of RCC Member countries

This project would be carried out in the RCC member countries who would have expressed interest to undertake such a project. The projects would include Formation of a working group to carry out the activity. The Working Group will have representatives from Ministry of Education (Officials from Department of School construction, Public works department, and Rural and Urban Development etc), Officials from National Disaster Management Offices, International and National experts in field of hazard resilient construction, etc. The project would identify planned and ongoing school construction programs in disaster prone areas being undertaken with National Government Funding and

bilateral and multilateral donor support. It would review existing system of design and construction of schools in the pipeline program and propose revisions incorporating locally relevant hazard resilient features in school construction. Government engineers involved in design of school buildings would be trained to use the proposed revised designs of construction. The proposed hazard resilient designs would be pilot tested in any one of the pipeline school construction project of the Ministry of Education. The proposed hazard resilient designs would be taken up through the department approval mechanism of the Ministry of Education for adoption and integration in the National School Construction Programs.

4. Regional Workshop to present the findings of the implementation project

A regional workshop would be conducted to present the findings of the implementation projects from the countries. International and National experts in disaster resilient school design, construction and planning, government officials from Ministry of Education and NDMO's of RCC member countries, UN Agencies, World Bank, ADB, bilateral donors would be invited to participate in the workshop. The workshop would give an opportunity to interact with interested stakeholders from other countries and to take further the experience of implementation of mainstreaming DRR into Education sector, to other RCC member countries.

C. Activities under sub-theme on Introducing features into schools for their use as emergency shelters

1. Developing Guidelines for constructing schools with special features which would enable it to act as emergency shelters in times of disasters

The Guideline would describe the process of how to Mainstream DRR in the particular sector. The Guideline developed would be general and not specific to any particular country and is intended to guide the concerned sectoral Ministry of Education, Department of Public works and the National Disaster Management Office on how to integrated features in the school construction design so that the schools could act as emergency shelters in times of disasters.

Sub Component 2.2

Priority Implementation Partnerships for safer health facilities, health infrastructure and health emergency management systems

Introduction:

Disasters often result in large number of injured victims waiting for medical treatment and make-shift facilities operating on the grounds of a severely damaged hospital. The medical impact of a damaged health facility runs deeper than this, as people also require treatment for other medical emergencies, routine medical care and public health services, as well as follow-up care to disaster survivors. Protecting health facilities and health infrastructure from the avoidable consequences of disasters is not only essential to meeting the Millennium Development Goals, but is a social and political necessity in its own right.

The best argument for demonstrating is possible to have safe health facilities is that some developing countries are actually accomplishing this. While some degree of loss may in occur in the most extreme events, no health facility should be allowed to collapse, killing staff and patients, or lose its roof and equipment. One compelling reason to protect health facilities is that a high percentage of the public health budget is spent on health facilities. Health facilities should have a level of protection to ensure:

- the structure will not collapse and harm occupants;
- the infrastructure and equipment are safeguarded and made functional even when normal utilities are interrupted;
- the health facility can function in the aftermath of a disaster; and
- plan to reinforce health staff which may help in maintaining the facility by replacing the injured medical staff.

Ensuring that all new health facilities meet modern safety requirements is feasible, cost-effective and will directly contribute to achieving the MDGs. The issue of

safety must be introduced at an early stage in political discussions and negotiations with the financing sources, and during the planning process, in the selection of a site and in the formulation of detailed architectural and engineering specifications. On the other hand, retrofitting of existing health facilities is best applied on a selective basis to the most critical health facilities.

The RCC MDRD have identified the following sub-themes to implement projects for safer health facilities, health infrastructure and health emergency management systems:

- Adoption and strengthening of policies requiring all new hospitals, health facilities and health infrastructure projects to be built with a level of protection that ensures their functioning in disaster situations.
- Incorporating disaster risk assessment and DRR in safer health facilities, health infrastructure and health emergency management systems.
- Training workshops for health and development personnel on integrating health, DRR and sustainable development.

Guidance on mainstreaming DRR for safer health facilities, health infrastructure and health emergency management systems will be available for implementing projects aligned with the sub-themes. The countries to be selected for implementing projects would depend on the expression of interest of the countries to the RCC on undertaking projects in this priority theme.

Expected Results:

- Ministries of Health, and Ministries responsible for health infrastructure development, in cooperation with Ministries for Finance, Planning and international funding agencies, adopt or strengthen policies which require all new hospitals, health facilities and health infrastructure projects to be built with a level of protection that ensures their functioning in disaster situations.
- Ministry of Health and Ministries responsible for health infrastructure development formally adopt disaster risk assessment and DRR tools and guidelines on safer health facilities, health infrastructure and health emergency management systems in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans.
- Demonstrable projects of safer health facilities, health infrastructure and health emergency management systems completed.
- Workshops conducted for health and development personnel on integrating health, DRR and sustainable development.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
Ministries of Health and Ministries responsible for health infrastructure development, in cooperation with Ministries for Finance, Planning and international funding agencies, adopt or strengthen policies which require all new hospitals, health facilities and health infrastructure projects to be built with a level of protection that ensures their functioning in disaster situations.	Ministries of Health and related Ministries which have developed national DRR policies and guidelines which require disaster risk assessment and DRR measures for building new health facilities and health infrastructure. Number of major donors which have developed policies requiring disaster risk assessment and DRR measures as a condition of funding of health infrastructure projects.	Guidance for Ministries is developed at regional level. Agenda item seeking resolution by national Health Ministers at Asian regional forums. Policies adopted and strengthened. Policies adopted by major donors of health infrastructure in Asia.
Ministry of Health and Ministries responsible for health infrastructure development adopt, develop and implement disaster risk assessment and DRR tools and guidelines on safer health facilities, health infrastructure and health emergency management systems in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans.	Number of Ministries of Health and related Ministries which have developed and implemented national guidelines for integrating disaster risk assessment and risk reduction policies, plans and projects for safer health facilities, health infrastructure and health systems.	Guidelines for safer health facilities and safer health infrastructure are developed and disseminated at regional level. Guidelines on safer health facilities and infrastructure are developed and started implementation.
Demonstrable projects of safer health facilities and health infrastructure completed.	Number of health infrastructure projects which have undertaken disaster risk assessments and identified DRR strategies.	Program on Safer Health Facilities and Health Infrastructure designed and started implemented.
Workshops conducted for health and development personnel on integrating health, DRR and sustainable development.	Number of people from health, development and other related sectors participating in workshops.	Development and delivery of regional workshop and national workshops in RCC member countries.

Activities:

1. Health Sector PIP program development workshop on safer health facilities and health infrastructure

The objective of the workshop is for participants to share information on the impact of disasters on health facilities and infrastructure, and to share their experiences on implementing safe health facility programs in RCC countries, in order to refine the design and development of activities in this RCC Health Sector PIP. An inventory of existing guidance and programs on safer health facilities will be taken. Experience of other regions, including the countries of the Americas which have done extensive work on safe health facilities programs, will be shared with representatives from the Asia region. The result of the workshop will be a status report on safer health facility programs in the Asia region and a more focused design of PIP activities.

2. Adoption and strengthening of policies by Ministries of Health, Ministries responsible for development of health infrastructure, Ministries of Finance, Planning and international donors which require all new hospitals, health facilities and health infrastructure projects to be built with a level of protection that ensures their functioning in disaster situations

1. Develop policy guidance for national government and donor policies on building new disaster-resilient health facilities and health infrastructure
2. Seek champion and advocate for a resolution on building of safer health facilities by Asian health ministers
3. Development and strengthening of policies and guidelines by national Ministries on building new disaster resilient health facilities and infrastructure, which requires disaster risk assessment and incorporates DRR measures
4. Development of donor policies which requires disaster risk assessment and DRR measures as a condition of funding of health infrastructure projects.

3. Adoption, development and implementation of disaster risk assessment and disaster risk reduction tools and guidelines on safer health facilities, health infrastructure and health emergency management systems

1. Develop, adapt and disseminate technical guidelines for Ministries of Health and related Ministries, on safer health facilities, health infrastructure and health emergency management systems at regional level, for example:
 - a. vulnerability assessment of health facilities;
 - b. health facility emergency planning;
 - c. health infrastructure risk assessments; and
 - d. health systems development in disaster recovery
2. Projects in RCC countries on adapting and implementing guidance for safer health facilities, health infrastructure and health emergency management systems.

4. Demonstrable projects of safer health facilities and health infrastructure in RCC countries which ensure functionality of health infrastructure in disaster situations

1. Design and development of new health facilities and health infrastructure which incorporate risk assessment and DRR measures.
2. Vulnerability assessment of existing health facilities and health infrastructure in hazard prone areas of RCC countries
 - a. A risk assessment to identify health facilities and health infrastructure located in hazard prone areas;
 - b. A detailed vulnerability assessment of high risk facilities to disasters during emergencies;
 - c. Identification of structural, non-structural and functional measures to increase the resilience and functionality of health facilities and health infrastructure.
3. Development and implementation of plans, proposals and DRR projects for renovation of existing health facilities and health infrastructure, for example:
 - a. Renovations to strengthen structure of health facilities and infrastructure;
 - b. Renovations to strengthen non-structural elements of health facilities and health infrastructure;
 - c. Preparation and exercising of health facility emergency plans. The plans would be submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval.

5. Workshops conducted for health and development personnel on integrating health, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development

The response and recovery from the Asian tsunami in December 2004, the Asian earthquake in October 2005, Jogjakarta earthquake in 2006 and many other disasters in the Asian region have demonstrated the critical role of health services in the response and recovery of communities in disasters, and highlighted the requirement for integrating health, DRR and sustainable development. There is demand for training activities for managers and decision makers in health and health-related sectors on the relationship between health emergency preparedness, response and recovery processes, DRR and sustainable development. This project focuses on DRR for health systems development, and on the contribution of health to DRR and sustainable development. The proposed goals of the workshop program are as follows:

- a) promote mainstreaming of DRR and health emergency risk management into health policies and sustainable development;
 - b) To promote more effective health emergency risk management as a contribution to sustainable development of the health sector;
 - c) To promote inter-sectoral cooperation and coordination for sustainable development of the health sector;
 - d) To institutionalize lessons learned from recent disasters into the development of training and pedagogic material for the program.
1. Develop workshop curriculum including consultation workshop for representatives of RCC countries, WHO, UNDP, other UN organizations and international humanitarian organizations to provide input to the design of the workshop curriculum on integrating health, DRR and sustainable development.

2. Conduct regional workshop for representatives of RCC countries on health and development personnel on integrating health, DRR and sustainable development.
3. Implementation of national workshop in selected RCC countries.
4. Extension of regional workshops and national workshops.
5. Creation of a network of managers and participants from workshops to share pedagogic material and share lessons learned.

6. Regional Workshop to present the findings of the implementation project

A regional workshop would be conducted to present the findings of the implementation projects from the RCC member countries. International and national specialists, government officials from Ministry of Health, NDMOs and other agencies from RCC member countries, UN Agencies, World Bank, ADB and bilateral donors would be invited to participate in the workshop. The workshop would give an opportunity to interact with interested stakeholders from other countries and to take further the experience of implementation of mainstreaming DRR into Health sector, to other RCC member countries.

Sub Component 2.3

Priority Implementation Partnerships for SAFER INFRASTRUCTURE

Introduction:

Land itself must be treated as a valued resource in managing risk. Failure to act on this principle is to invite disaster¹³. Hence there is a need to recognize the relationship between population growth, the physical demands of human settlements, economics planning and the most appropriate use of available land and the structures built on it. Any kind of structural investments including roads, bridges, embankments, telecommunication facilities, ports and jetties etc, must be durable to support a rapidly growing economy and population, and also preserve peculiarities of the land on which it is built for e.g. floodplain biodiversity and ecology etc. Considering the fact that the investment going into building these infrastructure are stalwart, utmost care should be taken in planning, design, construction and maintenance of these structures so that they are not easily impacted by natural hazards and also do not create risk for others.

Proposed Approach:

While it is realized that it is essential to integrate DRR concerns into planning, design and construction of all kind of infrastructure, the RCC MDRD Program has identified the following two themes in infrastructure to initiate mainstreaming of DRR in the Phase II of the Program.

- A. Integrating Disaster Risk Impact Assessments into the construction of new Roads and Bridges
- B. Promoting the use of hazard risk information in land-use management, planning and zoning programs

For each of the sub-themes mentioned above, the RCC MDRD Program would be developing RCC guidelines on how to mainstream DRR into the concerned sub-theme and carrying out Priority Implementation Partnerships on the said sub-theme in RCC Member countries.

¹³ Living with Risk: a global review of disaster reduction initiatives, UNISDR, 2004

A. Integrating Disaster Risk Impact Assessments into the construction of new Roads

Roads form a vital part of the infrastructure asset of any settlement. They act as lifelines to connect different settlements, as highways link the rural with urban, as arteries ease the flow of traffic in towns and cities and in the process contribute to the economy of the country. Hence any disruption of its function can cause severe inconvenience to the citizens and have a negative impact on the economy.

Natural disasters usually have a widespread impact on the road sector. The destruction and damage to roads by the action of the 2004 earthquake and the tsunami was extensive with several thousand kilometers of main, secondary and tertiary roads damaged to a varying extent.

The root of the problem could be analyzed in terms of high vulnerability and risk of physical infrastructure and assets in view of their location, for which physical and land-use planning did not fully take into consideration the probability of occurrence of this type of hazard, and to insufficiency of existing design standards and codes.

Expected Results:

- Ministry of Public Works formally adopt newly developed tools and guidelines on Disaster Risk Reduction in the Sector in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans; and
- Demonstrable projects on safer roads completed.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
Ministry of Public Works formally adopts newly developed tools and guidelines on DRR in the Sector in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans.	Number of agencies related to public works sector with operational guidelines to apply the formalized methodologies, processes and systems to formulate policies and design operational plans with DRR.	Operational Manuals of education sector with mainstreamed DRR procedures.
Demonstrable projects on safer roads completed.	Number of prioritized projects with clearly assessed risks and management strategies.	Program on Safe Roads designed and started implementation in RCC member countries.

Activities:

1. Assessment of Current Status of Road construction project in hazard prone areas of the countries

In this Activity, a detailed assessment would be carried out in each of the project country on the current status of road construction projects in hazard prone areas.

The activity would identify the pipeline road projects of the Ministry of Public Works; review the existing system of planning and design followed by Ministry of Public Works in their programs, list out the existing references of Guidelines/Manuals/Codes/Standards for disaster resilient road construction in the country. This activity would be country specific.

2. Priority Implementation Partnerships on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into construction of new roads

This project would be carried out in the RCC member countries who would have expressed interest to undertake such a project. The projects would include Formation of a project working group to carry out the activities. The Working Group will have representatives from Ministry of Public Works, National Structural Engineers Association, Officials from National Disaster Management Office, Infrastructure experts etc. The Working Group would review the existing planning procedure for design and construction of roads (for both nationally funded and internationally funded road projects). Based on the review, the working group would propose revision in the planning cycle of the road construction programs incorporating DRR features at various stages of the planning cycle. It would also review the existing construction codes followed for roads in terms of hazard resilient features. Piloting of the proposed revisions in the planning cycle as well as design standards would be carried out in any one pipeline road project in a hazard prone area of the country. Trainings would be conducted for the officers in charge of planning department of public works as well as design team of public works in incorporating DRR aspects in planning and design of road construction. The recommendations would be taken up through the respective departments for approval and formal integration in the National system of road construction.

3. Regional Workshop to present the findings of the implementation project

A regional workshop would be conducted to present the findings of the implementation projects from the countries. International and National experts in disaster resilient infrastructure planning, design and construction, government officials from Ministry of Education and NDMO's of RCC member countries, UN Agencies, World Bank, ADB, bilateral donors would be invited to participate in the workshop. The workshop would give an opportunity to interact with interested stakeholders from other countries and to take further the experience of implementation of mainstreaming DRR into Infrastructure sector, to other RCC member countries.

B. Promoting the use of hazard risk information in land-use management, planning and zoning programs

Land use planning that is carefully designed and rigorously implemented is the most useful approach to managing urban or population growth and minimizing associated risks¹⁴. It is also one of the most challenging to implement because of conflicting values held about land by different segments of the population. In many societies, cultural, social or economic attributes associated with land can

¹⁴ Living with Risk: a global review of disaster reduction initiatives, UNISDR, 2004

form the basis of some of the most contentious issues among people, particularly at local levels. E.g., economic attractions often lure settlements to grow on flood plains or volcanic slopes. Wetlands are often drained to become industrial parks or housing estates. Deciding how to use land is demanding enough. It is even more daunting if there are competing views about the role that land should play in reducing collective exposure to risk. For these reasons, land-use management and related regional and territorial planning, have to be considered as natural extensions of conducting hazard assessments and risk mapping. They must take account of the spatial parameters of physical vulnerability considered in accordance with the broader social, economic and environmental requirements of a society.

But it is to be borne in mind that land-use management operates at different geographical scales (national, provincial, municipal, community) which require different ranges of management tools and operational mechanisms.

Activities:

1. Developing RCC Guidelines on Promoting the use of hazard risk information in land-use planning and zoning

The RCC Guideline on Promoting the use of hazard risk information in land-use planning and zoning programs is proposed to be developed in 2007-2008. The Guideline would be a general document, which could be used by any RCC member countries interested to take up integration of hazard risk information in land-use management and urban planning in any scale.

2. PIP on use of hazard risk information in land-use planning and zoning

This project would be carried out in the RCC member countries who would have expressed interest to undertake such a project. The project would include formation of a project working group to carry out the activities. The Working Group will have representatives from Development Authorities (Urban/Rural), Town and Country Planning Departments, Ministry of Planning and Officials from National Disaster Management Office, experts in the field of Physical Planning, DRR experts etc. The Working Group would review the existing planning procedure for land-use planning. Based on the review the working group would propose revision in the land-use planning process incorporating hazard risk information (depending on the scale selected for this intervention). These revisions would be then incorporated in any of the pipeline land-use planning exercise of the country. Trainings would be conducted for architects and planners who are involved in land-use management and preparation of land-use plans. The recommendations would be taken up through the respective departments for approval and formal integration in the National system of land - use management and planning.

Sub Component 2.4

Priority Implementation Partnerships for SECURE LIVELIHOODS

Introduction:

Disasters impact livelihood. At the same time the type and pattern of livelihood in a particular geographical area can also be a cause of increased risk from natural disasters and add to the vulnerability. High dependence on a particular kind of livelihood in a small area increase the probability of its risk from natural disaster and such was the case observed in Maldives and Thailand after the 2004 Tsunami. Accordingly livelihood planning and implementation should take into consideration three basic specificities; hazard, location and communities. It is to be borne in mind that a livelihood is not just a means of earning a living and generating income, but also involve less obvious dimensions like pattern of asset ownership, availability of required skills and a conducive market system. Hence the coping capacity of a hazard hit household would depend on the entire livelihood system and accordingly DRR can play a vital role in designing such a system. Strategies are necessary which prepares a community to deal with shocks from natural disaster by being better prepared in terms of livelihood; be it in adopting diversified income livelihood strategy or availing social support mechanisms like family or community bonds.

Proposed Approach:

The RCC MDRD Program has identified the following three sub-themes to integrate DRR concerns for secure Livelihoods.

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

In this Phase II, the RCC MDRD Program would only look into the first two sub-themes and focus primarily on Agriculture as means of livelihood.

Agriculture is one of the sectors significantly affected by natural disasters as more than 70% of the population of the Asia depends on agriculture for their livelihood activities. Though the percentage contribution to the national GDP from agriculture sector has declined substantially, the dependence of rural households is still significant. The structural changes taken place during the past three decades to mitigate the disaster risks have declined the sensitivity of agricultural sector to natural disasters. However, in many cases structural mitigation measures brought negative impacts and thus forcing the agricultural system to a highly vulnerable state.

For instance, it was observed that the Bangladesh economy's sensitivity to extreme monsoon flooding has declined significantly. This has been partly due to structural change in agriculture, with a rapid expansion of much lower-risk dry season irrigated rice, and partly to internal market integration and increased private food imports during disaster years. The 1998 floods were hydrologically a fifty year event. However, cereal production actually rose 5.6% in the following year compared with a government pre flood forecast of 2.4% growth. Initial post-flood assessments, anticipating a 10–11% decline in annual output, underestimated the country's greatly enhanced capacity to increase dry season production when required and the economic impact of the disaster. However, much of the agrarian populations in many areas are still unable to cultivate the dry season rice due to hydro-meteorological and social factors leading to household shocks after disaster events.

On the other hand, much of the flooding that affects large areas of the Mekong Delta, however, is now seen as being caused by reduced drainage as a result of the expansion of agricultural activities into wetland areas that previously served an important drainage function. That is, the agricultural expansion has increased the flood hazard. Crop intensification has already reached a plateau in many countries and showed high level of vulnerability to natural disasters. Development of viable alternative crop planning based on anticipated climatic conditions is necessary to reduce the disaster impacts.

Thus, mainstreaming DRR into the development planning and policy process is essential as it takes into consideration the effect of disaster on the agricultural system and vice-versa and thus ensuring sustainable development.

Expected Results:

- Ministry of Agriculture formally adopt newly developed tools and guidelines on Disaster Risk Reduction in the Sector in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans; and
- Demonstrable projects on secure livelihood completed

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
Ministry of Agriculture formally adopt newly developed tools and guidelines on DRR in the Sector in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans.	Number of agencies related to agriculture sector with operational guidelines to apply the formalized methodologies, processes and systems to formulate policies and design operational plans with DRR.	Operational Manuals of education sector with mainstreamed DRR procedures.
Demonstrable projects on secure livelihood completed.	Number of prioritized projects with clearly assessed risks and management strategies.	Program on Secure Livelihoods designed and implemented in RCC member countries.

Activities:

Activities would be carried out under of the sub-themes as follows:

A. Activities under sub theme of promoting programs of contingency crop planning; crop diversification

1. Priority Implementation Partnerships on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Agriculture sector

This project would be carried out in the RCC member countries who would have expressed interest to undertake such a project. The project would include Formation of a project working group to carry out the activities. The Working Group will include officials from Ministry of Agriculture, National Agricultural Research organization, Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, Department of Livestock and Fisheries etc. The working group would prepare their own disaster codes based on their mandates and objectives. They would prepare a data base dealing with the disaster impacts and responses in the past and their key responsibilities related to DRR. A disaster impact and response matrix along with contingency crop plans and possible consequences would be developed.

At the same time the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology would prepare a list of forecast products available in different time periods (daily, weekly, decadal, monthly, seasonal etc.). The forecast products would be shared with other technical departments within the Ministry of Agriculture. The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology would organize training programmes on how to interpret their forecast products in the context of DRR. They would interact with other technical departments on how to prepare the impact outlooks based on the forecast outlooks. The Ministry of Agriculture would be required to be familiarized with the forecast products available in the country and would organize training workshop on how to prepare an alternative management plan. The working group would then identify a highly vulnerable province and few districts for implementing the draft plan in consultation with various stakeholder.

Based on the results of the implementation, the plan would be incorporated into the national policy and annual plan of Agriculture sector.

2. Regional Workshop to present the findings of the implementation project

A regional workshop would be conducted to present the findings of the PIP. International and National experts agriculture, government officials from Ministry of Agriculture and allied sectors, Hydrology, Meteorology and NDMO's of RCC member countries, UN Agencies, World Bank, ADB, bilateral donors would be invited to participate in the workshop. The workshop would give an opportunity to interact with interested stakeholders from other countries and to take further the experience of implementation of mainstreaming DRR into Agriculture sector, to other RCC member countries.

B. Activities under sub theme of Effective insurance and credit schemes to compensate for crop damage and loss to livelihood

1. Developing Guidelines to promote effective insurance and credit schemes to compensate for crop damage and losses to livelihoods due to natural hazards

The Guideline would describe the process of how to Mainstream DRR in the particular sector. The Guideline developed would be general and not specific to any particular country and is intended to guide the concerned sectoral Ministry of Agriculture in the country and the National Disaster Management Office on how to take up Mainstreaming of DRR in the concerned sector.

Sub Component 2.5

Priority Implementation Partnerships for SAFER SHELTER (Housing)

Note: It is understood that Shelter is a larger term and means much more than housing. However this sub- component of the program would only look into shelter in terms of Housing.

Introduction:

In an event of a natural disaster it is observed that housing is one of the most affected sectors. Poor integration of hazard resilient features in design and construction of houses often leads to its collapse in an event of a disaster. At the same time provision of enhanced design standards in national building codes is equally important to prevent the collapse of shelters. Hence this program would look at making shelters (houses) safe from natural disasters by incorporating disaster resilient features into its design and construction.

Proposed Approach:

The RCC MDRD Program have identified the following three sub-themes to implement projects for SAFER SHELTER:

- A. Promoting the increased use of hazard-resilient designs in rural housing in hazard prone areas
- B. Utilization of national building codes
- C. Compliance and enforcement of local building laws requiring prescribed standards under national building codes in urban hazard prone areas

The Program would include development of RCC Guideline for Mainstreaming DRR in the Housing sector and implementing PIPs in RCC member countries on integrating DRR components into design and construction of housing. The countries to be selected for implementing PIPs would depend on the expression of interest of the countries to the RCC on undertaking projects in this priority theme.

Expected Results:

- Ministry of Housing formally adopt newly developed tools and guidelines on Disaster Risk Reduction in the Housing Sector in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans; and
- Demonstrable projects of safer shelter completed.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
Ministry of Housing formally adopt newly developed tools and guidelines on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Housing Sector in the formulation of development policies, strategies and plans.	Number of agencies with operational guidelines to apply the formalized methodologies, processes and systems to formulate policies and design operational plans with DRR.	Operational Manuals of Housing sector with mainstreamed DRR procedures.
Demonstrable projects of safe shelter completed.	Number of prioritized projects with clearly assessed risks and management strategies.	Program on Safe Shelter designed and started implemented in RCC member countries.

Activities:

Different activities would be implemented under the three different sub themes of this sub-component:

A. Promoting the increased use of hazard-resilient designs in rural housing in hazard prone areas;

- 1. Developing RCC Guidelines to promote the increased use of hazard resilient designs (e.g. flood proofing, or seismic safety) in rural housing programs in hazard prone areas**

The objective of this Activity is to provide the Ministry of Housing and NDMO's of the country with a "how to" guide on initiating mainstreaming of DRR in the Housing Sector. The Guideline would describe the process of how to Mainstream DRR in the particular sector. The Guideline developed would be general and not specific to any particular country and is intended to guide the concerned sectoral Ministry of Housing in the country and the National Disaster Management Office on how to take up Mainstreaming of DRR in the Housing sector.

- 2. Assessment of Current Status of housing programs in hazard prone areas of the countries**

In this Activity, a detailed assessment would be carried out in each of the project country on the current status of government housing programs in hazard prone areas. The activity would identify the pipeline housing programs of the government; review the existing system of planning and design followed by Ministry of Housing in their housing programs, list out the existing references of

Guidelines/Manuals/Codes/Standards for disaster resilient construction in the country. This activity would be country specific.

3. PIP on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction by promoting hazard resilient designs in housing programs in hazard prone areas of RCC Member countries

This project would be carried out in the RCC member countries who would have expressed interest to undertake such a project. The projects would include Formation of a working group to carry out the activity. The Working Group will have representatives from Ministry of Housing (Officials from Department of Rural Housing, Housing Development Boards, and Rural Development etc), Officials from National Disaster Management Offices, International and National experts in field of hazard resilient rural housing, DRR experts etc. The project would identify planned and ongoing housing programs in disaster prone areas being undertaken with National Government Funding and bilateral and multilateral donor support. It would Review existing system of design and construction of Houses in the housing program and propose revisions in incorporating locally relevant hazard resilient features. Government engineers involved in design of rural housing would be trained to use the proposed revised designs of housing construction. The proposed hazard resilient designs would be pilot tested in any one of the pipeline housing projects of the government. The proposed hazard resilient designs would be taken up through the department approval mechanism of the Ministry of Housing and Rural/Urban Development for adoption and integration in the National Housing Programs.

4. Regional Workshop to present the findings of the implementation project

A regional workshop would be conducted to present the findings of the Priority Implementation Partnerships. International and National experts in disaster resilient housing design, construction and planning, government officials from Ministry of Housing and NDMO's of RCC member countries, UN Agencies, World Bank, ADB, bilateral donors would be invited to participate in the workshop. The workshop would provide an opportunity to interact with interested stakeholders from other countries and to take further the experience of implementation of mainstreaming DRR into Housing sector, to other RCC member countries.

B. Utilization of national building codes;

- 1. Developing RCC Guidelines to promote utilization of national building codes that have special provisions for enhanced design standards for buildings in areas affected by natural disasters**

C. Compliance and enforcement of local building laws requiring prescribed standards under national building codes in urban hazard prone areas

- 1. Developing RCC Guidelines to promote compliance and enforcement of local building bye laws requiring prescribed standards under national building codes in urban hazard prone areas**

Component 3

Advocacy for Building Awareness and Political Support for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development

Objective:

The objective of this component is to strengthen the commitment of national leaders and decision makers, mobilize enlightened support of the corporate sector, enhance capacity for responsive reporting by media, encourage research by scientists and increase/ continue support by international funding and technical agencies.

Expected Results:

- National leaders, Ministers, Parliamentarians and decision makers demonstrating their commitment and supporting mainstreaming of DRR into development interventions and providing increases in funding;
- Corporate sector with commitment to integrate disaster risk in their business ventures, and provide support to integrated DRR initiatives among their constituent communities thus demonstrating Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
- National Insurance companies developing schemes for community safety and support to DRR initiatives;

- Responsive media publishing disaster information to the public in order to promote safety as an inbuilt culture among the public particularly most vulnerable groups i.e. women, children, disabled and elderly;
- Scientists in RCC member countries encouraged to undertake research that could be applied and would add value to the respective countries.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
National leaders, Ministries, Parliamentarians and decision makers demonstrating their commitment and supporting development interventions formulated with DRR nationally and internationally particularly in funding.	Number of successful negotiations at national and international forums demonstrating the commitment on DRR. Number of national development policy statements reflecting higher level commitment to DRR.	'Champions' and 'organization' felicitated for their demonstrated commitment on MDRD.
Corporate sector with commitment to integrate disaster risks in their business ventures and provide support to integrated DRR initiatives among their constituent communities thus demonstrating the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Insurance companies taking increasing interests in DRR.	Number of Corporate Plans and Annual Reports of Corporate sector with explicit programs/projects in support of DRR. National Insurance companies developing schemes for Community safety and support to DRR initiatives.	Certain number of corporate bodies per annum with Corporate plans/ Annual Reports that integrate DRR as an integral component of their CSR. Certain number of Insurance Companies with special programs for DRR.
Responsive media publishing disaster information to the public in order to promote safety as an inbuilt culture among the public particularly most vulnerable groups i.e. women, children, disabled and elderly.	Percentage coverage in all media promoting and advocating DRR.	Training course for national media and for international media annually.
Scientists in RCC member countries encouraged to undertake research that will be of applied and added value to the respective countries.	Number of applied research on DRR completed and implemented.	Certain number of scientific research findings accepted for implementation in the Asia region.

Activities:

- Annual national high table discussion on DRR in RCC member countries.
- Development of Advocacy Kits for Ministers and Parliamentarians on “Why DRR Mainstreaming is needed”.
- Presentation on Mainstreaming DRR at relevant regional meetings at Ministerial and senior official level and or/at Regional Forums of Parliamentarians.
- National Workshops on DRR for Ministers, senior officials of all key ministers in RCC member countries.
- Identify national Champions who have demonstrated track record for their commitment to DRR in RCC member countries and felicitate them with a Regional award similar to Sasakawa, Ramon Magasay etc for their demonstrated commitment on MDRD.
- Solicit nationally or regionally recognized corporate sector to sponsor Champions.
- Facilitate exchange of views among Champions and sponsor national and regional conferences to learn from the Champions.
- Organize annual national seminar in RCC member countries to involve corporate sector in DRR in their investments and support community safety and local DRR initiatives as part of CSR.
- Involve National Chambers or Federations of Commerce, Industries or similar organizations to include DRR in their review process of CSR of national corporate bodies.
- Initiate incorporation of DRR in minimum national Insurance Companies with special market strategies for DRR schemes.
- Conduct annual training courses for national media and international media annually.
- Establish a Regional Research Fund for DRR related research with sound mechanisms for its operational process and management.
- Facilitate scientific research findings accepted for implementation in the Asia region.

Component 4

Knowledge Management Platform for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development

Objective:

The objective of this component is to encourage continued exchange of experience, lessons learned and constraints overcome during the implementation of prioritized interventions amongst RCC members and its partners thus enriching their collective skills and competencies.

During the discussions at the 4th, 5th and 6th RCC meetings and interaction with the country partners during various project implementations, it is confirmed that a lot of initiatives are being ongoing in the RCC Member countries on mainstreaming of DRR, even though they may not be so named. These initiatives are being initiated by a wide range of actors, starting from the government, research organizations, NGOs and UN agencies.

It is now well accepted that there is rich experience and there are a number of examples of historical adaptation of lifestyle and construction practices that are good examples of “risk resilient or safer” development in specific sectors particularly in shelter and agriculture. In addition in the past development or post disaster recovery projects, a number of interesting initiatives have been undertaken that incorporates the principles of risk resilience, even though they may not be recognized as such and certainly have not been done in the “name” of mainstreaming (E.g. Core shelter project of Philippines, Safety clusters in Vietnam) It is important to collect and visiblise these past cases/examples of good practice, understand the context and learn lessons.

This also makes a better case for mainstreaming in that it does not argue the case of mainstreaming based on developed country. It situates the basis of mainstreaming as being in learning from in country or regional examples, and

adapting and adopting these good practices while attempting to upscale them. Such a basis also makes the selling of “Mainstreaming” easier and more palatable to decision makers from the political and developmental realm.

Expected Results:

- NDMOs, Planning Agencies, Sectoral Ministries, and other key institutions in RCC member countries with increased knowledge on initiatives in other countries and readiness to undertake development interventions in-country that substantially reduces risks.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
RCC members with increased knowledge on initiatives in other countries and readiness to undertake development interventions that substantially reduced risks.	Number of documents on Lessons Learned. Number of forums held to exchange knowledge. Website on Mainstreaming of DRR. Compendium of good practices produced. Operational knowledge Management platform.	Documented lessons from implemented projects. Annual forum held at each of national, sub-regional and regional level wide area network.

Activities:

- Develop case studies of each of the PIPs implemented including the process from its design to completion.
- Conduct minimum one national seminar in each of the participating country to share the experience with other potential partners, stakeholders and interests groups.
- Hold sub-regional seminar and Regional seminar to share the experience of the program.
- Produce a Regional Compendium of case studies of Good Practice in mainstreaming DRR into development.
- Establishing and maintaining a website on Mainstreaming DRR into development.

Component 5

Capacity Development in RCC member countries for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development

Objective:

The objective of this component is to develop the capacity of the national and sector ministries, technical institutions, private sector, NGOs and development practitioners in the RCC member countries on mainstreaming of DRR.

Along with building awareness it is equally essential to build capacity of the countries on how to go about with mainstreaming of DRR into the national development process as well as in the respective sectors.

During the implementation of the activities under Phase I of the RCC MDRD program, it has been realized that there is need to develop training courses for NDMO's, Ministry of Planning and Finance, as well developing specific courses for sectoral ministries in which NGOs working in the concerned sectors could also participate. It is also necessary to involve some provincial level officers in the training.

The training courses at a National level should be conducted in local language and delivered in partnership with national training institutes and national Red Cross Societies. It is also essential to work with the INGOs to develop a course on mainstreaming DRR in the community development work of the NGOs targeting both humanitarian and development needs.

Expected Results:

- Enhanced capacity of the development practitioners at national, provincial/state, local and community levels to apply tools and guidelines on mainstreaming of DRR in the performance of their functional responsibilities.

Component Results, Indicators and Targets:

Results	Indicators	Targets
Enhanced capacity of the sectoral ministries; technical institutions; private sector; NGOs and development practitioners at national, provincial/state, local and community levels to apply tools and guidelines on mainstreaming of DRR in the performance of their functional responsibilities.	Number of regular training courses on Development Planning with MDRD as an integral part offered by national training institutes.	Training programs held nationally and regionally on Mainstreaming of DRR into development.

Activities:

- Develop curriculum for Training courses on MDRD; clearly defining target audiences, learning objectives and methodology;
- Conduct Regional Trainings for RCC Member countries on Mainstreaming of DRR into development;
- Conduct National Trainings in RCC Member countries on Mainstreaming of DRR into development;
- Conduct Trainings in RCC Member countries on Mainstreaming of DRR into specific sectors;
- Conduct Trainings in RCC Member countries on Mainstreaming of DRR into work of NGOs;
- Integrate training on MDRD in the routine training programs of the national institutes responsible in training the public officials.

Section 3

Phase II Program Description of the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development

3.1 Guiding Principles:

Following would be considered as the guiding principles for implementation 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.
- Though the program framework suggests five different components, which can be implemented independently, yet the expected results from each would contribute to the remaining of the 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 members on the progress of implementation, challenges faced etc.
- Within the broader program framework, ADPC as the secretariat of RCC would closely collaborate with the RCC members in implementing certain activities as described in the accompanying Program Document.

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
- Global Mainstreaming Initiatives of GFDRR, UNDP, ProVention Consortium, UN/ISDR, EU, DFID and SIDA

C. Resource mobilization:

- Considering the various implementing modalities of the program, it is understood that the program would be implemented by resources from governments from the RCC member countries as well as 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 the particular member country and sharing it with the other RCC members.
- For activities proposed for implementation in partnership with ADPC, ADPC would partner with the RCC members to mobilize resources from multiple donors. Part B of this document details out the resource mobilization strategy of ADPC.

3.2 Program Management:

The program components being implemented by the RCC member countries with their own resources or funding mobilized by the government, the RCC members would be responsible for management of the respective components.

For the program components being implemented by the RCC member countries in partnership with ADPC and with resources mobilized by ADPC (as explained in the Part B of this document), the implementation would be guided by the Advisory Panel of the RCC MDRD Program and by the technical experts.

The RCC mechanism would play a larger role in providing future directions to the program.