

# Eighth Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC 8)

Manila, Philippines  
22-24 February 2010



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The Eighth Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC8) was held in Manila and was attended by 22 delegates from 17 RCC Member Countries namely Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Lesté and Viet Nam.

The Meeting was inaugurated by Hon. Sec. Norberto B. Gonzales, Secretary, Department of National Defense and Chairman, National Disaster Coordinating Council, Government of the Philippines.

## Thematic Sessions

The meeting consisted of eight substantive/technical sessions as follows:

1. Philippine Experiences on DRR
2. Brief introduction on ADPC, overview of the RCC mechanism, key milestones of the RCC process, and the purpose of this Eighth Meeting of the RCC.
3. Asian Ministerial Conferences of DRR (AMCDRR) – Preparation and Follow up
4. HFA Implementation in Asia: Acceleration Progress
5. National Programs on CBDRM in high-risk communities
6. Linking community level actions on DRR and CCA
7. Progress of the RCC programme on mainstreaming DRR into development
8. Large scale disasters in RCC member countries and their experiences

## Key Outcomes of the 8th RCC Meeting

### 1. Strengthening of the RCC Mechanism

- \* Continued ministerial participation and presence in the meeting reflected the political will and commitment from the highest levels of government
- \* Increased commitment from Member Countries reflected in generous contributions by the host country and cost sharing by several members
- \* Following the RCC system of Chair and Vice Chair, the Philippines assumed the chairmanship of the RCC till the next meeting and Cambodia the Vice Chair as the incoming host

### 2. Manila RCC 8 Statement on Implementing National Programs on CBDRR in high-risk communities

- \* The RCC members adopted the Manila RCC 8 Statement as their commitment to implement national programmes on CBDRR in high-risk communities. The statement identifies components of national programs on CBDRR as described on the reverse side.

### 3. Linking DRR and CCA at national and community levels

- \* Initiated discussions on community resilience to climate risks
- \* Looked at ways to build resilience to current disasters and future climate change scenarios
- \* Ensure greater linkage and synergy between action plans on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction
- \* Closing resource gaps
- \* Looking towards the rich sharing of experiences at the 4AMCDRR

### 4. Progress on RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development

- \* Shared of experience among RCC members on undertaking Priority Implementation Partnerships on mainstreaming DRR into development
- \* Called for strengthening mechanism for greater sharing of information and products developed by the members under the RCC Program on Mainstreaming DRR into Development
- \* Appreciated the development of the RCC Regional Training Course on Mainstreaming DRR into development, the new RCC website and the commitment to deliver the course at national level
- \* Called for continuation of efforts to sensitize high level decision-makers by also using material developed under the training course

Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)





# MANILA RCC 8 STATEMENT ON IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL PROGRAMMES ON CBDRR IN HIGH RISK COMMUNITIES

We the delegates from RCC member countries, viz., Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Jordan, Korea, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam, having met in Manila, The Philippines from 22nd -24th February, 2010 for the 8th Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC) organized by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) in collaboration with the Government of the Philippines;

**Recognizing** the most serious impact of a disaster is always felt by the local communities and their immediate environment;

**Realizing** disaster risk is mostly shaped at the local level depending on the way communities and local stakeholders interact with the local environment, manage the natural resources and built environment;

**Recalling** that the RCC had at its second meeting in 2001 identified 'Building community level programs for preparedness and mitigation' as one of the Key Action Areas for the RCC;

**Recalling** the seventh meeting of the RCC held in Colombo in May 2008, with the theme of 'Rights based community led disaster risk management', affirmed the commitment of RCC Members to take up national programs on Community-based disaster risk (CBDRR) reduction in high risk communities;

**Affirming** the commitment to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the resilience of Nations and Communities to disasters; adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in January 2005, the first priority for action of which calls for 'Ensuring that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation' and in the process ensuring community participation, so that local needs are met.

**Affirming** the priorities identified by our honorable Ministers at the Third Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Kuala Lumpur on 2 -4 December 2008, which adopted the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction, which included as one of the priority areas 'Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of local government and civil society in DRR';

**Recognizing** the need to scale up community level action for DRR in all high risk communities

This 8th Meeting of the RCC calls upon every RCC member country to develop and implement national programs on CBDRR in high-risk communities with the following components:

## A. Legal and policy frameworks enabling CBDRR

- A1 National DRR policy and legislation in place and providing an enabling environment for community level action on DRR
- A2 Legislation on related sectors (such as urban development, water resource management, local government) which recognizes the importance of community level action for reducing risk from natural hazards
- A3 National DRR Action Plan and programs prioritizing CBDRR as a key component
- A4 National CBDRR Strategies developed to guide scaling up implementation of CBDRR especially in larger countries where large number of districts are at risk from natural hazards.
- A5 National Action Plans for Climate Change Adaptation recognizing CBDRR as a key strategy for adaptation and building resilience to climate change at local level
- A6 Post disaster recovery and reconstruction programs identifying CBDRR as a key element

## B. Technical support to community level action on DRR

- B1 National risk maps identifying high risk provinces, districts and communities for prioritized implementation of CBDRR
- B2 National technical agencies disseminating hazard and risk maps to community organization through local authorities
- B3 Forecasts and early warning disseminated by local authorities through community level organization in order to reach communities at risk
- B4 Shared methodologies and tools developed for hazard, vulnerabilities and capacity assessment and local level DRR action planning

## C. Strengthening partnership on CBDRR between local authorities, implementing partners and community organization (CBOs), civil society organizations and private sectors

- C1 Promotion of effective mechanisms for collaboration and information sharing between Governments at various levels and NGOs, civil society organizations and private sector to achieve accountability and sustainability of CBDRR Programs, as well as coordination with national and local level planning processes
- C2 District DM Plans developed by local authorities are effectively linked to DRR plans at all levels from national to community level
- C3 Award schemes established for recognition of good practices in CBDRR
- C4 Institutionalizing the role of educational institutions in promoting CBDRR by raising awareness among communities and participating in community level initiatives.

## D. Resourcing CBDRR and linking with local development programs

- D1 National DRR program budgets including specific budgetary allocation for CBDRR activities
- D2 Local governments in high risk districts earmarking budgetary resources for CBDRR
- D3 Community-based measures identified in the local (provincial, district, commune, village) DRR plans included as inputs to the local development plan
- D4 DRR integrated into community development projects carried out by NGOs and community based organizations in line with national and local policies
- D5 Recognizing and building on community capacities, coping mechanisms and indigenous knowledge

## E. Strengthening capacity on CBDRR

- E1 Investment in orientation and training on CBDRR for Government staff working at district, commune and village level through making use of existing capacity building systems such as college extension services
- E2 Expansion of systems and institutions delivering training on CBDRR for local authorities, implementing partner NGOs and community organizations
- E3 Adopting cost effective approaches for building capacity, such as by institutionalizing CBDRR courses within educational system at tertiary level

**Requests RCC members** who have been implementing national programs on CBDRR to provide technical support to other RCC members in developing similar programs; the **Government of the Philippines in its capacity as RCC Chair** to carry the message in this Statement to the 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR, in Incheon, Korea, October 2010 and beyond; **ADPC in its capacity as secretariat of the RCC mechanism** to contribute through the following actions:

- Development of customized regional advocacy manual covering guidelines on the scope and content of national programs, building on experiences of RCC member countries
- Providing technical support to interested RCC member countries in developing national programs on CBDRR

Calls on development partners UN agencies, donors, Red Cross Societies and NGOs to partner with the RCC and its member countries in implementation of national programs on CBDRR;

Acknowledges the support provided by the **Government of Australia** to this important RCC mechanism;

Acknowledges with great appreciation the gracious hosting and warm hospitality extended by the **Government of the Philippines** for the RCC8 Meeting.

Thanks **ADPC** for effectively fulfilling its role as RCC secretariat.

### RCC Secretariat

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center  
979/66-70, 24th Floor, Paholyotin Road, SM Tower, Samsen Nai, Phythai,  
Bangkok 10400, Thailand  
Tel: +66 2 298 0681 to 92, Ext 313  
Fax: +66 2 298 0012 to 13  
Email: [adpc@adpc.net](mailto:adpc@adpc.net)  
Website: [www.adpc.net](http://www.adpc.net)  
RCC Website: [www.rccdm.net](http://www.rccdm.net)

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