

## RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia

# Towards a Tool Kit on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction

A Compilation of Key  
Program Documents  
(2005-2006)

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## **INTRODUCTION TO THE COMPILATION**

The ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management was established in 2000 and comprises of heads of National Disaster Management Offices of 26 countries of the Asian Region. The RCC has met annually in the 6 Meetings in Bangkok (2000 and 2001), Delhi (2002), Dhaka (2004), Hanoi (2005) and Kunming (2006). Following prioritizing by the RCC at its first two meetings of the need to integrate disaster risk considerations into development planning, the RCC Program on “Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development” (MDRD) was launched in 2004, and the Hanoi RCC 5 Statement adopted in May 2005 set the overall framework and direction of the program. The MDRD Program is an important initiative that supports the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005.

One of the Program objectives is to develop a tool kit to support the RCC member countries and their NDMOs in implementing mainstreaming in partnership with Ministries of Planning, Finance and Development; and sectoral ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health, Urban and Rural Development and Environment.

Much work has been done in program development during the years 2004-2006, under guidance of the Advisory Panel of the Program, in documenting the current status, developing guidelines, and initiating Priority Implementation Projects.

Much more needs to be done. As the RCC holds its sixth meeting in Kunming in November 2006, the MDRD Program moves into a new phase of consolidation and expansion. This publication compiling key program documents provides guidance to countries initiating Priority Implementation Projects, helps take stock of progress, and forms the basis for planning next steps and Program activities for 2007-2008.

The Publication has 5 chapters:

- Introduction to RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development
- Guidelines and Technical References for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development
- Current Status of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development in RCC Member countries
- Priority Implementation Projects (PIP) on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia
- RCC MDRD Pipeline Initiatives (Plan for 2007-2008)

As emphasized in the title “Towards a toolkit for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction”; this is a work in progress. Information of current status and experience of mainstreaming needs to be gathered more definitively; draft guidelines need to be reviewed and revised; while a number remain to be developed. Most importantly experiences for the Priority Implementation Projects needs to be the basis for validating or revising the guidelines, and providing lessons learned. Inspired by the firm commitment and mandate contained in the Hanoi RCC 5 Statement; we will continue working in the development of the Toolkit to make it more “usable”.



## CHAPTER 1

### RCC PROGRAM ON MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO DEVELOPMENT POLICY, PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN ASIA (MDRD)

#### Introduction

This Chapter provides an overview of the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia (MDRD) (*Document 1*).

The Concept Paper on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction developed under the program and presented at the 4th RCC Meeting in Dhaka 2004 is provided as *Document 2* in the chapter. The discussion at the session is summarized in *Document 3* of this chapter.

A brief summary on the Advisory Panel for the program (*Document 4*) is provided along with the detailed narrative of the session on the MDRD Program in the RCC 5 Meeting in Hanoi, May (*Document 5*) and the Hanoi RCC 5 Statement on MDRD in Asian Countries (*Document 6*).

## Document 1

# Overview of RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Asia

### Background

Each year natural disasters result in serious economic and social setbacks to the development and poverty reduction priorities of developing countries of the Asian region. When disasters strike, housing, schools, hospitals, government buildings, roads and bridges and agricultural crops and livelihoods are damaged and destroyed. Scarce resources that are programmed for development are diverted for relief and rehabilitation efforts. Likewise, development activities may sometimes induce new risks if disaster risk considerations do not figure into project design. Development activity and disaster risk reduction are therefore two sides of the same coin and have to be dealt with in unison.

The **Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) on Disaster Management** (with members from heads of National Disaster Management Offices of 26 countries 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) was established in 2000.

The RCC, recognizing the linkage of development and disaster risk, identified at its second meeting in 2001, the integration of disaster risk considerations into development planning as a key priority for action.

To initiate action on implementation of this agreed direction, **the ADPC RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Development Practice (MDRD)** was launched at the 4<sup>th</sup> RCC Meeting in Bangladesh in March 2004. The program sought to systematically promote the integration of disaster risk management into sustainable development policies and practices amongst RCC member countries linked to other efforts at the regional level and built on successful experiences within the region.

At the 5<sup>th</sup> RCC Meeting, the members adopted the **Hanoi RCC 5 Statement on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development in Asian Countries**, which reflects the endorsement and commitment by the countries to take up integration of disaster risk reduction into development and initiate pilot implementation projects. The Hanoi RCC 5 Statement on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management is provided in *Document 6* of this Chapter.

### Approach

The ADPC RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia, focuses on two separate approaches relating to mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction, namely, into overall national development planning and into specific priority sectors.

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

The second approach recognizes that disaster risk reduction should be integrated across and in all **sectors**, however the RCC identifies the agriculture, infrastructure, housing, education, health and financial services as areas to initiate the mainstreaming of DRR. This approach involves dialogues between and linkage with the National Disaster Management Offices and sectoral Ministries as shown in 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 Hyogo Framework for Action, which under its Priorities for Action, outlines, Reduce underlying Risk Factors from all sectoral development planning and programs and identifies key activities under three main heads of Environment and Natural Resource Management, Social and Economic Development Practices and Land –use planning and other technical measures.

### **Objectives of RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Development (MDRD)**

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

### **MDRD Program Framework and Components**

The program has 5 Components

#### **Component 1: Developing Guidelines and Tools for MDRD**

- 1.1 Endorsement of Regional Concept Paper on Mainstreaming DRR into Development Practice and Action Plan for RCC Member Countries i.e. the Hanoi Statement
- 1.2 Develop Guidelines for Mainstreaming DRR into National Development Planning and into Specific Sectors
- 1.3 Developing Tools and Technical References for Mainstreaming DRR into National Development Planning Processes and into Specific Sectors

#### **Component 2: Undertaking Priority Implementation Projects (PIP) in MDRD in RCC Member Countries**

- 2.1 Identification of RCC countries interested in initiating Priority Implementation Project with National and International Resources
- 2.2 Undertake Priority Implementation Projects (PIP) in countries, focusing on specific sectors and national development planning process with following sub activities:
  - Establish dialogue and Working Group with the Sectoral Ministry/Department or the concerned national planning Ministry/ authority
  - Plan pilot activity (with inputs from national technical experts) of using Guidelines to undertake mainstreaming of DRR considerations in a planned or ongoing program in the selected sector or a national development planning process
  - Implement pilot activity
  - Document the experience and lessons learnt during the project implementation
  - Identify ways to extend this mainstreaming in other programs of the selected Ministry and/or other interested Ministries/sectors

- 2.3 Conduct in-country advocacy workshops
- 2.4 Extend program to other countries willing to implement with own resources or funds from other donors or as part of another national program

### **Component 3: Showcasing good practice on MDRD and Monitoring Progress**

- 3.1 Review the Status on Mainstreaming DRR in the RCC Member Countries
- 3.2 Produce a Regional Compendium of case studies of Good Practice in MDRD
- 3.3 Establishing and maintaining a website on Mainstreaming DRR

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

- 4.1 Reporting at RCC meetings for Program development and endorsement, Presentation of initial results from pilots and sharing of lessons
- 4.2 Development of Advocacy Kits for Ministers and Parliamentarians
- 4.3 Presentations on Mainstreaming DRR at Relevant Regional Meetings at Ministerial and senior official level and/or at Regional Forums of Parliamentarians
- 4.4 Conduct national workshops on MDRD for parliamentarians, ministers, senior officials of all related ministries

### **Component 5: Mobilising Partnerships for ongoing and sustainable implementation**

- 5.1 RCC and its MDRD Program registered as a post WCDR Partnership launched at WCDR 2005, Kobe in support of HFA Implementation
- 5.2 Assist RCC Member Countries in Planning Implementation of HFA's first priority of action i.e. "Integrating Risk Reduction into Development Policies and Plans
- 5.3 Establish Linkages with UN Agencies at Regional and National Levels to Strengthen Linkage and Synergy with ongoing Programs (i.e. UNDP, ISDR, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO, UNOCHA), and the ASEAN Secretariat with their ASEAN Regional Program
- 5.4 Seek Support from Other Donors to
  - o Support development or adaptation of Tools and Technical References
  - o Implement PIPs in various RCC Countries

### **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

### **Partnerships**

#### **Supporting and Collaborating Partners**

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

Member countries. The program is seeking partnership with other UN Agencies and bilateral donors.

### **Post WCDR Partnership for HFA Implementation**

The MDRD Program of the RCC has been registered with the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as a World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) Partnership, an expected outcome of the WCDR that sought the "launching of specific initiatives and partnerships to support the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" and "specific commitments and initiatives by a number of institutions at different levels to contribute to, and reinforce the implementation of the disaster risk reduction goals and targets, building on existing or new partnerships in the field of disaster risk reduction." This reflects its linkages to the implementation of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio, 1997 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation approved at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development.

### **Program Management**

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

Progress on the implementation of Mainstreaming by RCC Member countries and under the PIPs, as well as lessons learned are reported to RCC Meetings. The development of detailed program documents and further proposals to donors is ongoing, with major pipeline initiatives for 2007-2008

## **Document 2**

### **Concept Paper on Development of a Comprehensive approach to Disaster Risk Management in Asia: a RCC project of Advocacy and Capacity Building for Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Management into Development Practice**

*Note: This paper was presented to the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management in Dhaka, Bangladesh in March 2004, seeking a review of the proposed approach from the RCC Members, while the program has evolved since then, this document provides an important historical reference.*

#### **1. Rationale for Disaster Risk Management in Asia**

Asian countries experience the devastating effects of a host of natural hazards such as drought, floods, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, and volcanic eruptions. While Asia accounts for only 30.2% of global landmass it suffers disproportionately from the impact of disasters. From 1992 to 2001, Asia recorded 463,681 deaths and 1,774 million affected people, accounting for 74.5% of disaster-related deaths and 88.7% of the affected victims, within that decade.

Natural disasters have a debilitating economic impact, with disaster damages during the above period in Asia totalling USD 371.9 billion and accounting for 55.2 % of global disaster losses. A worrying trend documented by The World Disasters Report 2002 demonstrates a tripling of global disaster losses from USD 204 billion in the 80s to USD 629 billion in the 90s. Even if no increase in disaster losses are conservatively assume for Asia in the coming decade, this amounts to an estimated loss of 37 billion USD a year, an amount that exceeds the development expenditure in the region.

While many of the natural hazards that trigger disasters are inevitable, measures can be taken to reduce the severity and extent of the impact of disaster events. When successfully implemented, these measures increase communities' resilience, and reduce their vulnerability to the effects of hazards. They are most effective when integrated with other mainstream development activities.

Over the past 25 years, the Governments of Asian and Pacific nations have constituted national disaster management councils and offices (NDMCs and NDMOs). These organizations were set up to have the primary responsibility to manage the response to disasters. However, during the last 10 years there has been an increased recognition of the importance of enhanced pre-disaster preparedness and capacity enhancement of disaster personnel. The need to address the underlying causes of vulnerability to disasters has also been acknowledged. Yet, even so, most of the disaster management practices in the region are still fragmented or small-scale, employing an event-to-event approach.

The expected increase in the rate of urbanization, increased hazard intensity and frequency due to climate change and other human interventions, and overall low capability for mitigation and contingency management in national systems collectively is likely to increase the vulnerabilities and reduce the relative capacities and the coping mechanisms of communities.

#### **1.1. ADPC's Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)**

1.2 Since its inception in 1986, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), has been working closely with NDMOs of the region in the areas of development and enhancement of policies, capacity building, providing technical assistance in establishment of national disaster management centers, information sharing, regional cooperation, public awareness and project management.

A key initiative of ADPC was the constitution in March 2000 of its Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC). At present the RCC has 29 members, including the Heads of National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) from 23 countries, working in key government positions throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Its role is to provide a consultative mechanism for the:

- Identification of disaster related needs and priorities of countries;
- Development of action strategies for disaster reduction in the region;
- Promotion of cooperative programs on a regional and sub-regional basis; and
- Guidance to ADPC in establishing its future directions.

A total of three RCC meetings have been held since 2000, the first and second in October 2000 and November 2001 respectively in Bangkok, Thailand and the third meeting in October 2002 in New Delhi, India.

This initiative has been widely supported by the RCC members and much valued by the countries concerned. It has led to the formation of more effective partnerships for ADPC through the national focal points for disaster management in 23 Asian countries. The annual meetings are chaired by the country members and are also attended by donors, UN Agencies, and technical partners as observers. The meetings have become influential, neutral platforms for dialogue between decision-makers and have catalysed actions in long standing mechanisms like ASEAN and SAARC.

At the conclusion of the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting in November 2001, the members adopted a statement that recognised that "the RCC is a very useful and beneficial platform for dialogue, exchange of experience and lessons learned and serves as an important means for conceptualising and developing practical cooperative programs among member countries." The meeting recommended that the RCC mechanism be institutionalised and that "ADPC continue to serve as a convenor, facilitator and technical resource of the RCC". The third meeting in October 2002 appreciated the role and contribution of the Australian government in providing financial support to all three meetings and requested ADPC to seek continued funding to support the RCC mechanism and implementation of its priority recommendations.

### **1.3 RCC Endorsement of A Comprehensive Approach to Disaster Risk Management Approach**

1.4 Following a review of the current approaches taken by member countries, at the RCC at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting agreed that "Recognising the increasing incidence and severity of both natural, technological and manmade disasters in Asia and the Pacific, this meeting encourages all RCC Member countries to adopt a Comprehensive Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (CDRM) strategy. This strategy should cover all hazards and all phases of disaster management and risk reduction including prevention, mitigation and preparedness in addition to response and recovery".

The meeting also discussed key action areas in which RCC member countries should advance the Comprehensive approach to Disaster Risk Management during coming years, and identified four broad categories of activity:

- Building community level programs for preparedness and mitigation
- Capacity building of national disaster management systems
- Cooperation with sub-regional mechanisms, such as ASEAN, BIMSTEC, ICIMOD, MRC, SAARC, and SOPAC to promote sub-regional initiatives
- Regional initiatives to create awareness and promote political will.

To achieve enhanced capacities of National Disaster Management Systems, 10 priority action areas were identified:

- Integrating disaster management into national development planning
- Strengthening national and sub-national disaster management committees/agencies
- Developing disaster management plans at national and sub national levels
- Exchanging experience on legal and institutional arrangements

- Creating awareness and building political support for risk reduction
- 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 and utilising strengths and capacities of RCC member countries.

The extensive deliberations and consensus achieved at these meetings by national agencies responsible for disaster management lays a firm basis for undertaking a systematic effort to implement this wide ranging agenda. Operationalizing CDRM is a priority for the RCC over the next three to five years and would require the development of guidelines and tools and continued technical support.

### **1.5 National Initiatives on CDRM**

Within countries of the region, there are significant national level initiatives that are focused in the direction of CDRM. The approach is also reflected in donor-supported programs in these countries.

Some examples are given below:

**Bangladesh:** Establishment of a Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and the Disaster Management Bureau; Cyclone Preparedness Program, Flood Action Plan and the new Comprehensive Disaster Management Program (CDMP), which is an umbrella framework for coordination of all externally funded programs, as well as the recently launched Natural Disaster Risk Reduction program

**India:** Work done by the High-Powered Committee proposing comprehensive restructuring of the country's disaster management systems, the establishment of a Natural Disaster Management Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its establishment of a national DM framework and national program for disaster risk management and vulnerability reduction; innovations at the state level, e.g., in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Orissa and Gujarat.

**Philippines:** New law under consideration and formulation of the Philippines Disaster Management System.

**Nepal:** Innovative work in Flood and Earthquake Risk Preparedness and Management, New Initiatives for Strengthening Disaster Management Capacity in the Royal Nepal Government.

**Sri Lanka:** UNDP's support for disaster management in Sri Lanka in strengthening the NDMC of Sri Lanka. Under Sri Lanka Urban Multi-Hazard Disaster Mitigation Project (SLUDMP), part of ADPC's Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Program, the establishment of a Disaster Management Council, and preparation of a Disaster Management and Mitigation Plan for Ratnapura have been undertaken as well as the production of Guidelines for construction in disaster prone areas. Also in Nawalapitiya and Kandy, a Disaster Management Steering Committee has been set up and hazard prone area maps have been developed for use in the urban development plan.

**Vietnam:** Action Plan for Management of Water Related Disasters; Natural Disaster Management Partnership in Central Provinces bringing together a number of separate donor funded initiatives.

As described above, although some countries have substantial experience in applying the philosophy behind Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management (CDRM) concepts and principles, many countries still remain largely unfamiliar with the approach and fewer have actually applied CDRM in their countries. This calls for an increased focus on advocacy and the generation of political support to promote the CDRM approach, as well as ensuring its integration into development planning.

## **AUSTRALIAN EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT**

Australia has been a pioneer in the development and application of risk management, reflected in its development of the Australia /New Zealand standard on Risk Management (AS/NZS 4360:1999) and its implementation in a wide range of contexts including disaster risk management.

Australia and New Zealand have worked together with the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and other partners to develop a Comprehensive Hazard and Risk Management (CHARM) programming process to enhance national development efforts of countries in the region by introducing risk management principles. In March 2002 a set of regional guidelines were launched to assist Pacific countries to develop CHARM strategies. The processes outlined in the document are based on those described in the 1998 AusAID Disaster Management Strategies and follow the key steps of the Australian and New Zealand Risk Management Standard. In November 2002, SOPAC piloted an introductory training course for CHARM in Fiji. The course has been designed so that it can eventually lead to an accredited university qualification.

The CHARM process has significant parallels with CDRM, so Asian countries could clearly benefit from the understanding, experience and expertise of Australia in the further development of CDRM in Asia. The sharing of the Australian experience while developing the CHARM process in the South Pacific will be a valuable contribution to the development of CDRM in Asia.

CDRM type projects have also been implemented in other parts of the world, notably, in the Caribbean, the Comprehensive Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Program (CHAMP).

### **1.6 Support for CDRM among International and Regional Organizations**

There is an emerging consensus on the need for a comprehensive approach to disaster risk management amongst international and regional organisations.

The UN ISDR report on "Living with Risk" which documents progress made in dealing with disaster risks and identifies ways forward for disaster risk reduction.

UNDP report on "Reducing Disaster Risk: a Challenge for Development" recognises that development, particularly the drive for economic growth and social improvement generates new disaster risks. It strongly advocates for DRM to be integrated into sustainable development planning, and recognises that political will must be galvanised to reorient both the development and disaster management sectors.

At the regional level too there is emerging consensus. At the "**First Consultative Meeting on Regional Cooperation in the Field of Natural Disasters**" convened by the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) and the Asian Disaster Response Unit (ADRU/UN OCHA) in Kathmandu, Nepal, in July 2001, participants from seven regional organisations and regional offices of UN Agencies including ADPC, reviewed their work and discussed the range of possible interventions to mitigate disaster impact and made the recommendations that national agencies and the donor community should adopt a Total Risk Management (TRM) approach to disasters in order to minimize human and economic losses.

A "**2<sup>nd</sup> Consultative Meeting on Total Disaster Risk Management in Asia**" co-organized by ADPC, ADRC and UNOCHA in June 2002 brought together 21 regional organisations and regional offices of UN Agencies. The meeting identified the action areas where regional collaboration between these organisations can be enhanced as follows:

- To advocate the holistic approach to disaster risk management at both national and community levels;
- To clarify expectations, areas of overlaps in regional cooperation and collaboration, and the roles and functions of UN agencies at the country level;
- To identify catalysts for developing pilot activities on Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM) in various locations, sectors and disciplines and through bilateral and multilateral cooperation;

The 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting in this series on “ **Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development Practice in Asia** ” organised by ADPC and WHO in Manila in February 2004, brought together 14 regional organisations and regional offices of UN Agencies. The meeting strongly recommended the need for understanding the impact of disaster risk on development and incorporating disaster risk considerations into development funding and planning. Development should support the reduction of vulnerability and the building of community and country resilience. The meeting advocated that development agencies and donors must promote linkages between their development and humanitarian work. So too disaster risk impact assessment must inform and influence the joint assessments done by UN Agencies and multilateral banks so as to shape the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and Banks Country Assistance Strategy and Program.

ADRC and UNOCHA have been conducting regional events with support from the Japanese Government, OFDA/USAID and the ASEAN Foundation. These include:

1. Workshop on Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM) for National Government officials August 2002
2. Training course on Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM) June 2003
3. Asian International Conference on Total Disaster Risk Management, Kobe, Japan Dec 2003.

UNDP has been implementing capacity building projects with national government in several countries in South and SE Asia since 1990. ADPC has been involved in providing technical support in the implementation of some of these projects. These projects have resulted in the establishment of National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) and building up of national capacities for Disaster Management. A further new Activity by UNDP BCPR is the launch of its new project on Institutional and Legal Systems (ILS) for disaster risk management.

### **1.7 Linkages with ISDR Framework for Guiding and Monitoring Disaster Risk Reduction**

A framework to organize and describe disaster risk reduction was the outcome of the information collection and processing for *Living with Risk: A global review of disaster reduction* (2002) published by UN ISDR. In addition, the work of UNDP to develop a disaster risk index, took into account the positive impact of disaster risk reduction measures, organized around basic components. Based on these two experiences, ISDR and UNDP worked during the first half of 2003 to develop a framework aimed at developing a “backbone” to guide the review of the Yokohama strategy, as well as future action.

Several informal consultations with technical experts took place in April-March, and an on-line conference for broad based consultation was organised in September 2003. The on-line conference discussed: Framework content and structure; its use; potential users and contributors; technical and political challenges; and next steps to further develop the Framework. The framework has 5 primary areas that correspond to key elements of the comprehensive approach to disaster risk management

#### **1 Political Commitment and Institutional Arrangements**

Political commitment, strong institutions, and good governance are expected to elevate disaster risk reduction as a policy priority, allocate the necessary resources for it, enforce its implementation and assign accountability for failures, as well as facilitate participation from civil society to private sector. Due to its multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral nature, disaster reduction falls into the agenda of many diverse institutions that, for effective implementation, requires clear assignment of roles and assumption of responsibilities as well as coordination of activities.

#### **2 Risk Identification and communication**

Identification of risks is a relatively well-defined area with a significant knowledge base on methods for disaster impact and hazard and vulnerability assessment. Systematic assessment of losses, social and economic impact of disasters, and particularly mapping of risks are fundamental to understand where to take action. Consideration of disaster risks in environmental impact assessments is still to become routine practice. Early warning is

increasingly defined as a means to inform public and authorities on impending risks, hence essential for timely actions to reduce their impact.

### **3 Knowledge Management**

Information management and communication, education and training, public awareness and research are all parts of improving and managing knowledge on disaster risks and their reduction. Inclusion of disaster reduction at all levels of education, effective public awareness and information campaigns, media involvement in advocacy and dissemination, availability of training for communities at risk and professional staff, and targeted research are the ingredients to support the knowledge base for effective disaster reduction.

### **4 Risk Management Applications/Instruments**

For effective disaster risk reduction, synergies are needed between sustainable development and disaster risk management practices. Moving from analyzing risks to taking concrete actions to reduce their impacts is a demanding step. Ideas and practices coming from different disciplinary areas will complement what is already practiced in disaster risk management. For example, instruments for risk management have proliferated especially with the recognition of environmental management, poverty reduction and financial management.

Environmental and natural resource management is among the best-known applications to reduce flood risks, control landslides (through reforestation) and control droughts (through ecosystem conservation). Physical and technical measures, such as flood control techniques, soil conservation practices, retrofitting of buildings or land use planning, are effective in hazard control. Financial instruments in the form of insurance, calamity funds, catastrophe bonds are useful to lessen the impact of disasters.

### **5 Preparedness and Contingency Planning**

Preparedness and emergency management has been used as a means for reducing life losses from direct and indirect effects of disasters. A well-prepared system is expected to be effectively informed by early warning, endowed with regularly rehearsed national and local contingency and evacuation plans, fitted with communications and coordination systems, as well as adequate logistical infrastructures and emergency funds. Local-level preparedness, particularly at community level, including training, deserves special attention as the most effective way of reducing life and livelihood losses.

## **1.8 Linkages with World Conference on Disaster Reduction, and Implementation of 10 year Program of Action**

The UN General Assembly has decided, at its 58<sup>th</sup> session, to convene the World Conference on Disaster Reduction from 18 to 22 January 2005 at Kobe-Hyogo. The main objectives of the Conference are:

- To conclude the review of the Yokohama Strategy and its Plan of Action, with a view to updating the guiding framework on disaster reduction for the twenty-first century;
- To identify specific activities aimed at ensuring the implementation of relevant provisions of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation") on vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management;
- To share best practices and lessons learned to further disaster reduction within the context of attaining sustainable development and identify gaps and challenges;
- To increase awareness of the importance of disaster reduction policies, thereby facilitating and promoting the implementation of those policies;

A program of Action is expected to emerge from the Conference covering the challenges to be addressed over the decade 2005 to 2015 coinciding with the target date for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Implementation of this program of action will be undertaken at the national level. It is therefore important that the National Plans of Action for Disaster Risk Management developed under this project be linked with the

development of national reports to the Kobe conference and actions thereafter to implement disaster reduction goals.

### **1.9 RCC project on Adoption of CDRM in Asia: Advocacy and Capacity Building for Mainstreaming DRM in Development**

In pursuit of the directions set by the RCC 1 and 2 and as recommended by the 3<sup>rd</sup> RCC, ADPC plans to systematically build a program to promote and encourage the adoption of a variety of best-practice disaster risk management processes, thus mainstreaming DRM into sustainable development policies and practices throughout Asia and support the RCC member countries in undertaking activity in this direction at the national level. The program will link with other efforts at the regional level and build upon successful experiences within the Asian region.

To initiate this program ADPC has sought funding from AusAID to implement this key recommendation of the RCC meetings. AusAID have agreed to support this work over a 2 year period both at the regional level and in selected pilot countries. As endorsed by the RCC ADPC will also seek the involvement of the RCC members to implement the program with their own resources and also mobilise additional donor funding.

The key objectives of the project are:

- i) To increase awareness and political support for the adoption of a Comprehensive approach to Disaster Risk Management (CDRM) and the mainstreaming of DRM into development practice in RCC Member Countries and
- ii) To enhance the capacity of National Disaster Management Systems to develop and implement national plans to mainstream DRM in ongoing national development work

The first objective has a regional focus, whilst the second a national focus in pilot countries. The Aus AID project has resources to undertake work in 3 countries. Initiatives can be taken in other RCC member countries with national resources. In addition, efforts will be made to secure additional donor support to expand the scope of implementation.

A key impact of the project is to consolidate the acceptance of the need for a new approach to disaster risk management, thus paving the way for a change in the way disaster risks are currently viewed and managed. If this is not achieved the losses from disasters will continue to increase, with corresponding negative impacts on the progress of development and an unsustainable increase in the costs of relief. Asian countries can ill afford to continue suffering from the effects of disaster-impeded development.

By increasing awareness at the ministerial, parliamentary and community levels of countries, it is expected that it will provide a greater political will and support for DRM and a change in the way development decisions are made and programs are managed. An increase in the effective support to national disaster management programs is envisaged and as well as the enhancement of regional cooperation in disaster risk management at the political level.

The proposed project seeks to advocate the relative benefits of DRM and create a road map for the institutionalisation and mainstreaming of DRM in Asia; integrating the processes for disaster risk reduction into national development plans and inform policy makers and practitioners at the national, regional and community levels of the benefits of DRM; developing model national implementation plans and provide practical working examples of how DRM can be adopted and mainstreamed; making available practical tools, training materials and guidelines; and the dissemination of lessons learned for incorporation in future activities. Every effort will be made as appropriate to link the guidelines with the framework and goals set and the program of action agreed at the WCDR in Kobe 2005, as well as the underlying thrust of the UNDP report on Reducing Disaster Risk

In countries where the DRM guidelines are to be piloted for implementation at the national level, specific multi-sectoral plans, training, educational, and project development materials is envisaged and working models developed for implementation of mainstreaming of DRM in specific sectors. Here too effort will be made to link these national pilots with the follow up

activity at the national level for implementation of goals set and the program of action agreed at the WCDR in Kobe 2005

Planned action for the initiation of mainstreaming DRM is envisaged to occur in two phases, commencing with the drafting and endorsement of a Regional Concept Paper on Mainstreaming DRM into Development and Action Plan for Asia; the identification of three pilot countries to undertake implementation to mainstream DRM activities in selected sectors as well as other countries interested in initiating such a programme with national resources; the establishment of a working group, comprised mainly of RCC delegates and experts from the region and Australia to steer the formulation of DRM guidelines and subsequent pilot testing of mainstreaming in specific sectors; preparation of materials for Parliamentarians and Ministers; and endorsement of DRM training materials and programmes.

The second phase of the project involves the presentation of initial results from pilot projects; seeking the support from RCC members to implement similar initiatives in their country with national resources as well as seek support from other donors to implement similar initiatives in five other countries. The project also seeks to pursue the continued development of political and financial support for disaster risk reduction by ensuring that information on successful implementation of mainstreaming DRM into development is regularly submitted to relevant regional ministerial level meetings and national meetings/dialogues with parliamentarians. The lessons learnt from the entire process are to be shared with all RCC member countries through continuing annual RCC meetings. The endorsement of Guidelines and Tools for the Implementation of Good Practices at the National level which will also document a collection of National Experiences of MDRM. A series of advocacy and planning workshops at national level are planned to develop and promote the DRM approach to address community level actions, provision of training on DRM for NDMO and NGO staff in three pilot countries, the development of National Action Plans for implementation of mainstreaming of DRM based on the Guidelines and Tools for the Implementation of Good Practices at the National level, and to undertake initial DRM activities in pilot countries as specified by the National Action Plans.

#### **CHALLENGES IN MAINSTREAMING DRM**

A key challenge to the project will be the need to encourage the adoption and implementation of DRM country programs through the allocation of financial resources from national budgets. Continued emphasis on the benefits of DRM will help to improve the willingness of countries to fund programs within development budgets.

Lack of wider political commitment to disaster risk management is often identified as the main barrier to progress in implementation for the following reasons:

- other priorities for funding and political attention such as development needs, conflicts, environmental protection;
- limited visibility compared to humanitarian assistance as well as development practise.
- weak co-ordination of advocacy and action due to proliferation and fragmentation of the disaster reduction community along disciplinary and institutional boundaries;

A further challenge for specific implementation of this project is the engagement with agencies outside of the NDMOs who constitute the RCC membership and have their primary roles still focussed on response and relief, and are beginning to provide leadership in preparedness. For mitigation, disaster risk management and disaster reduction, the set of decision makers dealing with development financing and planning are in larger more powerful ministries that do not have disaster risk and its management as a significant concern. So too implementation of development programs are with sectoral ministries who while recognising the potential setbacks to development from disasters, are not easily convinced of the ability to take effective pre disaster action to reduce risk. Engagement with these agencies at the national level will be a specific challenge to the implementation of the project by RCC members.

## **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE RCC PROJECT**

### ***“The Development and Adoption of National programs to Mainstream Disaster Risk Management in Asian Countries.”***

#### **1.10 Expected Impact**

The project is expected to result in:

- The development of an accepted and proven approach to disaster risk management in Asia
- A shift in thinking from a reactive to a proactive approach to disaster management
- The creation of a critical mass of advocates and champions for DRM
- Greater willingness to include mainstreaming of DRM in regional and national development agendas
- The development of CDRM training and curricula materials

#### **Objective 1:**

***“To increase awareness and political support for mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Management in RCC member countries”***

#### **Expected Output:**

Draft Regional Concept Paper on Mainstreaming DRM into Development and Action Plan for Asia and prototype National DRM Implementation Guidelines, developed by ADPC and RCC members and endorsed by the RCC, with commitment to undertake pilot implementation to mainstream DRM activities in selected sectors in three countries.

#### **Regional Activities:**

##### **Phase 1 (2004-2005)**

1. Drafting of Regional Concept Paper on Mainstreaming DRM into Development and Action Plan for Asia by ADPC including the identification of three pilot countries.
2. Formation of RCC Working Group comprising NDMO Officials of RCC delegates and experts from the region and Australia to steer the formulation of prototype National Implementation Guidelines and subsequent pilot testing of mainstreaming DRM in Asia.
3. Endorsement of Regional Concept Paper on Mainstreaming DRM into Development and Action Plan.
4. Identification of three pilot participating countries and identification of other countries interested in initiating such a program with national resources
5. Preparation of materials for Parliamentarians and Ministers.
6. Endorsement of DRM training materials and programs.

##### **Phase 2 (2006-2007)**

7. Presentation of initial results from pilot projects (see Objective 2).
8. Regular presentations on mainstreaming DRM at relevant scheduled regional ministerial level meetings (e.g. ASEAN and SAARC Meetings on Health and Environment) and national meetings/dialogues with parliamentarians.
9. Sharing of Lessons Learned, for use in undertaking similar activities in other countries.
10. The continuation of RCC Meetings
11. Endorsement of prototype National DRM Implementation of Good Practices, Experiences and Guidance Notes and a collection of National Experiences.
12. Seeking support from other donors to implement similar initiatives in five other countries.

## **Objective 2:**

**“To enhance the capacity of National Disaster Management Systems to develop and implement the mainstreaming of DRM in selected sectors.”**

### **Expected Output**

The development and initiation of National Action Plans for implementation of mainstreaming of DRM in selected sectors developed in three pilot countries.

### **National Activities in Pilot countries (Phase 2 2006-2007)**

1. 3-day in-country advocacy and planning workshops in three pilot countries for NDMO and NGO staff
2. Preparatory work for development of National Action Plans in three pilot countries
3. National training on DRM for NDMO and NGO staff in three pilot countries
4. Development of National Action Plans for implementation of mainstreaming of DRM based on the prototype National DRM Implementation Guidelines.
5. Undertake initial DRM activities in pilot countries as specified by National Action Plans.

### **1.11 INPUTS SOUGHT FROM RCC-4 AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE DURATION OF YEAR 1**

This concept paper is presented to the 4<sup>th</sup> RCC seeking input of RCC members and observers and endorsement of the overall approach. Inputs are also being sought from other RCC members and stakeholders. Guidance received from the 4<sup>th</sup> RCC meeting and other inputs will form the basis for the finalisation of this paper and initiation of the project.

Specific responses are sought on the following:

1. What are your recommendations on the overall approach of the project? Comments are specifically invited on the objectives and specific objectives of the project?
2. Who are the key target audiences and agencies at the national level that should be addressed by the Regional Concept paper and prototype national guidelines document?
3. Do you agree with the emphasis on Mainstreaming DRM into Development practice? If so which are the specific sectors where priority should be placed in developing detailed guidelines document and checklist?
4. Expression of Interest by RCC member countries will be invited. These will be through a statement of current work being done in DRM and its mainstreaming and its willingness to contribute its national programs and resources as part of the project. Do you have specific suggestions on what the statement expressing interest should contain.
5. What existing national and regional initiatives should be linked to this project?
6. How should the project link with preparation for and follow-up of World Conference of Disaster Reduction

### **Document 3**

## **RCC 4 Session on RCC Project on Advocacy and Capacity Building for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia (March 2004)**

*Note: This document is an extract from the RCC 4 Report and presents a summary of the Session of the RCC 4 Meeting : Session III; Introduction to the RCC Project on Advocacy and Capacity Building for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia*

The third session of the Meeting was delivered in two sessions, one on the morning of the 30<sup>th</sup> March and the afternoon of the 31<sup>st</sup> March. The former session was co-chaired by Mr. Phetsavang Sounalath, Director, National Disaster Management Office, Laos and Mr. Madhavan Nambiar, Executive Director National Institute for Disaster Management, India and facilitated by Mr. Earl Kessler, whilst the latter session was co-chaired by Mr. Ros Sovann, Disaster Management Advisor, National Committee for Disaster Management, Cambodia and Professor Li Jing, Deputy Director, National Disaster Reduction Centre of China and facilitated by Mr. A.J. Rego.

Mr. Rego gave a presentation of the concept paper "The Development of a Comprehensive Approach to Disaster Risk Management: An RCC Project of Advocacy and Capacity Building for Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Management into Development Practice". The full text of the paper is included as Document 3 of the publication. This paper was presented to seek a review of the proposed approach from the RCC Members with the aim of using the feedback to revise the paper. The revised paper would then form the basis of project implementation and further program development.

#### **Plenary Discussion and Comments (30<sup>th</sup> march)**

Following the presentation of the Concept Paper, general comments were invited from the RCC delegates and the observers as well as the endorsement of the overall approach of the Project. The comments raised included:

- The extent to which the proposal takes into consideration the adaptability of the programme to the different needs and situations faced in different countries.
- The need for tools to establish linkages between Disaster Risk Management and the development of a checklist
- The need for a common lexicon
- The importance of discussing Disaster Risk Management in the wider context of Risk Management
- Examples of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in India and
- The feasibility of dual-role for relief organisations versus the establishment of DRM specific organisations

Details of these comments follow:

#### **Adaptability of Programme**

Ms. Mellgren, Regional Advisor, SIDA noted that mainstreaming would involve many different sectors such as education, health, environment, training and other sectors as well as differences in the methodology of mainstreaming. Presuming that different locations, regions and countries present different situations and therefore different solutions and requirements for mainstreaming, Mr. Brian Parry, President of the Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board, Australia further added that the political realities of how each country governed should also be taken into account, such as the different federal, national state or provincial systems that are in place. ADPC was asked if there is an existing blue print for mainstreaming covering different/various situations and issues, the variety of the different planning systems,

fundamental systems of governance, the political realities in the different countries and the different ways in which disaster management programmes are financed from country to country.

ADPC responded that the MDRM project would not seek to develop a programme to meet the needs of each and every issue faced by the different countries, but recognised there were certain common elements that would be applicable from country to country when introducing the concept of Disaster Risk Management as part of the different sectors. ADPC realized that they were treading new grounds with a new concept that has yet to be tried and tested and that even experienced disaster management agencies have yet to undertake dialogue and engage with the different sectoral ministries and decision makers within the countries or at the international funding agency level. ADPC was aware that the project was challenging and it was envisaged that in the process of implementation the project guidelines for the methodology for engaging in dialogue with the different sectors would be developed through collective learning.

### **Development of Tools that Establishes Linkages between Disaster Management and Development Plans and a Checklist**

Mr. Kishore, Regional Adviser, UNDP, BCDR suggested that the project should focus on capturing comparative experience of integrating disaster risk management into development practice based on existing initiatives. It was also suggested that the project should develop tools through which the nature and extent of linkages between disaster risk management and development plans could be established as this would allow for informed statements about which sectors to engage. This notion was supported by Mr. Sadraddine from Iran who further suggested the development of a checklist as this would prove helpful for governments and engineers in order to implement and integrate disaster risk management into development practise. Mr. Arambepola, ADPC noted that some of these experiences were being captured in the ADPC Primer on Disaster Risk Management and that this would be detailed in the forth session, dedicated to Urban Risk Reduction and sustainable development. An assurance was given that the recording of experiences is on-going and will be a continuing exercise.

### **The Need for a Common Lexicon**

Mr. Tom Dolan, Senior Regional Advisor Asia, USAID/OFDA also highlighted that a range of different terms used to describe initiatives of disaster risk management e.g. TDRM and CDRM suggests that these are different activities that require different levels of energy and resources. It was stressed that a common lexicon was needed to define a common goal and objective and that this would be beneficial when engaging with the development community.

### **The Importance of Discussing Disaster Risk Management in the Wider Context of Risk Management**

Mr. Bill Berger, Regional Advisor, USAID/OFDA, Nepal suggested that Disaster Risk Management should be discussed in the wider context of risk management as all countries faces a multitude of risks. Failure to do so would invite unwelcome competition of limited funds for other development issues such as poverty. Mr. Briceno agreed with the suggestion, however he highlighted the advantages in distinguishing the activities of agencies such as ISDR and ADPC as specific to disaster risk management.

### **Example of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Rural Development in India**

Mr. Nambiar drew attention to the directives from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Rural Development Department that the rural housing programmes should include mitigation measures, especially in hazard prone areas, in order to provide safe and better quality housing even if the number of houses built are less. It is this method through which mitigation is being integrated cross-sectorally in each department. Another example was the Forestry Department being encouraged to re-introduce mangrove forests to mitigate the effects of cyclones.

### **The Feasibility of Dual-Role for Relief Organisations vs The Establishment of DRM Specific Organisations**

In addition, Mr. Kessler requested the RCC participants to contemplate the challenges of changing the mindsets of Government organisations focusing on relief and response to take on the additional responsibility of including disaster risk management issues under their objectives; or whether there was benefit in the establishment of new organisations that are solely focus on disaster risk management issues.

### **Presentation of Group Discussions (31<sup>st</sup> March)**

During the session, ADPC sought specific inputs on the:

- Recommendations of the overall approach of the project and comments on the objectives and specific objectives of the project.
- Identification of key target audiences and agencies at the national level that should be addressed by the Regional concept paper and prototype national guidelines document.
- Agreement with the emphasis on Mainstreaming DRM into Development practice and identification of the specific sectors where priority should be placed in developing detailed guidelines document and checklist.
- Identification of specific steps to focus on for mainstreaming and integrating Disaster Risk Management.
- Identification of existing national and regional initiatives that should be linked to the project.
- Identification of the commitments and inputs that should be sought from the 3 pilot countries.

Having had some time to digest the contents of the concept paper presented on the 30<sup>th</sup> March, the RCC delegates and observers were divided into 3 working groups to focus on separate issues such that each of the topics could be covered in greater depth.

### **Recommendations of the Overall Approach of the Project and Comments on the Objectives and Specific Objectives of the Project**

The **Group I** presentation was made by Director E.C. Aldea from the Philippines. The Group commented that the overall approach was acceptable. They sought clarification of whether there was an existing MDRM model or if it was still under development.

On the concept that the model would be formulated based on best practices, clarifications were sought on the criteria for the identification of best practices and if these best practices took into consideration the difference institutional mechanisms of the different countries and hazards faced that were particular to the different countries.

Clarifications were sought on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Objective "To enhance the capacity of National Disaster Management Systems to develop and implement the mainstreaming of DRM in selected sectors." Calls were made to identify the selected sectors or to add the phrase "according to prevailing hazards in the country". The RCC members highlighted that impacts on sectors are hazard specific and thus sectors that are engaged in one country might differ from that of another country that experiences different hazards.

Suggestions for the formulation of the concept were that although the mainstreaming of DRM should be comprehensive and applicable to all countries, portions of the concept paper should target specific groupings (e.g. South East Asian, East Asians, South Asian). Suggestions were also made that each country or region should develop their own implementation policies based on the main concept paper.

Mr. Rego highlighted that the concept would draw on good-practice from both the Asian region and other parts of the world and the best ideas from this and other forums. He also noted that that the project sought to articulate "Guidelines" for mainstreaming of DRM but not as a "mother or master concept" to be uniformly implemented.

On the issue on the extent to which differences in the different countries are taken into consideration, and if the project will be implemented on a regional or national level, ADPC's response was that some components will address regional level activities which will seek to find areas of compatibility and common areas of applicability for the different countries as opposed to highlighting the differences between the countries.

ADPC highlighted the wealth of information and experiences that needs to be shared and noted the benefits that can be gained by listening and learning. Practices from one country that could be applicable to other countries will be highlighted in the Guidelines and that the regional programme would provide the opportunity for countries to come together to discuss and exchange information.

### **Identification of Specific Sectors where Priority should be Placed in Developing the Detailed Guidelines Document and Checklist**

Mr. Ros Sovann from Cambodia presented the **Group II** discussions, who gave a resounding agreement with the emphasis on mainstreaming DRM into development practice and went on to note that mainstreaming should occur in all sectors. However, due to the recognition of the large scope of work that would be entailed in the simultaneous implementation of disaster risk management in all sectors, some critical sectors for priority implementation were identified as the social sectors of education, health, awareness of the needs of the community and the environment; and economic sectors such as agriculture, fisheries (highlighted by Bangladesh), manufacturing and industry, micro-finance and the credit sector, as well as that of infrastructure and the shelter sector. Suggestions were also made for specific steps to focus on for the mainstreaming disaster risk management in these sectors.

**Agriculture:** The use of forecasts for crop planning and the adoption of hazard (drought) resistant crops.

**Infrastructure:** The enforcement of building codes, proper land-use planning and zoning. An emphasis was placed on the undertaking of Disaster Risk Impact Assessments prior to the commissioning of any new projects on infrastructure and the incorporation of results.

Shelter was identified for the inclusion as a possible sub-sector under the housing sub-sector of the infrastructure sector. Here, retrofitting and flood proofing of homes, building better shelters and the raising of house platforms.

**Micro-Finance:** Flexibility in re-payment of loan schedules during emergency situations with the micro-financing sector rescheduling loan repayments based on the ability of the people to make the payment as opposed to a rigid system that enforces repayments during periods of critical disaster events. It was noted that these points were also applicable to the financial services sector and local capital markets. Insurance for crop and agricultural products during emergency situations were additional specific steps that required consideration.

**Education:** The need to incorporate risk awareness in the curriculum, the increased resistance and hazard proofing of schools and construction of schools in hazardous areas to accommodate their use as emergency shelters.

**Health** – Improved resistance and hazard proofing of health facilities, the construction of resilient and functional hospitals, as well as the increased preparedness of health facilities to maintain operations during disasters were specific steps that were identified under the health sector.

Overall, the group recommended that mainstreaming of disaster risk management into specific sectors should ensure that both policies and plans are in place. Planning should include disaster risk management goals and objectives that demonstrate due consideration of risk issues and be based on disaster risk assessment.

### **Plenary Discussion on the Need to Make Further Selection from the Identified Sector**

Mr. Rego noted that the suggestions were ambitious if these steps were to be taken up under the current project and opened the discussion to the floor for any additional comments. The participants were also asked if they would recommend further selection from the comprehensive and extensive menu of sectors that had been identified.

Ms. Dilruba agreed on the need for further prioritisation of the identified sectors. Suggestions were made that sectors where some integration of disaster risk management issues has already commenced and on which the project can build on, should be a criteria for selection and accordingly such sectors should be singled out for prioritisation. Example of these are the ADPC-CFAB programme where rainfall and water discharge forecasting were used to interpret impacts on agriculture and the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme in Bangladesh where a climate change component and climatological forecasts have been adopted for use by farmers.

Mr. Sovann suggested that in each country, the integration of disaster risk management into the various sectors should not occur in isolation but should be done in a cross-sectoral and joint manner for at least three sectors, according to the priority needs of the country at national level.

Mr. Sadraddine further recommended that priority should be placed in developing detailed guidelines document and checklist at the regional level that could form a "menu" of the sets of interest from which national programmes can implement or adopt according to their priorities.

Mr. Kessler commended the participants for their helpful identification of the specific sectors. The discussion had demonstrated the diversity of the sets of interest and explored the linkages between them enabling the participants to think in a cross-sectoral manner. ADPC reiterated that it would shape the programme through regional activities that could be pared down into bite-size activities to enable the national endeavours to be able to cope with the magnitude of mainstreaming disaster risk management into development practice.

### **Identification of Existing National and Regional Initiatives that should be Linked to the Project**

The **Group III** discussions were presented by Ms. Vichitrananda from AusAid, Thailand. Vietnam, China and Jordan and representatives from the Mekong River Commission (MRC) and ICIMOD participated in this group discussion with each country giving a quick overview of the structure of their national disaster management organisation.

Vietnam highlighted the activities of their national disaster management programme and their national action plan that includes a poverty reduction strategy and Jordan noted the existence of their national plan for the reduction of Disaster Risks. China explained that they had an emergency relief preparedness plan and that disaster management was carried out at different levels, namely at the National Disaster Management Committee, provincial or local levels as well as thematic levels pertaining to specific hazards. The MRC Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (FMMP), in which ADPC is a partner, was cited as an example of an existing regional initiative.

Suggestions of existing initiatives that should be linked to the project included the regional MRC FMMP and the ICIMOD climate change related programme that focused on information sharing between 3 countries on early warning systems for floods and landslides. Mr. Bun Veasna suggested that the project could be linked to and provide additional support to capacity building components targeted towards community based and national disaster managers to assist the member countries to develop their own national plans. It was noted that the timing of both programmes would complement each other as the MRC project was scheduled to commence in the year 2006.

### **Identification of the Commitments and Inputs from the 3 Pilot Countries**

The suggested criteria for the identification of the 3 pilot countries include:

- The presence of political will and support through draft or endorsed legislation
- The existence of structural and non-structural mitigation and capacity building programmes
- The readiness of countries to share experience, knowledge, technology and to engage activity in inter-governmental information exchange,
- The availability and collective analysis of data, and
- The willingness of countries to provide personnel and resources towards the project.

## **Discussion**

### **Experience of Including Disaster Management into National Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers**

The RCC recommended that the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers that are currently being drawn up by the various countries should also address, incorporate and include obligations to integrate disaster risk management issues. Another participant expressed concern in making disaster management a separate entity within the poverty reduction strategy paper lest this would divert attention away from the need to integrate disaster risk management into every day development practice in all sectors. Various countries reported on their experience as follows.

#### **Vietnam: The Need for Effective Implementation of Disaster Mitigation Strategies**

Mr. Nuoi reported that up the recent poverty reduction strategy of Vietnam includes a disaster mitigation section. Vietnam has a water disaster management action plan developed a decade ago, in order to upgrade structural measures in rural areas. The disaster mitigation strategies differ from region to region e.g. the Mekong River Delta, the Red River Delta, the central mountain regions and the coastal provinces. Following the severe flood of 1999 in central Vietnam there was an influx of financial assistance from donors, governments, non-government and international organizations that led to the establishment of NDM partnership. Through this partnership, donors have provided financial assistance for the implementation of structural measures in disaster prone areas and provinces and non-structural programmes for the building national institutional capacities.

#### **Bangladesh and Laos: Initiatives to Integrate Disaster Risk Management in Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper**

As an example to integrate Disaster Risk Management into the poverty reduction strategy papers in RCC Member Countries, Ms Dilruba of UNDP Bangladesh highlighted the success of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief in Bangladesh in incorporating disaster risk reduction into the interim poverty reduction strategy paper and its efforts at implementation through their embarkation of the national risk reduction programme. Ms. Dilbruba informed the RCC participants that the completion of the poverty reduction strategy paper is envisaged by December 2004. In addition to this, continued efforts for the integration of disaster risk management into the poverty reduction strategy paper is ensured by the Secretary-in-charge of MDMR being a member of a high-level steering committee that drives the formulation of this paper.

Mr. Phetsavang provided information about the status in Lao PDR, where the current government policy on poverty reduction includes many provisions targeted to assist the poor, however, in its implementation there is no clarification of specific poverty reducing disaster mitigation activities that are to be undertaken to assist the target group in their coping mechanism during disaster events.

#### **Cambodia: Inclusion of Disaster Management as a Separate Sector**

Mr. Sovann shared the Cambodian where the production of the poverty reduction strategy paper in which the Government declared the inclusion of disaster management but not disaster risk reduction. Cambodia called for the meeting to consider the necessity of disaster management to form a separate section of the national poverty reduction strategy paper as it tends to encourage the formation of separate programmes and institutions that are responsible for disaster management that deal solely with response and relief issues. A preferred alternative suggestion was for disaster risk reduction to be integrated into all sectors and that all the sectors should implement and operate disaster risk reduction measures as opposed to actions being taken by one separate disaster management body.

### **Philippines: Institutionalisation of Disaster Risk Management and Cost Effective Non-Structural Measures**

The long experience of the Philippines in the introduction of disaster reduction measures was noted by Director E.C. Aldea. Examples of this included the last big explosion of the volcano Mt. Mayon in the Bicol region during 1999 where there was zero casualty. This was achieved due to the preparedness measures that are in place but not as a conscious effort of poverty alleviation. Only recently in January 2004 has the economic impact of disasters in the Philippines been well documented by a World Bank study, where previously the monthly and annual disaster losses has been taken for granted as inevitable. This study demonstrated that the potential improvement of the Philippine economy had these disaster been prevented. Examples of earthquake reduction studies include, in particular, in the province of Marikina. Other current large-scale mitigation programmes include the Metro Manila Impact Reduction Study (MMIRS) in cooperation with JICA. However, most of the mitigation activities were structural and hence costly and only recently have disaster insurance and non-structural measures been considered.

### **Additional Challenges and Mechanisms to Mainstream Disaster Risk Management into Development Practice**

Mr. Phetsavang from Laos, PDR noted that national disaster management offices of Asia were interested and ready to pursue the mainstreaming of disaster risk management into development practice. However, it was highlighted that difficulties might be encountered as it is dependent on the existing political will of the governing decision maker of the country at any one time. It was stressed that development plans are often viewed in terms of maximising the direct economic gains regardless of the environmental impacts. The challenge lie with sustaining political interest in disaster risk management at all levels. Hence, the formulation of tools or checklist to assist the decision makers to mainstream disaster risk management into development practices and finding new ways to interest and interact with them will encourage political adoption of the concept and the commitment to allocate the additional costs involved in mainstreaming disaster risk management into development practices.

Mr. Phetsavang also reported on efforts of the ASEAN Committee for Disaster Management (ACDM), to convene a Ministerial meeting on disaster management with the purpose of bringing to their attention of the effects of disasters on countries development plans. Namely, that the economic losses brought about by disasters of some countries amount up to 5,6-10% GDP which interrupts, causes huge delays in the countries development plans and forces the re-allocation of budgets toward response, relief and rehabilitation costs.

### **Roles and Responsibilities of the National Disaster Management Organisations**

Mr. Phetsavang also brought up a key point that decision-making is based on economics, available resources and that governments always seek the most economical options. Although there is a need for planning and decision making to be more flexible, it is the responsibility of the national disaster management organisations to provide informed options to the decision makers, demonstrating the benefits of carrying out disaster risk assessment and encourage transparent, decision making processes.

### **Discussion on the Benefits of Disaster Risk Assessment Studies and Research on the Socio-Economic Impacts of Disasters**

Dr. Pak from ESCAP suggested that the issue of research should be addressed by the national disaster management organisations. In particular disaster risk assessment studies should be undertaken and the amount of GDP that is directed towards disaster relief and rehabilitation should be quantified. The potential to set back the millennium development goals and other development priorities of the various countries, should also be demonstrated. Therefore, it was urged that the various countries should look into undertake comprehensive research to analyse the cost of disaster events for a particular country and the benefits of mitigation measures, to bring to the attention of decision makers the economic costs involved in ignoring disaster risk assessments.

Mr. Rego noted that research initiatives will be undertaken by UNESCAP and UNDP on developing a methodology of measuring the socio-economic impact of hydro-meteorological disasters in May 2004. Similar methodologies, known as the ECLAC methodology which was developed in the Latin American and Caribbean region and introduced by ADPC in 2002 during a Provention World Bank workshop on disaster prevention. ADPC is also currently working with the Gujarat Government to develop a damage assessment and loss estimation methodology in Gujarat. The workshop in May, which will have synergies with the programme to mainstream disaster risk management in development practice.

### **The Importance of Synergies between Disaster Risk Management and the Climate Change Convention and Inclusion of DRM into the National Sustainable Development Plan**

Given the lack for resources for international and conventional activities and the constrains of financial resources, the RCC participants were urged to consider the importance of synergies between Disaster Risk Management activities and Climate Change activities. Dr. Pak brought to the attention the existence of a financial mechanism under the Climate Change Convention and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) from which countries could obtain funds to make adaptations related to the impacts of climate change (e.g. floods, drought, cyclones and typhoons; land degradation, water resources management issues). This Global Environment Facility (GEF) represented a source from which monies could be tapped should the national disaster management offices work with the national committee for climate change to integrate their national disaster risk management plans as part of their national climate change adaptation plan. The GEF could also be tapped by establishing links between disaster risk management and biodiversity conservation. The RCC members were encouraged to think beyond immediate Disaster Risk Management issues and establish linkages at the international convention level to tap precious financial resources.

### **Conclusions**

In conclusion, the co-chair of the first plenary session, Mr Nambiar noted that ADPC has set itself a formidable agenda for the RCC Meeting both in terms of capacity building, risk assessment and the MDMR project. This has been reinforced by the presentation made by Mr. Kishore in which he revealed the tremendous amount of cooperation that is required in addressing the issue of poverty through the disaster management paradigm. This is a challenge and there exists a need to share experiences of certain country strategies, so that other countries can benefit especially through knowledge networking and resource mobilisation and other various aspects. It is time to revisit some of these issues and to focus on regional cooperation during RCC4 and in the coming months. He urged the RCC members to work on the guidelines for their country strategies and in additional study the good practices that could be shared as well as examine the possibility of cooperative joint projects as a first step towards regional cooperation. Mr. Nambiar thanked everyone for their fine participation.

The co-chair, Mr. Phetsavang commented that the idea of developing indicators on disaster risks and impacts was a useful one, however, he noted that the intensity of disasters differ and may affect the preparedness of the countries. Coping mechanisms for annually occurring disasters and extreme events differ. Mr. Phetsavang thanked all the RCC delegates, partners organisations and stakeholders for active participation in a successful discussion and hoped that similar discussion would continue at future RCC Meetings.

## **Document 4**

### **Advisory Panel for the ADPC RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia**

#### **Background**

The Advisory Panel for the ADPC RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia (MDRD) was formed in February 2005, to seek guidance on the implementation of the program. The Advisory Panel comprises of RCC members from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam and ADPC. The objective of the panel is to:

- To serve the RCC and ADPC as an advisory panel and a technical support group on Mainstreaming DRR into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia.
- To guide development and implementation of the RCC Program on MDRD, including mobilization of resources
- To support pilot projects and development of technical tools
- To report back to the annual RCC Meetings

**The panel has met 3 times since March 2006.**

#### **1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Advisory Panel**

The first meeting of the Advisory Panel was held in Bangkok, Thailand from 23<sup>rd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> March 2005. The Meeting was attended by 10 delegates from nine RCC Member Countries comprising heads of National Disaster Management Offices from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Laos, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam, and a senior official from the Embassy of Pakistan. In addition, seven observers consisting of regional and international representatives of the UN Agencies and national development agencies, namely the, Comprehensive Disaster Management Program - Bangladesh (CDMP), Task Force for Rebuilding the Nation (TAFREN), UNDP, UNESCAP, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN-ISDR) and UN-OCHA also attended the meeting.

The Meeting consisted of the following sessions:

1. An Overview of the Meeting
2. An Overview of the MDRD Program
3. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into National Planning Processes
4. A Panel Dialogue with UN Agencies and Partners on "Synergies and Linkages of the RCC MDRD Program with Ongoing and Future Programs of UN Agencies and Partners at Regional and National Level".
5. Discussion on the Implementation of the Pilot Projects
6. A Special Session on Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction into Recovery – Challenges by Tsunami Affected Countries
7. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Specific Sectors
8. Development of Guidelines, Tools and Technical References
9. Preparations for the RCC5 in Hanoi
10. Implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action

The objectives of the meeting were to:

1. To consult with the Advisory Panel on the revised program concept
2. To develop proposals for pilot projects under the program
3. To provide input to the development of the Guidelines, Tools and Technical References for MDRD
4. To consolidate the linkages with and strengthen the synergies between ongoing and future programs of the UN and Intergovernmental agencies at regional and national level
5. To prepare for the upcoming 5th RCC Meeting in Hanoi, and
6. To initiate discussions on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action and support required from National and Regional Agencies

## Outcomes of the Meeting

The Advisory Panel for the RCC program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation reaffirmed their commitment to the program. The Program coincides with the timeline of the Millennium Development Goals and the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).

The UN Agencies present at the meeting also affirmed the importance of Disaster Management and the key agencies, namely UNDP, UN-OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, UNEP and UN-ISDR were in the process of setting up a regional presence in Asia through the UN-ESCAP in Bangkok. UN-ISDR informed the Meeting that they were in the process of developing a matrix to implement the HFA and invited contributions and comments by the RCC Members through ADPC. UN-OCHA and UN-ESCAP also informed the meeting of their intentions to establish closer ties with ADPC. In addition, the representative from the Comprehensive Disaster Management Program of Bangladesh shared with the Meeting the launching the Framework for Action for Bangladesh in support of the implementation of the HFA.

Specific ideas deriving from the Meeting:

- sought active linkage between the UNDP capacity building initiatives
- emphasized the effectiveness of working within existing platforms such as the RCC
- expressed the high expectations of cooperation from the UN Agencies
- the development of a set of indicators along with the Guidelines to monitor the progress of the program
- suggested the term "Priority Implementation Project or PIPs" to replace the work Pilot Project
- that the program was not merely an exercise in advocacy but about the joint and parallel development of set of guidelines as a draft working document and the implementation of the PIPs through a process of active learning where the final Guidelines would be revised based on the experience in the PIP implementation.
- The guidelines will be informed by past experience
- That the national and local level sectoral involvement will not be exclusive to those listed in the program brochure but will in practice involve a greater number of agencies, ie. They will be cross-sectoral.
- An important additional area for focused that derived from meeting included the Mainstreaming of Disaster Reduction into Recovery. Experiences from two of the tsunami affected countries and organizations tasked with recovery, namely TAFREN (Sri Lanka) and DDPM (Thailand) were presented as well as ADPC's and UNDP's experiences.
- That the wisdom of the RCC members at the 4<sup>th</sup> RCC Meeting were strategic in their identification of the specific sectors of the program.
- That one focal point from each country be identified in order to facilitate the implementation of Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy and Planning

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Advisory Panel**

The second meeting was held on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2005, in Hanoi, Vietnam preceding the RCC 5 Meeting. The meeting reviewed the work done since the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting and endorsed the approach to be presented to the RCC Meeting.

## **3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Advisory Panel**

This meeting will be held on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2006, in Kunming, China, immediately preceding the RCC 6 Meeting.

## **Document 5**

### **Special Session in the RCC 5 Meeting, to Review the Progress on the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development in Asia (May 2005)**

*Note: This document is an extract from the RCC 5 Report and presents a summary of the Session of the RCC 5 Meeting : Session IV which looked into the progress of the ADPC RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development in Asia*

#### **Session IV: Review the Progress on the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development in Asia**

This session was conducted in six-sub-sessions, and co-chaired by different panel of RCC delegates and observers.

##### **Session IV-A: Overview on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development**

The first sub-session, held in the morning of the 19<sup>th</sup> May, was co-chaired by Brigadier Sarfaraz Khan Director General, Emergency Relief Cell, Pakistan and Dr. Mizra and facilitated by Mr. Boon Tiong Tay, ADPC.

##### **RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia (MDRD): Overview and Review of Progress**

Mr. Loy Rego from ADPC commenced the session by presenting an overview of the AusAID funded RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction to Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia (MDRD). He recapitulated the membership composition of the RCC, its role and recalled the previous four RCC Meetings and their recommendations on mainstreaming disaster risk management which led to the launching of the MDRD at the 4<sup>th</sup> RCC Meeting.

The principal objective of the program is to develop and adoption of national programs to mainstream disaster risk management in RCC Member Countries through:

1. Increasing awareness and political support for MDRD in the RCC Member Countries, and
2. Enhancing the capacity of the National Disaster Management Systems to develop and implement activities to mainstream DRM in ongoing national development work.

The launching of the program in Dhaka, Bangladesh 2004 and discussions on the project during the RCC4 allowed for further refinement of the project and has led to the program team introducing two approaches to the Program, namely, mainstreaming DRM into national development policy, planning and implementation and into specific sectors. The former envisages the integration of DRM into development policy, planning and implementation by encouraging active dialogue and the strengthening of linkages between the national disaster management offices and national ministries for finance, planning and environment as well as multi-lateral and bilateral agencies, whilst the latter recognizes that DRM should be integrated across all and in all sectors through earnest discussions and synergies between ministries responsible for development activities in the various sectors. The priority sectors that had been identified during RCC4 were agriculture, finance, urban planning and infrastructure, housing, health and education.

The discussions at RCC4 also resulted in proving a clearer definition to the Program through which the program team was able to organize the program activities into defined components and specific activities under each program under the two specific objectives.

Details of the Program were printed in the form of a brochure had since been distributed at the World Conference on Disaster Management in Kobe, Japan, amongst other meetings.

Mr. Rego recounted the expected outcomes and inputs of the program as well as its linkages to concurrent ADPC activities, work by UNDP, WHO and the Provention Consortium and its synergies with the ISDR Hyogo Framework for Action. In line with the program activity to seek support from other donors, he elaborated on the project objectives and components for a project on mainstreaming disaster reduction into development planning of infrastructure and housing in RCC Member Countries which had been submitted to the Government of Germany, in collaboration with GTZ.

Dr. Kai Kim Chiang, Program Coordinator, Disaster Management Systems, ADPC continued the presentation by outlining the progress on the program since RCC4. Key activities that had been undertaken included i) the renaming of the program to "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development" to better convey that expectations of program, ii) the sending out of questionnaires to documents the current status of MDRD in the RCC Member Countries, iii) the collection of national reports that had been prepared for the WCDR, iv) the identification of a list of guidelines to be developed, v) the preparation of an outline for the guidelines and initial identification of consultants and institutional partners, vi) the formation and conduct of the first and second meetings of the Advisory Panel to steer the development of the program, vii) the convening of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> RCC Meetings, viii) presentation of the MDRD Program at the UN IAFT and Beijing Meeting in May 2004, and to the 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers for Disaster Management in December 2004, ix) negotiations with the East-West Center on a Meeting of Parliamentarians, x) the concept development for the Priority Implementation Projects (PIPs) and requests for initial proposals, xi) the drafting of the outlines for the PIPs, and xii) the registration of the RCC and the MDRD Program as a post WCDR Partnership.

### **Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction: A UNDP Perspective**

Dr. Ernst, from UNDP, presented a paper on the UN Perspective on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development. He commenced by defining mainstreaming as a process of making disaster reduction an integral part of sustainable development by incorporating it at all stages of development, i.e. policy, planning, implementation and monitoring. He explained that this required the adoption of institutional mechanisms and procedures, tools and practices to bring disaster risk into the decision making processes.

The existing mainstreaming spheres were outlined as was mainstreaming DRR into the United Nations Country Team strategy through the Common Country Assessment, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and other Sector Papers, and the National Human Development Reports. UNDP Country Programmes would also seek to i) mainstream their programmes to ensure that disaster risk considerations would be taken into account in their governance, poverty reduction and environment portfolios; ii) conduct country level risk assessments to inform the project development process; iii) advocate with development agencies and partners to support regional and national efforts to mainstream disaster reduction and to include mainstreaming efforts within their respective programs and lastly iv) to include the development of indicators to measure the mainstreaming process and progress made towards the achievement of the targeted results for mainstreaming.

The UNDP are supporting the Institutional and Legislative Systems, the Local Level Risk Management and the Integrated Climate Risk Management initiatives in their efforts to mainstream DRR as well as promoting the establishment and development of the post-WCDR National Risk Reduction Platforms and Regional and National Recovery Platforms. Programming obstacles that they had encountered included the need to increase local level capacity for DM whilst expanding pilot projects to nation-wide initiatives and the dearth in resources allocated for development and disaster preparedness programs. Lessons learned were i) that post-crisis opportunities, when awareness and resources were high should be taken advantage of, ii) that local level preparedness and early warning initiatives can be effective and sustainable and iii) that strengthening understanding between vulnerable communities and the technical early warning systems is beneficial.

UNDP recommended that i) strong and broad partnerships be developed to promote top-down, broad national support for local level DRR initiatives, that strategies developed for DRR

maintain a long-term holistic vision that takes into account economic, social and other risks to development and to the environment; and iii) that approaches that assess all potential impacts of development interventions should be encouraged. UNDP envisaged its role as a partner and supporter of policy implementation relating to MDRR, as well as potentially coordinating and sharing the DRR efforts to facilitate the involvement of more organizations. Dr. Ernst concluded by raising some issues related to MDRR, noting that although the vast majority of governments and developing agencies supported the concept, limited resources affected the addressing of basic development issues and restricted choices. He emphasized the need to identify win-win situations as interventions are more acceptable if there were short and long-term returns on investment.

### **Summary of Current Status of MDRD and Innovative Programs on MDRD in the RCC Member Countries**

Mrs. Geethi Karunaratne, Consultant, ADPC presented a paper on the collated responses to the survey on the current status of mainstreaming and documentation of innovative programs on MDRM in the RCC Member Countries. As of the 5<sup>th</sup> RCC Meeting, 10 countries had answered the survey which consisted of three sections relating to MDRD in i) national development planning, ii) specific priority sectors, and iii) other sectors. These responses would serve as useful references for the review and selection of the Priority Implementation Projects as well as for the identification of useful case studies for the development of the guidelines.

### **Session IV-B: Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into National Planning Processes**

Mr. Tabrani from Indonesia and Mr. Gunawardana from Sri Lanka, co-chaired the second sub-session facilitated by Mr. Rego, and commenced with three RCC Member countries presenting their efforts on mainstreaming DRM into their national processes, and consisted of presentations on the proposed approach for the RCC-MDRD program related to Mainstreaming DRM into the National Planning Processes, the outline for the Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRM into the National Planning Processes to be developed for this approach and the Integration of Disaster Reduction into Environmental Impact Assessment.

### **Initiatives Taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs of India in the Field of Disaster Management**

The paper "Initiatives Taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Field of Disaster Management" was presented by Mr. Chattopadhyay, in which he recounted the natural hazards that afflicts the Indian sub-continent and the major disasters in the country from 1990 to 2005.

### **Disaster Management Framework of Lao PDR**

Mr. Phetsavang, presented a paper on the Disaster Management Political Framework of Lao PDR, providing details on National Decrees and Strategy Notes on Disaster Management as well as the convening and members of the National Committee for Disaster Management (NDMC) and outlining its mandate, framework and responsibilities. He also elaborated on the establishment of an institutional structure at the national, provincial, district and village level, assignments to the NDMC and the aims of the country strategy note to 2020, to 2010, the goals for 2005.

### **The Process of the Development of China's Disaster Reduction Plan (1998-2010) and Progress Made**

Dr. Wang Zhenyao, Director General, Department of Disaster and Social Relief, Ministry of Civil Affairs, China presented a paper on the process in the development of China's Disaster Reduction Plan and Progress Made. He informed the participants that the distinguishing features of the China's National Natural Disaster Reduction Plan (1998-2010) included i) its formulation in accordance with the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Economic and Social Development Plan and the 2010 Long-term objective, the involvement of more than 100 multidisciplinary scientists and 30 Ministries in its drafting and revision, iii) the provisions of recommendations of local leaders, iv) the support and assistance by the UNDP and v) the ratification of the Plan by members of the State Council and the Premier.

The main principles of the plan included i) that disaster reduction should serve the national and economic development; ii) that prevention should be taken as a priority in combination with resistance and relief, iii) that the role of science, technology and education should be fully visible, iv) that central, local governments as well as all social sectors should be mobilized to reduce disasters and international exchange and cooperation amongst these stakeholders should be strengthened; v) that public awareness and knowledge should be enhanced and that vi) the government's capacity to disaster reduction should be notably improved and that an integrated system of a modernized disaster reduction management should come into being from the central to the local governments.

The actions that had been taken to reduce disasters were i) institutional building to establish an effective management and coordinative administrative structures, ii) the implementation of large scale DM projects to combat flood, drought, pest-stricken farmland, potential earthquakes, storms, landslides and mud-rock flows, iii) the mapping out of an emergency scheme at central and local government levels, iv) the establishment of a disaster monitoring and coordination framework on disaster early warning system, v) the strengthening of the disaster relief logistic system, iv) the improvement of the disaster emergency response system, vii) the mobilization of resources for disaster relief from different sectors in society, viii) the launch preparation for a satellite to monitor national hazards, ix) the conducting of workshops, training and public awareness activities, and x) international cooperation.

### **Proposed Approach to Mainstream DRM into National Development Processes**

Following the country presentations, Mr. Rego presented the RCC-MDRD proposed three pronged approach to mainstreaming DRM into National Development Processes focusing on finance, planning and development processes, environment and natural resource management processes and through the National Disaster Management Offices.

Plans to Mainstream DRM into the finance, planning and development policy, planning and implementation process included i) ensuring that the National Development Plans of the RCC Member Countries include a section on DRM, ii) ensuring that the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers of the RCC Member Countries incorporates an analysis of disaster impacts and a section on the reduction of disaster risks and iii) ensuring that DRM is included as a priority in the in-country assessment and multi-year program framework of international development agencies (i.e. bilateral donors, European Union, multilateral banks and UN-Agencies).

Incorporating DRM into environment policy, planning and implementation would focus on incorporating disaster risk impact assessment as an integral part of the Environment Impact Assessment process for all new development projects, and to establish links between the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) under the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change in each RCC country.

Lastly, the approach seeks to work with the National Disaster Management Offices in i) developing National Disaster Risk Management Plans covering actions by all Ministries and Agencies and link these to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and ii) promoting and assisting the involvement of the National Disaster Management Offices in their national development plan formulation, the poverty reduction strategies, NAPA, country assessments and program formulation by development agencies.

### **Guidelines for Mainstreaming DRM into National Planning Processes**

Ms. Geethi Karunaratne, Consultant, ADPC presented the outline Guidelines and also gave specific examples.

### **Integration of Disaster Reduction into Environmental Impact Assessment**

Ms. Geethi Karunaratne, Consultant, ADPC began her presentation by explaining that the integration of natural hazards mitigation into the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process was not a sectoral issue, but a sub-theme of national development policy, planning and implementation. Acceptance of this viewpoint would result in the integration of disaster risk impact assessments in projects of all sectors through the EIA process. She explained that EIAs were required for specific types of project exceeding a specific value. Recommended considerations that should be taken into account in the EIA by developers included i) the assessment of presence and frequency of natural hazards in the area, ii) an estimation of

their potential impact on the proposed development activity (vulnerable assessment and risk assessment), iii) the inclusion of measures to reduce the vulnerability in the proposed development activity and iv) possible increased threat of prevalent natural hazards and v) if new hazards will be triggered. Possible DRM measures that should be taken into account during the feasibility study included the choice of location and availability of land, whilst measures during the design phase included site investigations and surveys, alternative design concepts and appropriate specifications of materials to be used and workmanship.

### **Institutionalizing Community-based Disaster Risk Management in Government Policy, Planning and Implementation**

Mr. Zubair Murshed, Program Manager, Partnerships for Disaster Reduction – Southeast Asia (PDRSEA), ADPC shared with the participants the elements of the third phase of the DIPECHO funded PDRSEA program which seeks to promote the important role in which multiple government ministries and local government departments can play in strengthening the capacity of community groups and members to take actions for disaster risk reduction. The role envisaged would entail providing, information, training, funding, technology, physical inputs and technical assistance.

Key features of the program implementation strategy were i) orienting government officials on community-based disaster risk management; ii) action planning workshops with the involvement of multiple ministries, e.g. education, health, agriculture, communications, finance, environment and water resources, etc; iii) dissemination of action plans to generate support from within the government systems and from the international community; and iv) the production of a handbook for local government officials on community-based disaster risk management.

### **Session IV-C: Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Sectors**

This sub-session focused on mainstreaming DRM into specific sectors and was co-chaired by Dr. Wang from China and Ms. Kulchanarat and facilitated by Mr. Earl Kessler from ADPC. In addition to the presentations made, a paper on Mainstreaming DRM into the Health Sector was also distributed.

### **Proposed Approach to Mainstreaming into the Specific Sectors**

A presentation on the overview and rationale behind the RCC-MDRD program approach to the integration of DRM into specific sectors was given by Mr. Rego, in which he outlined the relevant Ministries whom the NDMOs should establish links with under the identified priority sectors of health, education, agriculture, finance and urban infrastructure and housing. The specific themes of focus identified under the specific sectors included:

#### **Urban Infrastructure**

- Incorporation of disaster impact assessment as part of the planning process before the construction of new roads and bridges, and
- Promotion of the use of hazard information in land-use planning and zoning programs.

#### **Urban and Rural Housing Development**

- Promotion of increased use of hazard-resilient designs in rural housing in hazard-prone areas,
- Promotion of the utilization of national building codes that have special provisions for enhanced design standards for buildings in areas affected by natural hazards, and
- Promotion of the compliance and enforcement of local building laws requiring prescribed standards under national building codes in urban hazard-prone areas.

#### **Financial Services**

- Incorporation of provisions in micro-financing schemes to have flexible repayment schedules that can be activated in the event of recipients being affected by natural disasters, and

- Encouragement of financial service sectors and local capital markets to develop schemes for financing disaster risk reduction measures.

### **Agriculture**

- Promotion of effective programs of contingency crop planning to deal with year to year climate variations,
- Promotion of effective programs of crop diversification including the use of hazard resistant crops to deal with shifts in climate patterns,
- Ensuring sustainable livelihoods in areas of recurrent climate risks by promoting supplementary income generation from off-farm and non-farm activities, and
- Promotion of effective insurance and credit schemes to compensate for crop damage and losses to livelihoods due to natural hazards.

### **Education**

- Incorporation of DRM modules into the school curriculum in RCC Member Countries,
- Construction of all new schools located in hazard-prone areas in the RCC Member Countries to higher standards of hazard resilience, and
- Addition of features in schools hazard prone areas for use as emergency shelters such as facilities for water, sanitation and cooking.

### **Health**

- Promotion of programs in the RCC Member Countries by the Ministry of Health to identify hospitals and health facilities that are located in hazard-prone areas, analysis of their internal and external vulnerability during emergencies, and increased hazard resilience of these hospitals, and
- Preparation and implementation of a Hospital Preparedness Plan for all such health facilities.

### **Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into the Education Sector**

A joint presentation on mainstreaming DRD into the Education Sector was given by Mr. Murshed and Ms Win from ADPC, in which they rationalized the focus on the education sector as it increases the awareness and preparedness of the society at large, is an indirect means of building capacity of future professionals and public officials, children are amongst the most vulnerable groups, educational institutions make-up a major proportion of public infrastructure, and schools are commonly used as evacuation centers. Reiterating the specific focus of the RCC-MDRD Program relating to the education sector, he cited numerous examples of successful cases of integrating DRM into the education sector.

The recommended process of mainstreaming DRM into the education sector included i) the establishment of an organizational mechanism such as a multi-disciplinary committee to facilitate the process of mainstreaming, ii) development of new policies which include provisions for the adoption of DRR as a taught subject, ensuring hazard-sensitive construction of all newly built schools and compliance by both public and private sector institution, iii) the development of a comprehensive curriculum encompassing the orientation of authorities, a review of existing curricula, the provision of teacher's training, the design of a new curricula, the testing, adaptation and adoption of the new curricula, the development of complimentary educational activities and revision and reviews.

The construction of hazard-resilient schools requires the i) orientation of authorities and teachers, ii) conduct of risk and vulnerability assessments, iii) mobilization of the community, iv) identification of available materials and design, v) computation of additional costs, and v) the construction of the building. Lessons learned on the construction of hazard-resilient schools were that i) influential stakeholders should to be convinced of the need for action, ii) trust should be built with the educational authorities and teachers, iii) continuous support should be provided to develop the curriculum and structural hazards resiliency, iv) training should be provided on a continuous basis, v) emphasis should be placed on the use of local

capacity and materials, and that vi) low-cost technology should be transferred to the local community. Additional challenges included the engagement of the society outside the education sector such as religious institutions, media, the entertainment industry and the associations of professionals.

### **Mainstreaming Risk Reduction in Agriculture**

Ms. Lolita Bildan, ADPC presented a paper on Mainstreaming Risk Reduction in Agriculture and commenced by citing examples of good practices in India, Bangladesh and Vietnam where farmers were engaged in cyclone cropping adjustments and the restructuring of cropping patterns, early crop diversification and boro rice cultivation to escape floods; and adjustments to the flood season in the Mekong Delta, respectively. Details were given of the new approach of the early crop diversification interventions in Bangladesh and its impacts. This new approach demonstrates a fundamental shift from traditional approaches and involves alternative cropping patterns which take into account climate and market risks, land-use characteristics and economic returns and adopts these agro-climatic features in the cropping system.

Analysis of inter-seasonal variability of the Indian Monsoon, drought occurrences and the subsequent policy response has led to the development of post-drought 2002 policy initiatives which have included the acceleration of watershed management programs, crop diversification to stabilize farmer's incomes against weather fluctuations, agricultural risk management in the form of farm income and weather derivative insurance schemes, and the institutionalizing of climate information generation and application system through which there is an interface with farmers, a revamp of monsoon forecasts and extended weather prediction for 20-25 days.

### **Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Infrastructure Development Projects and the Housing Sector**

Mr. Arambepola and Ms. Prahbu, ADPC listed the types of major infrastructure projects that exist and highlighted the practices that place these projects at risk. This included the siting of the project in hazard-prone areas, designing and construction to sub-standard design building codes, the lack of maintenance or ignorance of maintenance regulations, the implementation of post-disaster recovery programs without the consideration of potential or existing risks and the non-application of appropriate design event parameters for designs.

Options for mainstreaming DRM into infrastructure development programs included the i) revision of construction practices and land-use regulations, ii) application of risk assessment data in site selection, iii) design and siting, the establishment of controls through lending and financial institutions, iv) introduction of downstream preparedness planning for projects such as reservoir, power and irrigation projects, v) policy decisions on design of recovery programs, vi) strengthening of the EIA process, vii) review of the feasibility study criteria for high magnitude less frequent events for selected facilities, viii) capacity building of professionals, project approving authorities, project appraisal teams and financial institutions, ix) introduction of risk transfer for large-scale infrastructure projects and x) incentives to undertake research and development programs.

The challenges in mainstreaming DRM for engineered and non-engineered housing, include the strengthening or retrofitting of existing buildings which is an effective mechanism which is rarely observed, the promotion of safer construction practices for the future which is observed in demonstration projects and carefully engineered construction, and during repair and reconstruction during the recovery phase, which is observed occasionally.

Strengthening of existing infrastructure and housing provide opportunities to promote the use of insurance and regular inspection of structural integrity but can however pose complex and expensive challenges, the lack of adequate technical expertise and hence are difficult to finance. Safer construction practices for future engineered housing would entail regular inspection during and after construction, the risk assessment of selected sites, and institutionalization within housing and urban development authority. For non-engineered future housing practices, mainstreaming would encompass the wide-distribution of simple and 'easy-to-build' strengthening techniques, the training of masons (human resource building) and public awareness. Mainstreaming DRM into repair and reconstruction would

require avoiding the creation of new risks, to build using locally available materials using local skills, techniques, labor and with the consultation of resident community and participatory approaches for cost-effective raising of awareness.

Key overarching concerns included i) institutional and policy constraints, ii) inadequate human resources, insufficient demand for safer housing and the non-use of locally appropriate building materials and familiar construction techniques.

#### **Session IV-D: Group Discussion on Mainstreaming**

This sub-session was co-chaired by Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Secretary in charge, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management of Bangladesh and Mr. Iliyan K.H.S. Hammad, Assistant to the General Inspector, General Directorate of the Jordan Civil Defense of Jordan and facilitated by Mr. Rego. Three groups were formed, two of which comprised of RCC Members and the third of the UN Agencies, Donors, RCC Partners and Observers. The RCC Members had been requested to review the list of proposed guidelines and themes, to select themes of high priority, to provide examples of good practice from RCC Member Countries, to suggest possible consultants and institutional partners, and to list existing documents with respect to Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into National Planning Processes (Group 1) and Mainstreaming Disaster Risk in Specific Sectors (Group 2). Supporting the RCC Program on Mainstreaming DRM into Development was the focus of Group 3.

#### **Presentation of Group Discussions**

##### **Mainstreaming DRR into National Planning Processes**

Mr. Mijares, Assistant Director General, Regional Development Office of the National Economic and Development Authority of the Philippines, presented the discussion of **Group 1**. This group had been chaired by Mr. Fazlur Rahman from Bangladesh and comprised RCC delegates from Cambodia, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand and Timor Leste. Whilst deliberating on the themes for mainstreaming DRR into National Planning and Processes, the group ranked the following as high priority areas of focus:

- Mainstreaming DRR into the National Development Plan (Theme 1.1);
- Implementing the Hyogo Framework of Action in RCC Member Countries (Theme 1.4);
- Mainstreaming DRR into National Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (Theme 1.2); and
- Institutionalization of Community-based DRM in Government Policy (Theme 1.9).

Having noted the four themes of high priority, the group also noted the importance of the themes relating to Mainstreaming DRR into the UN Common Country Assessment and UN Development Assistance Framework Process in RCC Member Countries (Theme 1.6) and Mainstreaming DRR into the National Environmental Impact Assessment for New Development Projects (Theme 1.7).

In the identification of the best practices, the group was able to cull out some of the common elements that had been cited by its members. These were:

- The presence of political will as reflected in the establishment of a national platform to be headed by a person of position and authority and founded on a sound legal basis, and
- The willingness and commitment by the local government units, NGOs, private sector as well as the community in sharing the burden of addressing the financial requirement of disaster management.

The common challenges faced in mainstreaming disaster risk management included:

- establishing and strengthening the legal basis for comprehensive disaster risk management activities;
- expanding the coverage of initiatives to cover the whole country
- the continuing issues of limited resources; and
- identifying common national strategies, especially when dealing with both multi-lateral organizations and bilateral institutions to facilitate dialogue and unity between the different stakeholders in terms of focus and the priorities.

### **Mainstreaming DRR in Selected Sectors**

The outputs of the discussions of **Group 2** were presented by Director Elma C Aldea, and centered on the themes relating to mainstreaming DRM into the priority sectors, agriculture, urban planning and infrastructure, urban and rural housing, financial services, education and health. The group comprised of RCC Members from China, India, Iran, Jordan, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Thailand. The high priority themes under these sectors, examples of best practices and possible consultants identified were as follows:

**Agriculture Sector** - Mainstreaming DRR by effective insurance and credit schemes to compensate for crop damage and loss to livelihood (Theme 2.4).

The discussions revealed that credit schemes and crop insurance were available in most of the RCC Members Countries. However, the practices in Pakistan and the Philippines were selected for special attention:

**Pakistan:** Victims of disaster who incur damage to crops and livelihood are compensated by the Government, through suspension of taxes for the period, authorization for the application of soft loans and provision of grants for the replanting planting of lost or damaged crops.

**Philippines:** Department of Agriculture provides seeds for replanting of crops, the affected farmer are given access to the local calamity fund and priority is placed on repairing of farm-to-market roads.

**Urban Planning and Infrastructure Sector** - Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Impact Assessment into construction of new road and bridges (Theme 3.2).

The unanimous best practice selected under this theme was that from **Iran** in the wake of the Bam Earthquake which entailed a Retrofitting Plan for private and public building, infrastructures, facilities and lifelines as a preventive measure which includes codification of strategies and policies, codification of safety and performance level of key structures and infrastructure, codification and notification of a retrofitting guidelines for resilient buildings to executive bodies, training of engineers, provision of funds, guidelines and monitoring of research and studies for vital facilities such as hospitals, schools, oil refineries, telecoms, etc. Iran was identified as a source for possible consultants from which many lessons could be learnt.

**Urban and Rural Housing Sector** –Mainstreaming DRR by promoting the compliance and enforcement of local building laws in urban hazard prone areas (Theme 4.3).

The majority of RCC Member countries were found to have mainstreamed and enforced housing laws in local areas, however, experiences from **Iran** was highlighted as an example of good practice and that the possible consultants should be from Iran.

**Financial Service Sector** – Mainstreaming DRR by encouraging financial services sector and local capital markets to finance DRR measures (Activity 5.2).

Although this theme was widely practiced in the RCC Member countries, **Philippines** was cited as a good example where support to DRR sectors stem from local and international NGOs/ organizations such as JICA, Save the Children, UNDP, ADRC, WBI, UNHCR and others. No possible consultants were identified.

**Education Sector** - Mainstreaming Disaster Risk concepts into the school curriculum (Theme 6.1)

The best practice identified was that from **India** where DR has long been integrated into the school curriculum at all levels. Possible consultants from India were to be determined.

**Health Sector** – Mainstreaming DRR by the development and implementation of disaster preparedness planning for hospitals and health facilities (Theme 7.2).

During the discussions, the **Philippines** example was cited where all government/ military hospitals from national down to local levels and major medical centers have Hospital Disaster Preparedness plans. Department of Health and the Armed Forces of the Philippines also implement the Hospital Emergency Incident command system for mass casualty situation.

Director Aldea personally recommended, Dr. Carmencita Banatin, head of the Hospital Emergency Management System in the Philippines as well as Dr. Teodora Herbosa from the same organization. Should these consultants not be available, Director Aldea volunteered herself as she had a Masters Degree in Hospital Administration as well as hospital disaster management plans.

### **Supporting the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development**

The members of **Group 3** were asked to indicate the themes of interest for which they would like to form an institutional partnership with the RCC to develop and produce guidelines

documents, to identify existing documents that should be used as a base document to be adapted in the development of the guidelines, and to suggested other ways in which their institutions would be interested in cooperating with the RCC on its MDRD Program.

Dr. Nancy Lewis from the East-West Center presented the findings of the group. General comments on the guidelines acknowledged that MDRR in the priority areas needed to be summarized within a broader framework and categorized into:

- Mainstreaming into Policy
- Mainstreaming into Sectors
- Mainstreaming into Community

The members also expressed the importance of having a common language and common understanding across donor community. Mr. Kessler elaborated further that the importance of this issue relating to donor appreciation which revolved on and manifests itself through a common vocabulary. It was important that the RCC Members had a clear and common understanding of the concept of mainstreaming and the activities under the RCC-MDRD program. This would allow all the RCC Members to speak with a same and united voice when engaged in discussions with the donor community and other stakeholders.

Whilst discussing themes of interest, the group focused mainly on **Mainstreaming of DRR in National Planning Processes** and identified 10 themes for specific attention. These are listed below in order of importance as determined by the group.

- Mainstreaming DRR into the National Development Plans (Theme 1.1)
- Implementing the HFA in RCC Member Countries (Theme 1.4)
- Mainstreaming DRR into in-country assessments and multi-year program framework of International Development Agencies (Theme 1.5)
- Mainstreaming DRR into the UN Common Country Assessment and UN Development Assistance Framework Process in RCC Member Countries (Theme 1.6)
- Mainstreaming DRR into the National Environmental Impact Assessment for New Development Projects (Theme 1.7)
- Institutionalization of community based DRM in government policy (Theme 1.9)

#### **Proposed Addition of Theme on Donor Awareness**

In addition, a new theme relating to donor awareness was suggested for inclusion. This is also a topic under the ADPC-UNESCAP DIPECHO funded Partnership for Disaster Reduction – South East Asia program. Mr. Murshed informed the participants that a regional one day workshop would be conducted with the participation of donors, particularly those based in SE Asia. He requested that the RCC participants to reflect on the content of the workshop and its expected outputs and to provide ADPC with their inputs for the workshop. The issue of the participation of RCC Members at this workshop would be discussed with UNESCAP and DIPECHO, especially in relation to costs and the capacity under which they would attend the meeting.

Mr. Mijares commented that he observed a common interface between that of Group 3 and Group 1 where discussions on unity and priority areas were identified. It would be incumbent on the RCC Members to clarify what their priorities were to the donor community.

Group 3's discussions relating to **Mainstreaming DRR into Specific Sectors** focused primarily on the Housing and Education sectors and with the **addition of sector on Environment and Natural Resource Management**. Ms Mellgren elaborated further on the latter by informing the delegates that Sida had identified active and relevant cross-cutting impacts between the environment and disaster management sectors. Promoting the environment sector within this context, allows for the identification of the challenges and possibilities and the capitalizing of such energies. This additional theme would take into account not only the environment projects related specifically to reduce environmental degradation but also natural resources in its broadest sense where climate issues could be included. There was also a pedagogical or practical advantage of promoting the environmental as a sector within disaster management as it had already manifest itself in the form of the Environmental Impact Assessment tool for sensitizing development projects where disaster reduction aspect could be easily inserted. This could provide an initial demonstration effect upon which the development sector and community could build on. Mr. Rego commented that this had

been discussed amongst the RCC-5 Steering Committee and was being included in the Hanoi RCC-5 Statement and that he was pleased that there was consensus between all the groups on this issue.

#### **Initiative involving policy makers and parliamentarians**

Commenting further on raising the issue of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction with policy makers and parliamentarians, Dr. Lewis informed the participants that the East West Center have been working with parliamentarians and policy makers in the region over the decades and had recently acquired resources to initiate further activities. She reported that the President of the EWC, Charles Morrison has had discussions with the Executive Director of ADPC, Dr. Suvit and Mr. Rego about using these resources for MDRR and that a planning meeting would be held. Some of the topics to be deliberated over were if these initiatives should be undertaken at the regional or a national basis.

#### **Increasing the Impact of the RCC Meetings**

Upon the suggestion by Dr. Le Huu Ti Economics Affairs Officer, Water Resources Section Environmental and Sustainable Development Division, UN-ESCAP that the RCC Meetings should be more interactive, Mr. Rego replied that ADPC looked forward to support from UNESCAP on enhancing the interactive nature of the RCC and in convening add-on forums to the RCC Meetings.

#### **Session IV-E: Next Steps on Mainstreaming Priority Implementation Projects and the Preparation of Guidelines**

Following the Session IV-D, Mr. Rego noted that the purpose of Session IV-D was to review the list of priority themes for the PIPs and for the production of the Guidelines. Following the expansive discussions that have been held, the RCC-MDRD program has to date approximately 30 sub-themes which have been identified as priority areas of action for mainstreaming. Bearing in mind that there are 25 RCC Member countries, the resulting figure of possible projects would total up to 600, and pose a significant challenge from a project management and facilitation perspective collectively for the RCC. Thus, it was necessary to further identify projects for priority implementation with the limited resources available.

The discussions that had taken place the day before, and that had been presented earlier in the morning, was one of the steps taken to identify the areas of highest priorities and had provided one set of answers. Mr. Rego proceeded to share the second set of inputs, these derived from requests for submission of initial proposals for priority implementation projects. A summary of indications revealed that 23 PIP themes had been identified by 11 countries was distributed. Themes of interest in **Mainstreaming DRR into National Development Processes** included:

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the National Development Plan (Theme 1.1, indicated by one country);

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (Theme 1.2, indicated by three countries); and

Developing and Implementing the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan with inputs from all relevant Ministries and Agencies (Theme 1.3, indicated by three countries).

These were similar to the set of discussions presented in the morning, with the inclusion of "Institutionalizing CBDRM into Government Policy (Theme 1.9)". He remarked that in the light of the interest in this theme, the DIPECHO funded ADPC-UNESCAP PDRSEA project was much welcomed and being undertaken in five of the RCC Member Countries.

Under the **agricultural sector**, Mr. Rego noted with interest that three of the countries in SE Asia which have been severely affected by drought over the last three years have indicated a desire to implement on a priority programs related to "Promoting Effective Programs of Contingency Crop Planning to deal with year to year climate variations" (Theme 2.1). This echoed strong calls made at the several of the MRC meetings including the last Annual Flood Forum to undertake action on drought mitigation. The other PIP cited by one RCC Member Country related to "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction by Promoting Supplementary Income Generation from Off-farm and Non-farm Activities" (Theme 2.3).

The two themes relating to Urban Planning and Infrastructure, drew one submissions each on “Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Impact Assessment into construction of new roads and bridges” (Theme 3.1) and “Promoting the use of hazard risk information in land-use planning and zoning programs”;

In the area of **Rural and Urban Housing**, RCC Members had submitted PIPs for “Promoting hazard-resilient designs (e.g. flood proofing, seismic safety, etc) in rural housing in hazard-prone areas” (Theme 4.1, indicated by two countries), “Promoting the use of national building codes that have special provisions for enhanced design standards for buildings in areas affected by natural disasters (Theme 4.2, indicated by one country)” and “Promoting the compliance and enforcement of local building laws that requires standards prescribed in building codes in urban hazard-prone areas (Theme 4.3, indicated by one country).

Incorporating micro-financing schemes to have flexible re-payment schedules that can be activated in the event of recipients being affected by natural disasters (Theme 5.1), attracted submission from one RCC Member country relating to the **financial services sector**. The theme which a significant number of RCC Member Countries expressed interest in fell under the **education sector**, particularly incorporating disaster risk concepts into the school curriculum (Theme 6.1, indicated by five countries).

The requests for submission of the PIP were useful as they indicated the top most themes on which the RCC-MDRD program should be focused, with regards to selecting PIP for implementation, and provided impetus for the development of all the other guidelines. It also acted to facilitate the formulation of new proposal to put forward to specific partners, UN agencies and donors. This was the key recommendation that derived from the 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Advisory Panel for the RCC-MDRD program. Mr. Rego thanked the RCC Members for their PIP submissions of interest, which provided welcomed feedback which assisted the challenging task of program implementation and provided credibility and clarity when engaging the mobilization additional resources from partners and donor agencies.

The presence of AusAID, ECHO and Sida at the RCC-5, as well as country representatives from the World Bank and the Embassy of Netherlands, allowed for the concerns and priorities of the RCC Member Countries to be aired to the donors.

Mr. Rego informed the Meeting that ADPC had had informal discussions with some of the RCC Member Countries who have provided strong indications that they were interested in submitting specific proposals. These countries were already engaged in significant projects funded either from their own national budgets or from external resources, and in order not to place a burden on the limited resource available for the RCC-MDRD program, initial proposals for PIPs have thus not been submitted. ADPC has welcomed the documentation of those experiences into case studies of good practice for use as a resource for the collective process. Parts of these engagements have been in consultation with ministries of planning or finance, partner agencies from the UN and with bilateral donors.

Mr. Rego encouraged the RCC participants to review the outline for the production of guidelines which was developed based on consultation with the RCC-MDRD Advisory Panel; the draft guideline for Hospital Disaster Preparedness Planning; and the outline implementation plans for the mainstreaming in national development planning, environmental impact assessment, hazard resilient design in rural housing and the enforcement of building by-laws in the urban housing sector, that had been prepared. He also requested the RCC Member Countries to refer these documents to their counter part ministries and agencies in the relevant sectors. He also appealed to the donors and partner agencies at the Meeting, who are interested in these themes, to examine and engage in an effective process to jointly develop and produce these guidelines.

### **Pacific Region Implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action Adopted at the WCDR**

Upon the invitation of Mr. Rahman, Dr. Netatua Prescott, Sustainable Development Adviser, SOPAC gave a presentation on the Pacific Region Implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action adopted at the WCDR. She began her presentation by sharing with the participants of the regional issues faced by the region. This included the presence of a unique fragile environment, distinct and diverse cultures, limited natural resources, low economic diversification, geographic extremes, frequent natural disasters and demographic transitions. Responses that the region was adopting to address these issues included the preparation of a

Pacific Plan which focused on sustainable economic growth and development, governance and security, regional policies.

Following the listing of SOPACs programs, namely oceans and islands, community lifelines and community risk, she elaborated on the concept of the latter. This focused on building safer communities through improved disaster risk management practices by strengthening resilience to disasters, mitigating the effects of hazards and mainstreaming disaster risk management. Specific activities that had been undertaken included the strengthening of the National Disaster Management Office, provision of disaster and risk management training, the promotion of Environment Vulnerability Index (EVI) and the advocacy of the Comprehensive Hazard and Risk Management (CHARM) tool.

Details of the framework structure of the Pacific Islands Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005-2015 was explained including its vision, mission, guiding principles, priorities for action, the six thematic areas, expected outcomes, national, regional and international implementation and follow-up, resource mobilization and conclusion. The plan envisages safer, more resilient Pacific Island nations and communities to disasters, so that Pacific peoples may achieve sustainable livelihoods and lead free and worthwhile lives, whilst the mission of the plan is to build the capacity of Pacific island communities by accelerating the implementation of DRR and DM policies, planning and programming to address current and emerging challenges. Goals to achieve the mission included the i) development and strengthening of DRR and DM, including preparedness, response and relief/recovery systems, ii) integration of DRR and DM into national sustainable development planning and decision-making processes at all levels; and iii) strengthening an effective partnership between all stakeholders in DRR and DM.

#### **Session IV-F: Dialogue with Bilateral and Multi-Lateral Donors and UN Agencies on MDRD**

This sub-session consisted of a panel discussion where representatives from bilateral and multi-lateral donors, UN Agencies and RCC partners for all observers from donor and ADPC partners were invited to sit on the panel. They included AusAID, East-West Center, ECHO, GTZ, Netherlands the Proventium Consortium, Sida, UN-ESCAP, UNDP, UN-ISDR, UN-OCHA and the WB with Mr. Marc Gordon, Technical Assistant DIPECHO-South East Asia, facilitating the sub-session.

The discussions addressed the following issues:

- Connecting appropriate resources within line ministries with national platforms,
- Effective engagement with policy makers and decision makers beyond the community of DRR stakeholders; and
- Facilitating the creation of DRR programming capacity within individual sectoral line ministries (planning departments).

These issues were considered within the context of reinforcing capacities at national, sub-national and local levels. The main aims of the sub-session were to explore and discuss the means by which the dialogue and discussion on MDRR and the strategic formulation process could be taken forward beyond the community of disaster reduction stakeholders in a proactive, practical manner to achieve concrete, comprehensive programming whilst advocating the merits of this approach into the areas. The panel thus sought to provoke reactions from the floor and questions to the panel. A full account of the discussions is available in the RCC 5 Report.

#### **Connecting appropriate resources within line ministries with national platforms**

Mr. Laurent Msellati from the World Bank expressed concerned that too much focus was being placed on the line ministries especially in countries like Vietnam which is involved in a very progressive decentralization agenda. Figures from a recently completed public expenditure review indicated that the budget of MARD which encompasses the national disaster budget has evolved from 40% managed at the provincial level five years ago to the current 80%. Decision makers in a country like Vietnam have to include provincial and local government leaders who are particularly important when it comes to planning processes, setting priorities and as receivers of large amounts of financial resources.

Madame Cora agreed that decentralization is the present agenda of governance in many countries. The Philippines is a noteworthy example with the creation of local governments as early as 1991, but much is still left to be desired in terms of the kind of engagements for project that cut across communities for example rivers.

### **Effective engagement with policy makers and decision makers beyond the community of DRR stakeholders**

#### **Millennium Development Goals and National Poverty Reduction Strategies**

On the issue on the effective dissemination of disaster reduction and mainstreaming message beyond that of the disaster management community, Ms. Eva Mellgren, Senior Regional Advisor Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict Management, SIDA explained that the Swedish position is that disaster prevention and management is a development issue and poverty and that it should be targeted in an integrated manner towards the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction. This concept is not revolutionary but is a basis of their work and it is important and should not be overlooked. The majority of Sida's engagement in risk reduction is part and parcel of programs with other targeted objectives (e.g. poverty reduction objectives as well as specific disaster reduction projects in some countries).

#### **Tools for Effective Dissemination and Coordination of DRM Concepts**

Ms Mellgren provided further personal insights from her experiences in disaster reduction, commenting that effectiveness, efficiencies and success of disaster risk reduction actions began with the undertaking responsibility of the analyses of the outcomes of the programs and determining their efficiency. She was particularly impressed by the presentation made by Lao PDR where there was a goal setting or country strategy note on goals where indicators of success had been included in the outset of the project. She concluded that the challenge of efficient budget decision-making amongst the disaster management community, it between regional or national divide, could be elaborated with greater sophistication using the available tools. This would make quantities in economic and social terms of efficiencies of disaster reduction action more visible. Examples of this included the pointing out the sphere indicators by Oxfam, tools for economic analysis of investment of projects by the Prevention Consortium in addition to the Lao example. This is a challenge that the RCC should address with the support of ADPC.

Mr. Nikko Bakker, Water Management Expert of the Netherlands Embassy of Hanoi, explained the relationship between the Netherlands Embassy and disaster management and mitigation. They, together with UNDP, supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on behalf of the Government of Vietnam to establish the National Disaster Mitigation Partnership (NDM-P) which brings together members of the donor community, the government, civil societies and the number of NGOs involved in the disaster reduction sector) and supports initiatives in the field of risk reduction and disaster management. Mr. Msellati further highlighted the need for effective coordination such as the national platform mechanism provided by the NDM-P.

Dr. Lewis from the East West Center informed the delegates that it has found its 35 years of working with journalists in the region can be an important way of raising public awareness and effecting policy makers.

Dr. Ti commented that when the consequences of the Asian tsunami are discussed, in terms of action oriented policy, action lies at the national level, and therefore, it was important to mobilize national resources for the disaster reduction. The budget required for action is negligible therefore we should ensure that appropriate information should be given to the policy or decision makers such that they appreciate the impacts of disaster. The current information provided to the decision makers are filtered and are influenced by political decisions that center on the provision of relief services and not sustainable development strategies or sustainable economic growth.

Quoting an example from Pakistan, he observed the assessments of the impact of drought. The estimated impact of the drought that was presented to the decision makers using the local impact assessment were of an order of 200 million rupees. It is comparable to another assessment made that estimated an impact of 12 billion rupees. This big difference between the two suggests that a reliable methodology must be tested and used to ensure that decisions are based on reliable information.

In that context, he announced the UNESCAP was undertaking a joint project with UNDP which tries to apply the ECLAC methodology which can be used to assess the socio-economic impacts of disasters in Asia Pacific. The methodology examines disaster at three levels, namely the direct, indirect and at the macro-economic levels and is being applied in 7 countries. Although it is applicable to Asia, however, it needs to be modified to suit the prevailing conditions in the countries.

In order to examine how the lack of uniformity of the methodology in the region can be maintained, the RCC offers the best opportunity to share these experiences. He hoped that this process would be continued and he looked forward to working with ADPC and the RCC in this direction. He urged moving a step forward, by trying to examine the kind of information and methodologies that would enable the countries in the region to make a quick assessment that can be directly presented to decision makers.

Dr. Ti also shared with the participants that when UNESCAP initiated a project on the ECLAC Methodology before the occurrence of the Asian Tsunami, they had planned to follow a stepped procedure to ensure that the methodology was accepted by decision makers in the region. When the Asian Tsunami occurred, the World Bank, the ADB, and the United Nations decided to use the methodology to assess the damage of the tsunami. This resulted in the immediate acceptance of the methodology by the government such that they no longer needed to be convinced on its uses. These are the examples of the opportunities that need to be explored following the Asian Tsunami.

### **Facilitating the creation of DRR programming capacity within individual sectoral line ministries (planning departments)**

#### **Improving the visibility and efficiency of the RCC and support to ADPC**

Dr. Ti highlighted that the opportunities presented by the tsunami and the visibility that it has created for disaster management should be capitalized upon to make a positive difference. Dr. Ti urged the RCC to operate under this new perspective of sustaining the visibility in disaster reduction issues, to ensure that the momentum that has been generated is built upon. This has to be done through action oriented initiatives which has to be accountable to decision makers. He commented that there was sufficient attention placed on the effective communication and engagement of policy and decision makers and they are now aware of disasters and their impacts. Thus, focus should now be placed on how the RCC can make a difference. He asked the RCC Members of their expectations of the observers and the partners to make the RCC more visible and effective.

Mr. Kessler responded by noting that discussions on making the RCC more visible and effective should be directed at the donor community. He reasoned that in order to address this issue would require the participation of not just the NDMOs but a broader audience to strategize and develop projects. In this context, support for project development from the donor community perspective is almost non-existent. He suggested that support should be provided to the RCC such that they could coordinate fact finding teams on subjects of interest to the RCC Members, to identify the proactive stakeholders who can make the difference, as well as cross-sectoral issues etc. He emphasized that project development needs to be integrated with project implementation and that support is needed to fund the field-based research from which projects can be developed. The challenge faced by ADPC is the lack of resources to develop projects which are relevant and meets to needs of the RCC Members.

#### **Supporting National and Regional Level Entry Points**

This led to another issue raised by Mr. Gordon, who responded that in terms of the issue of active engagement in the determination of primary interlocutors for effective strategy development would be more effective if done on a national rather than from a regional perspective. Whilst the RCC will have a role in endorsing and promoting project development, the field-base work would be done on a country by country basis, because whilst there are parallels in the institutional structures, they would differ quite substantially in how policy making implementation and decision-making was being made.

Mr. Kessler replied that on a regional level, the kind of dialogue that ADPC can hold with its national partners, is through working to structure methods which they can then apply on a national level. The advantage of any regional program is that it could then be replicated at the national level, i.e. taken from the region, into the region, translated into the local language, and implemented through the different tiers of society. Opportunities should exist to ensure a level of consistency in implementation procedures at a regional level, in order to maximize the efficient use of limited resources for the development these processes. He hoped that this regional scope would be supported so that the national endeavors could prosper. Mr. Kessler's comments were supported by Madame Cora.

Madame Cora noted that the RCC-5 had given her the opportunity and provided her with the knowledge of the work that is being done in Vietnam regarding the dykes and prevention of flooding. From her experiences in Manila, she was aware that since the dredging of the river two years ago, they have had no flooding. The impact of this intervention has not been assessed in economic terms in costs that have been saved from the prevention of the floods. This is the kind of work that should not be limited and the RCC Meeting provides a venue to enable its Members to observe the practices in the host country and provides examples on how they can engage their own country representatives in World Bank and other resource institutions.

On the issue of national versus regional entry points, Mr. Msellati explained that the World Bank did not have the right instruments to work at the regional level. The difference between the World Bank and the other observer organization is that they provide loans and credits that governments will have to reimburse. They could support the implementation of 10 PIPs at the national level especially if they are listed in the development agenda of the country through their Country Assistance Strategy (CAST). Vietnam was an example where the focus on disaster response was being re-directed to disaster reduction and was part of their development agenda which had strong commitments and support from the national government. The World Bank was, with assistance from donors, in the midst of preparing a large loan for the Government of Vietnam to promote disaster risk management.

Ms. Bronwyn Robbins First Secretary, AusAID informed the participants that they work at the bilateral country and at the regional level, with a view that approaches on the subject of disaster risk reduction should be made on as many levels as possible. She was interested to hear from the RCC members, areas in which the most strategic interventions happen and whether they agreed that it should be at a number of levels. The donors on the panel working in Asia and the Pacific were constantly being challenged as to if their interventions should be regional or bilateral, what was most effective and if it should be a combination.

Mr. Mijares supported the idea of the existence of entry points at the regional level; however, he did not view it as a national versus regional issue. Although he hoped that the contributions by ADPC and AusAID in providing assistance at the regional level would be appreciated, he reasoned that it was understandable that there would be less preference for regional entry. As regional organizations in general had limited exposure, greater interest is therefore given to national engagement. He rationalized that entries at the regional level would allow for national governments to take up agendas which otherwise may be seen as a lower priority. This would ensure that there was regional pressure, likewise a regional continuing, sustained, advocacy. This is something that must be borne in mind and if there are no such facilities as of now, it may be useful to consider finding some entry points and reforms within the institutions where each of the donor representatives belongs.

Mr. Mijares believed that there was room for regional entry points and likewise for country to country arrangements. Examples of this could be found in the Philippines and perhaps also in Timor Leste where provisions had been made in some sectors, some initiatives had been taken in terms of disaster management in the aspect of supply management and he suggested that these were opportunities that could be explored in the region. He also recommended examining the opportunity to tap on the volunteerism spirit. This however would require some facilitation and this is where a regional facility would be of extreme help. Otherwise, it would be very difficult to find what the good practices and competencies in other areas that have been proven. The need for modification of approaches will also have to be facilitated and identified by a regional body.

Mr. Mirza appreciated all the inputs contributed by all the international organizations and donors in all the countries. He presented some of his observations on the on-going activities in

Iran and the development in regard Mainstreaming DRR. Political will and support for disaster reduction in Iran and enabled the participation of Iranian delegation from the Management and Planning Organization (MPO) at the RCC. The MPO were directly responsible for mainstreaming disaster management and for the appropriate organizational arrangements for disaster risk management in Iran. Public awareness on the importance of preventive and relief management was at an especially high level because of the Bam earthquake which resulted in huge casualties and the public were now more ready to cooperate with the government. He thanked the international societies for their help in this regard especially after the Bam earthquake offered by the World Bank, UNDP and other agencies in this regard. However, in his view, the region and sub-region of the South and South West Asia are still facing inappropriate levels of regional and international networking on disaster management issues. Therefore, more networking opportunities were required to be included in the programs as well as the use of opportunities and capacities available in the whole region. This requires more active participation of all countries, international organizations and donors to further facilitate the networking.

Mr. Gordon noted the lack of reference to some already existing regional and sub-regional mechanism, for example the ASEAN Committee of Disaster Management which is an intergovernmental endorsed body for disaster management and which addresses issues with a regional perspective of the SE Asia region. He wondered to what degree the RCC Members had explored this particular avenue.

#### **Mainstreaming DRM within the Donor Community and UN Agencies**

Mr. Rego remarked that there had been a lot of discussion at this meeting on the earlier drafts of the statement on the need for action by UN Agencies, bilateral donors, multilateral, international financial institutions, to develop stronger links between the humanitarian assistance and development portfolios within their own agencies (i.e. mainstreaming within agencies). Discussions have also focused on the need for better integration of disaster risks impacts and DRR into the initiatives of the agencies whilst undertaking common country assessments and country strategies. He urged the observers to elaborate on their initiatives within their organizations and the challenges of obtaining funds for disaster risk reduction compared to the wealth of funds available to post-disaster humanitarian assistance.

With regards to UNESCAP's efforts on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management, Dr Ti informed the participants that the Asian tsunami has created such a vast amount of opportunity that it resulted in the UNESCAP Executive Secretary's attendance at the WCDR and subsequently, they have been able to include disaster risk reduction into one third of the regional implementation plan on sustainable development as well as also convening a tsunami panel and disaster reduction conference at a Ministerial level in Bangkok in May 2005. This exemplified the successful integration of risk management into UNESCAP's regional sustainable development policy.

As a consequence, he explained that one of the topics that he was trying to move forward was linking the UN-ISDR-Asian Partnership (IAP) as a mechanism to support the implementation of the HFA. He expressed his aspirations of making its current five regional partners accountable to the region and the donors, followed by the expansion of the IAP. Bearing this in mind, UNESCAP would like to initiate further work by the IAP on community-based disaster risk management with the vision of linking it to the RCC mechanism. He sought comments from ADPC on this proposal.

Ms. Paola Albrito, Programme Officer, UN-ISDR commented that Dr. Ti's remarks were in line with previous comments and discussions. In the HFA, one of the strategic goals is precisely the systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into recovery programs and it is with this perspective that ISDR had been working towards the inclusion of the disaster risk reduction dimension within the perspective of early warning projects from the tsunami. Negotiations in relation to this project were on-going and copies of the project document were available upon request. The main initiative of the project is linked with the UN Agencies and other regional organizations to support the integration of tsunami dimension within the context of early warning towards disaster risk reduction such that it responds to a need and the reality of preventing future disasters through the introduction of risk reduction approaches in recovery programs.

Dr. Rajan Gengaje, Regional Disaster Response Adviser, OHCA Regional Officer in Bangkok for Asia and the Pacific, explained that it was not a donor agency and unlike most other

agencies in the UN family, it is also not an operational agency. It is a part of a Secretariat with a mandate from the UN General Assembly to coordinate international humanitarian action primarily for the UN agencies and also for other national and international actors. OCHA's mandate focuses upon emergency response preparedness and is also committed to provide support in terms of mainstreaming, specific support to strengthen response tools and capabilities as well as coordination mechanisms at the regional and national levels in collaboration with the inter-agency standing committee members and the UN country teams. Recognizing that the international community support, whether bilateral or multilateral, is generally a small fraction of the development assistance that is provided, OCHA focuses upon strengthening and expanding the availability of response tools including standby arrangements and to enhance coordination arrangements and partnerships with key stakeholders particularly in disaster prone countries.

Dr. Gengaje informed the meeting that OCHA has recently set up a regional office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok. They were endeavoring to meet the demands of the UN Headquarters in Geneva, the UN country teams in the region, and that of the donors, following which they will coordinate a meeting for all relevant members. They were also attempting to deepen their engagement in relevant development policy initiatives including in particular those that are concerned with slow onset disasters, human rights issues, that are prominent in disaster situations, and the circumstances that are particular to disasters in conflict settings. Thus, OCHA will be working with the RCC members through ADPC in providing support required for taking further this initiative on Mainstreaming DRM.

Madame Cora suggested that UN-OCHA look into the psycho-social aspects of disaster rehabilitation such as assisting families that had been separated and for children who had lost their families and noted that Save the Children and UNICEF had intervened in this particular area.

Ms Mellgren reflected on a few of the points made and noted that it was the point that the panel was trying to get across, i.e. to make processes demand driven by making references to the MDGs and the national PRSPs and through financing the development of strategic plans within countries. Sida avoided, as much as possible, project to project based financing, which creates gaps between resources and the needs. She noted that these processes are lengthy in nature and require patience. She viewed the role for the RCC as providers of best practices and to influence support received by donors to countries on a program basis. Donor assistance ethics and behavior was also an issue that needed to be examined, to assess how it meets the needs of the recipient, that it should follow a code of conduct and include a flexibility to accommodate demand driven programs.

Mr. Bakker agreed with Ms. Mellgren comments that the donor aims are poverty reduction and alleviation as well as the attainment of the MDGs as central issues that have to be addressed. He conferred that poverty alleviation and disaster reduction were closely linked and noted that the challenge of mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction lies in planning processes at the national level and the other levels of government (e.g. province, district and commune levels). It was important that the donors had joint consensus on how to approach poverty alleviation in the areas that are vulnerable to disaster and how their support could strengthen the planning processes in the broader sense. He added that it should not only target disaster risk reduction but aim to improve the planning of government interventions and preparedness at all the local government levels. These were complicated processes which require sound government policies that singles out and presents disaster mitigation as one of their priorities to the donor community. This allows the donor community to work with the governments on short term and long term planning components (e.g. long-term infrastructure development projects that are placed within the context of disaster awareness, mitigation and preparedness at the commune level). Consensus was required as practices are currently fragmented. Good practices that link the relationship between poverty and disasters need to be undertaken at the local government level and demonstrate that the interventions had led to alleviation of poverty and the strengthening of livelihoods of vulnerable communities, and examples of these good practices need to be collated. Governments that place disaster mitigation as a priority in their policy would then have good practice examples which they could replicate in their daily practice. The challenge lies in convincing both the disaster management community and the governments that the disaster mitigation interventions are addressing the MDGs and poverty reduction.

Mr. Kessler noted the earlier comment by Mr. Msellati that the Bank operated at the national level and the important contributions that they make in terms of capital investment to infrastructure and shelter programs in general. He stated that the need for capital investment in mitigation is a next area of endeavor in which ADPC is going to pursue. In this light, Mr. Kessler inquired if within the structure of the Bank project development; there was a component or a set of criteria in design of an infrastructure program that included mitigation as part of a review process as opposed to a check list item e.g. indicating that they had completed a project hazard mapping; or if there was a specific set of investment policies within the Bank that focused on mitigation that can account retrofitting of historic urban areas that require capital that only the Banks can provide. He sought clarification in terms of the institutionalization within the donor community, if the notion of mainstreaming manifests itself in project design and development.

Mr. Msellati responded from the perspective of the Bank's water portfolio in Vietnam, although it was not specifically mentioned, the safeguard policy review with regards to dyke construction, dam rehabilitation and dam safety have an important element of risk management that is inherent to their infrastructure portfolio and policy that was viewed from either an environment or social perspective that examines the vulnerability of people who reside downstream and they follow all the dam safety issues etc such that it is part of the technical review, either under social safeguards or environmental safeguards. To his knowledge there was no disaster risk or mainstreaming risk management safeguards in their body of procedures and regulations. However, it is fully included in its water portfolio whenever they work on dams.

### **Current Challenges and Requests to the Donor Community**

Ms Mellgren commended the discussions on the RCC efficiency, support to ADPC, mainstreaming within the donor community and how the processes whereby RCC meets and the member countries enter into dialogue with the sectoral ministries and ministry of finance and all levels could be promoted. She expressed an interest to hear what challenges and issues the NDMOs face in engaging the other line ministries.

#### **Challenges experienced in Lao PDR**

Mr. Phetsavang complimented the usefulness of the forum for discussions between RCC Members and the donor community. On the issue of integrating disaster risk management in the national development and poverty reduction plans etc, it is clear that the NDMOs mandate focuses on all stages of the disaster cycle including pre-disaster, during and post-disaster issues. To date, a large extent of the national resources and that from external donors have been focused on relief and response to disasters, however their current direction lay in reducing disasters through focusing on the prevention aspect. One of the challenges faced by the NDMOs was in understanding the mindset of all the stakeholders including that of the policy makers. This provided them with an indication of their perceptions and priorities of their responsibilities, which may not necessarily reflect their understanding of the importance of disaster prevention. From experience, governments have no hesitation to utilize the national budgets for relief and response and post-disaster recovery efforts including acquiring large external loans and assistance from bilateral donors, UN agencies, international organizations etc during disasters.

In the year 2002, more than 200 irrigation schemes were destroyed in Lao PDR and amounted to huge losses for the national economy as 95% of Laotian citizens are rice farmers and destruction of the irrigation schemes results in large scale unemployment. Therefore, the government had no hesitations in allocating funds for immediate rebuilding and recovery purposes. To date, the government has yet to service these loans and payment to private sector entities who were employed to rebuild the irrigation schemes. These are the realities faced by the government.

The other challenge faced is to convince the decision makers and to find resources to work on disaster preparedness issues and its many components (e.g. early warning, building networks, provision of training, etc). Some of the countries lack experience on the disaster preparedness issues, whilst others may be aware of disaster preparedness issues but lack resources. The current situation in Lao PDR is that although these activities may be of importance, they are not amongst the high or top priorities of the government. Therefore, it is difficult to obtain resources from the government and policy makers. He also explained that

disaster reduction would be realized if resources were available to the government and that situations and priorities in the various countries were different.

For example in Laos, they are far from being in a position to build insurance schemes against crop losses as they are currently focused on relief and the provision of seeds for replanting of rice fields. However, it is a learning opportunity for everyone on the importance of planning to plant other crops to compensate for the loss. He proposed that the RCC Members should work together on these issues. In the past, humanitarian assistance projects were usually of short durations of 18-24 months and the implementation of projects were of a simple nature in which interventions involved the purchasing of rice, seeds and tools which were then distributed to the affected population. However, current interventions include the building of capacities of vulnerable communities, which are more complicated in nature and involves changing cultures of crop production and the changing of habits of reliance. These interventions need to be implemented over a longer time frame. Thus, the issues on how activities can be made sustainable should be examined.

Dr. Wang noted that in China, a majority of the projects were big in nature and of 1-3 years duration. However, China's post-WCDR efforts are examining means of creating smaller, short-term project of several thousand dollars each to facilitate and encourage countries experts or official to exchange ideas and case studies. He commented that these projects were easier to implement and more efficient compared to projects of longer duration that involved lengthy discussions and resulted in the loss of time.

The delegate from India commented that the guidelines set by the donor countries should be more flexible and take into account that the project finalization processes are lengthy and delays in implementation. India is currently undertaking a World Bank funded cyclone mitigation program and as India is a vast country, once the guidelines published by the World Bank is circulated to all states and India territories, there are 13 states involved of which all of their reports have to be considered at a national level before decisions are made. These processes take a long time to finalize. These are considerations for the donor community to be flexible, broad and allow for discretions to be taken by the countries as they are in the best position to judge what their priorities areas are. This allows the aims and objectives of the loans to be met.

Mr. Tabrani commented that the dialogue was very important, not only regionally but also bilaterally. Mainstreaming of DRM is one activity of many. He was aware of many bilateral programs between the donor community and the Indonesia government; however he highlighted the difficulty for Bakornas, as a focal point for disaster management, to map the different on-going activities and programs that were being undertaken between the donors and the various line ministries. Thus, he suggested that whenever the donor agencies were considering undertaking disaster management activities in Indonesia, that they should inform the focal points of their intentions. His consultations with other focal points in the ASEAN confirmed similar experiences in their respective countries, especially if these projects were being implemented with other line or sectoral ministries or other organizations within the country. This would enable a more systematic and effective implementation of activities and use of resources.

Mr. Aramebepola noted that after much discussion on mainstreaming DRR at the international and regional forum, the next level where the concept of mainstreaming should be promoted is at the national level. However, efforts by the NDMOs alone would not suffice. Thus, he suggested that donor agencies could expedite the process by requesting the government and also to facilitate the discussion at the national level. This would ensure that funds provided to reduce poverty and disaster would be used in an efficient and collective manner. Current examples where resources were being used inefficiently included funds for the Tsunami reconstruction and rehabilitation, where funds were being provided to re-build the countries, however, potential risks are not being addressed in most of these rebuilding and re-construction programs, leaving them vulnerable to future hazards. In order to reduce poverty, risks management needs to be part of the development process. He suggested that the donors apply more pressure on the Governments to integrate risk reduction into development planning. It was also true that risks cannot be integrated unless there was a mechanism to facilitate the integration such the governments have the resources to convene meetings of all the planning agencies and development departments to engage in the necessary dialogue. This would assist the NDMO's in their tasks to mainstream DRR.

Mr. Gordon noted that the discussion had raised further questions on the capacity of the NDMO institutions, their ability to be the primary driver of the mainstreaming process, how they should position themselves in the promotion of mainstreaming disaster reduction, how they link with other sectoral ministries, the ministries of planning and finance etc.

Madam Cora consolidated her thoughts on the discussions and noted that in connecting appropriate resources, within the Ministries, the agencies represented on the panel had their own counterparts in the countries, at regional meetings the RCC Members represent the region but much of the national work remains when they return to their countries. The effective engagement with policy makers and decision makers beyond the community of disaster risk reduction stakeholders should be the mandate of the RCC as to how to go about doing it when they go back to their own countries. Therefore to achieving the third issue, which is facilitating the creation of disaster risk reduction programming capacity as referred to by Mr. Kessler, within the individual sector and line ministries, so that the RCC Members and Meetings becomes the catalysts to assist the countries develop projects that have been identified. She urged the donor agencies to examine the 18 Priority Implementation Projects (PIPs) that have been identified by the 10 RCC Member Countries and assess which of these demand driven flagship programs best fits into the limited resources available from the donor. This underlines the importance of support not only for the RCC Meetings but also to forge follow-up activities in the home countries as this is where the results will matter.

Mr. Mijares commented that the mainstreaming activity within the RCC Members would have to be a continuing effort and the opportunities presented by incidents like that the tsunami allowed for the provision of entry points with policy and decision makers. The role played both by the national agency in their engagement with both the ministries and other policy makers was important especially in RCC Member Countries and the donor communities where disaster management has not been identified as a specific sector, where the challenge would lie in the disaster practitioners being able to create an eventual identity. He noted that in the successful at mitigating or preventing of disaster, sacrifices would have to be made by the personalities involved in disaster and the mainstreaming from the point of view of consciousnesses as well as in terms of procedures and process. This would lead to a substantive impact in terms of the expected outputs.

Mr. Rahman thanked Mr. Gordon for facilitating the dialogue with the bilateral and multi-lateral donors and UN agencies. It had been a lively discussion between the donors and the RCC Members. The few points that had arisen from the discussions included that programs or projects should be undertaken on the country by country basis, that poverty alleviation should receive greater attention and there should be some flexibility and this would generate activities from the donors and their partners in other countries. He hoped that this would result in proactive reactions from the donor community as well as to the RCC Members. He thanked them for their patience and attention.

**Document 6**  
**Hanoi RCC 5 Statement on “Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Development (MDRD) and Enhancing Regional Cooperation” (2005)**  
Hanoi, Vietnam 20 May 2005

*Note: This statement was adopted by the RCC Member countries at the 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2005 in Hanoi, Vietnam.*

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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the RCC calls upon every RCC member country to Mainstream Disaster Risk Management into Development over the coming decade, and to undertake Priority Implementation Projects in following thematic areas:**

**Mainstreaming DRM into National Development Policy, Planning and Implementation,**

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

**Mainstreaming DRM in priority sectors such as:**

**Agriculture –**

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

**Urban Planning and Infrastructure –**

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

**Housing –**

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

**Financial Services –**

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

**Education –**

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

**Health –**

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

**Environment and Natural Resources –**

- Including Disaster Risk Impact Assessment into Environmental Impact Assessments for new development projects;
- Linking with the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) under the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change,

- Action on other environmental hazards and links between environmental degradation and disaster risks.

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

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

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

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

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

and calls on technical support agencies to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- providing funding for PIPs and meetings;

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

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

**On Enhancing Regional Cooperation in Disaster Management in Asia**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER 2

### GUIDELINES AND TECHNICAL REFERENCES FOR MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO DEVELOPMENT

#### Introduction

Under the Approach for Mainstreaming (*Document 1*) as adopted by the RCC Program on MDRD, one of the components of the Program Framework is Developing Guidelines and Tools for MDRD. This Chapter contains the Guidelines and Technical References developed under the program.

The first document in the Chapter; namely *Document 7*, was developed with support from AusAID and gives an outline on the Proposed process for Development of Guidelines, Tool and Technical References. This document was developed in March 2005.

The next two documents in the Chapter: namely *Document 8 and 9* also produced with support from AusAID, provides an outline for developing guidelines for integration of DRR into National and sectoral development process. These documents were developed in April 2005.

The next three documents: namely Document 10, 11 and 12 provides a detail guideline for integrating DRR into specific sectors such as

- Agriculture sector (This document was developed with support from GTZ, between October 2005-May 2006)
- Education sector (This document was developed with support from GTZ, between October 2005-May 2006)
- Hospital disaster preparedness (Draft, This document developed in March 2005 with support from AusAID)

The last document in this Chapter; namely Document 13 is a compilation of Technical References for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction. These documents were prepared in May 2005 with support from AusAID.

The documents presented in the Chapter provide a proposed process and technical references to be adopted/ referred by the RCC member countries to carry out mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction. The Guidelines developed are generic in nature and not country specific, hence can be used by any RCC Member countries interested to initiate mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction.

## **Document 7**

### **Proposed Process for Development of Guidelines, Tools and Technical References**

*Note: This document was prepared in March 2005*

1. Identify problems at national level planning and different sectors
2. Identify activities for mainstreaming
3. Identify who are in charge of these activities- Institutions/people, and their capacities in carrying them out and the gaps
4. Need for a specific disaster unit in each of the sectoral ministries
5. Develop the guidelines, Tools and Technical References considering the above
6. First Draft- circulate to ADPC staff and get feedback before presenting to at RCC 5 in May 2005, circulate to a peer review team and revise based on comments received
7. Receive presentation on lessons learned from pilots
8. Revise guidelines based on comments received from peer review process and lessons learned from pilots and issue draft 2 to all RCC members and the peer review team
9. Identify tool kit of planning and assessment tools and technical standards that needs to be developed- This toolkit will include an instrument for doing disaster risk impact assessment for all new infrastructure investment projects in hazard prone areas, either as a stand-alone activity or integrated into the Environment Impact Assessment process.

## **Document 8**

### **Outline for developing Guidelines for Integration of DRR in Specific Sub-themes in National Mainstreaming**

#### **Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia**

*Note: This document was prepared in April 2005*

**Note:**

In items 2 and 3 below any adapting, including or producing of existing materials must be done with **due and proper referencing, indicating the source, giving proper authenticity and copyright of the authors / publishers etc..**

**The guideline should be formatted in the following sub-headings:**

**1. Rationale:**

Establish the rationale for developing the guidelines for integration of DRR in the particular sub-theme addressed at the national level mainstreaming. What is the relevance of this particular sub-theme in the countries? Why it is necessary?

**2 Approach:**

What is the approach proposed? How to get the involvement of the relevant ministries and agencies in the countries responsible for this particular sub-theme?

**3 Examples of previous integrations:**

Examples of similar integration done previously, where it is done and details of past projects

**4 Good practices and case studies:**

Include good practices and case studies

**5 Existing guidelines**

Are there any existing guidelines developed by countries in the region, by funding / donor agencies for integration in this particular sub-theme? What are the possibilities of adaptation or adopt them as they are?

**6 Technical references**

What are the technical references available from experience in other projects / in other countries? List the technical references appropriately in the guideline referring to them in the text wherever possible.

**7 Tool kits / checklists**

What tool kits / checklists are available for use in the particular activity of integration from experience in other projects / in other countries? Present the appropriate checklists as good tools for adoption giving the reference.

**8 Detailed steps for the integration**

Detail out the steps for the integration in the mainstreaming at national level in the given sub-theme. This is the main section of the guideline

## **9 Additional activities essential for institutionalisation**

Incorporate any other activities to be carried out for effective implementation of the integration in the given sub-theme and how these can be tackled – within this specific integration or as a separate activity – E.g.,

- Mapping of hazard prone areas
- Land-use zoning or revision of existing zoning plans considering hazard maps
- Strengthening of existing organizational structures of related agencies
- Collaborations / partnerships with specialized local or international NGOs / CBOs, such as SLRC, St. John's Ambulance etc.
- Capacity building requirements and methods for relevant govt. and local authority officials, NGOs etc.
- Codes / Guidelines for development in disaster prone areas
- Codes / Guidelines for hazard resilient designs etc.

## **10 Monitoring for effective implementation / compliance**

Propose a mechanism for monitoring the effective implementation / compliance of the proposed system once established and possible corrective measures – By NDMO and relevant ministry / ministries / agencies

## **Document 9**

### **Outline for developing Guidelines for integration of DRR in Selected Sub-themes in Specific Sectors**

#### **Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia**

*Note: This document was prepared in April 2005*

**Note:**

In items 2 and 3 below any adapting, including or producing of existing materials must be done with **due and proper referencing, indicating the source, giving proper authenticity and copyright of the authours / publishers etc..**

**The guideline should be formatted in the following sub-headings:**

**1. Rationale:**

Establish the rationale for developing the guidelines for integration of DRR in the sub-theme addressed in the given sector. What is the relevance of integration in this particular sub-theme / sector? Why it is necessary?

**2. Approach:**

What is the approach proposed? How to get the involvement of the relevant ministries and agencies responsible for the particular sub-theme / sector?

**3. Examples of previous integrations:**

Examples of similar integration done previously, where it is done and details of past projects

**4. Good practices and case studies:**

Include good practices and case studies

**5. Existing guidelines**

Are there any existing guidelines developed by countries in the region, by funding / donor agencies for integration in this particular sub-theme? What are the possibilities of adaptation or adopt them as they are?

**6. Technical references**

What are the technical references available from experience in other projects / in other countries? List the technical references appropriately in the guideline referring to them in the text wherever possible.

**7. Tool kits / checklists**

What tool kits / checklists are available for integration in the particular sub-theme / sector from experience in other projects / in other countries? Present the appropriate checklists as good tools for adoption giving the reference.

**8. Detailed steps for the integration**

Detail out the steps for the integration in the mainstreaming at national level in the given sub-theme. This is the main section of the guideline

**9. Additional activities essential for institutionalisation**

Incorporate any other activities to be carried out for effective implementation of the integration in the given sub-theme and how these can be tackled – within this specific integration or as a separate activity – E.g.,

- Mapping of hazard prone areas
- Land-use zoning or revision of existing zoning plans considering hazard maps
- Strengthening of existing organizational structures of related agencies
- Collaborations / partnerships with specialized local or international NGOs / CBOs, such as SLRC, St. John's Ambulance etc.
- Capacity building requirements and methods for relevant govt. and local authority officials, NGOs etc.
- Codes / Guidelines for development in disaster prone areas
- Codes / Guidelines for hazard resilient designs etc.

**10. Monitoring for effective implementation / compliance**

Propose a mechanism for monitoring the effective implementation / compliance of the proposed system once established and possible corrective measures – By NDMO and relevant ministry / ministries / agencies

## **Document 10**

### **RCC Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Agriculture Sector**

*Note: This document was developed between October 2005-May 2006*

#### **1. Background**

Each year natural disasters result in serious economic and social setbacks to the development and poverty reduction priorities of developing countries of the Asian region. When disasters strike, housing, schools, hospitals, government buildings, roads and bridges and agricultural crops and livelihoods are damaged and destroyed. Scarce resources that are programmed for development are diverted for relief and rehabilitation efforts. Likewise, development activities may sometimes induce new risks if disaster risk considerations do not figure into project design. Development activity and disaster risk reduction are therefore two sides of the same coin and have to be dealt with in unison.

Realizing this, the key direction by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center **Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) on Disaster Management** has been the need for the integration of disaster risk considerations into development planning. The RCC, established by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) is a mechanism that meets annually and brings together heads of National Disaster Management Offices from 25 Asian countries. Deliberations of the RCC meetings have been focused on identifying priority needs of member countries for disaster reduction and on learning lessons from experience.

To initiate action on implementation of this agreed direction, RCC Program on **Advocacy and Capacity Building for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Development Practice (MDRM)** was launched at the 4<sup>th</sup> RCC meeting in Bangladesh in March 2004. Based on the recommendations of earlier RCC Meetings and with the support of the Australian Government (AusAID), the program seeks to systematically promote the integration of disaster risk management into sustainable development policies and practices amongst RCC member countries linked to other efforts at the regional level and built on successful experiences within the region.

The RCC Program accordingly is developing Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction into National Development Processes and into specific priority sectors such as Housing and Infrastructure, Education, Health, Agriculture, Financial services and Environmental impact assessment.

This document is the **Guidelines for Mainstreaming of Disaster risk reduction into Agriculture Sector**. It provides a process which could be adopted by the member countries to carry out mainstreaming into the agricultural plans and policies.

This Guideline is prepared as part of the RCC Program with support from **GTZ**.

#### **2. Rationale**

The Asian region experiences nearly a half of the world's natural disasters like drought, floods and cyclones which devastates countries with grim regularity year after year. The frequency of disasters have increased over the years, causing more and more injury, disability, disease and death, adding to the health, economic and social burden of already impoverished nations. Agriculture is one of the major sectors significantly affected by natural disasters as more than 70% of the population of the countries depends on agriculture for their livelihood activities. Though the percent 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 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 Bangladesh 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.

Similarly, 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 show high level of vulnerability to natural disasters. Hence development of viable alternative crop planning based on anticipated climatic conditions is necessary to reduce the disaster impacts.

Thus, mainstreaming disaster risk management into the agricultural development planning and policy process is essential as it would take into consideration the effect of disaster on the agricultural system and vice versa and thus ensuring sustainable development.

### **3. Approach**

It is essential for the **National Disaster Management Office** (NDMO) to get the active involvement of the relevant ministries and agencies and develop partnerships. Communication needs to be established with the **Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Department of Fisheries, Department of Irrigation and Water Resources, Department of Meteorology**. Contacts should be initiated and dialogues carried out between high level officials from the above mentioned Ministries and Department. **Working Groups** and **Advisory Groups** should be formed which would conduct several consultative meetings to decide on the process and details of integration and the suggested outcome of the Draft Plan.

After the **Draft Plan** is developed, pilot test projects need to be carried out in selected areas. Feed backs from the **pilot** are to be considered for revising the Draft. **Manuals** should be developed and **training** carried out for officials from the Ministry of Agriculture. Detailed **documentation** of the process should be carried out so that the out come can act as an example within the country and should be easily replicable in other countries of the region.

Research organizations, **International and local NGO's** and **UN bodies** who have been working in the Agricultural Sector of the country should also be involved. The entire project should be **process oriented** so that the outcome will continue to expand and not end with the end of the project.

### **4. Good Practices and successful experience of integration**

**Strengthening Support to Disaster Preparedness in Agriculture Sector in Bangladesh:** In support of UN-FAO's efforts to strengthen disaster preparedness in agriculture sector, ADPC aims to enhance the capacity of Department of Agricultural Extension staff to translate, communicate and prepare alternative crop management plans to reduce the impact of flood and drought. The project partners include Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE),

Department of Livestock and Department of fisheries. A core group has been formed with in the DAE at headquarters to handle all issues related to disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Disaster preparedness has been given importance in the context of reducing the impact of recurring droughts and floods. The core group at DAE head quarters has been trained on disaster preparedness and early warning systems. A comprehensive training need assessment was made among the DAE extension officers at head quarters, district, upazilla and union levels. Based on this experience of integration and lessons learned, recommendations were made to revise the existing standing orders on disaster.

## **5. Detailed steps for the integration**

- NDMO needs to establish **communication** with the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Department of Fisheries, Department of Irrigation and Water Resources, Department of Meteorology, Department of Forestry and the National Disaster Management Authority.
- Initiate **contacts** with relevant high level officials in the ministry and the agency, and discuss the objective and importance of the integration of DRR in agricultural plans and policies.
- Formation of a **Working Group**, containing representatives from above mentioned Departments in the respective Ministries, National Disaster Management Authority and an **Advisory Group** with various subject specialists of DM, experts in Agriculture and climate science from various Universities and Research Organizations.
- Arrange a **kick off meeting** with top level representatives and members of the working group to discuss on the following:
  - Present programs of various organizations on agriculture, food security, livelihoods, rural development and alternate cropping plan
  - Programs of effective contingency crop planning to deal with year to year climate variation
  - Effective programs of crop diversification including the use of hazard resistant crops to deal with shifts in climate patterns
  - Existing Standing Order on roles and responsibilities of respective departments
  - Time Line for Integration DM into Agricultural sector
  - Initiating implementation of pilot study
  - Monitoring and Evaluation Process
- The **Draft Plan** has to be designed by several consultative meetings by the Advisory Group and Working Group. Following decisions have to be taken by the group
  - Assigning roles and responsibilities of each department for integrating DM in agricultural planning
  - Promote effective programs on contingency crop planning
  - Promote effective programs on crops diversification
  - Better documentation of expenditure on disaster responses
- Obtain necessary **approvals** for the draft plan once prepared
- Organize and conduct a **workshop** a broader participation of officials of the Agriculture sector including experts in agricultural sciences and climate risk management for feedback and comments
- Incorporate the feedback and comments and **finalize the Plan** for submission to the higher authorities for approval
- Carrying out **pilot projects** in selected areas
- **Document** the process

The following table could be used as a checklist for achieving integration of DM in the agriculture sector

Sl. No	Activity	(√)
1	Initiating dialogue with Ministry of Agriculture and allied sectors, and National Disaster Management Authority	
2	Forming Working Groups with members from following departments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Agriculture</li> <li>• Department of Animal Husbandry</li> <li>• Department of Fisheries</li> <li>• Department of Forestry</li> <li>• Department of Irrigation and Water Resources</li> <li>• Department of Meteorology</li> <li>• National Disaster Management Authority</li> </ul>	
	Forming Advisory Groups with members from following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experts in Agriculture and Climate Science</li> <li>• Experts in Livestock and Fisheries</li> <li>• Experts in Forestry</li> <li>• Experts in Disaster Management</li> </ul>	
3	Conducting Workshops and Consultative Meetings to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing existing Standing Orders</li> <li>• Reviewing existing programs on Agriculture</li> <li>• Deciding on time line for integration</li> <li>• Designing pilot projects for implementations</li> <li>• Setting system for monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>	
4	Following decisions are to be taken by the Working and Advisory Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revising the Standing Order of roles and responsibilities of various agencies during disaster</li> <li>• Promote effective programs on contingency crop planning</li> <li>• Promote effective programs on crops diversification</li> <li>• Better documentation of expenditure on disaster responses</li> </ul>	
5	Developing the new Plan and proposing it to a wider audience consisting of experts from field of agriculture for comments	
6	Finalizing the Plan based on feedbacks	
7	Developing a system for training of officials from respective departments at National, Provincial, District and Communes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting training for officials</li> <li>• Developing manual and guidebook</li> </ul>	
8	Carrying out pilot studies	
9	Developing a system of monitoring the program	

## **6. Additional activities essential for mainstreaming**

The following additional activities are essential to be carried out for mainstreaming the process of integrating DM in the agricultural plans and policies

- **Collaborating and developing partnerships** with specialized local or international NGOs/CBOs, Universities, Research Organisations who have been working in the Agricultural sector of the country
- **Capacity Building** requirements for sensitizing and developing training modules for officials from the Agricultural and allied department
- **Expanding** the activity to other areas
- **Linking** it up to the Agricultural sector Development Plan

## **7. Monitoring for effective implementation / compliance**

Following is a proposed system for monitoring for effective implementation of the program

- Developing a **monitoring group** with members from Ministry of Agriculture and allied sector (Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry) and National Disaster Management Authority
- Regular review of crop planning guidelines and updating it with expert inputs from agriculture

## Document 11

### RCC Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into School Curriculum

*Note: This document was developed between October 2005-May 2006*

#### **1: Background**

Each year natural disasters result in serious economic and social setbacks to the development and poverty reduction priorities of developing countries of the Asian region. When disasters strike, housing, schools, hospitals, government buildings, roads and bridges and agricultural crops and livelihoods are damaged and destroyed. Scarce resources that are programmed for development are diverted for relief and rehabilitation efforts. Likewise, development activities may sometimes induce new risks if disaster risk considerations do not figure into project design. Development activity and disaster risk reduction are therefore two sides of the same coin and have to be dealt with in unison.

Realizing this, the key direction by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center **Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) on Disaster Management** has been the need for the integration of disaster risk considerations into development planning. The RCC, established by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) is a mechanism that meets annually and brings together heads of National Disaster Management Offices from 25 Asian countries. Deliberations of the RCC meetings have been focused on identifying priority needs of member countries for disaster reduction and on learning lessons from experience.

To initiate action on implementation of this agreed direction, RCC Program on **Advocacy and Capacity Building for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Development Practice (MDRM)** was launched at the 4<sup>th</sup> RCC meeting in Bangladesh in March 2004. Based on the recommendations of earlier RCC Meetings and with the support of the Australian Government (AusAID), the program seeks to systematically promote the integration of disaster risk management into sustainable development policies and practices amongst RCC member countries linked to other efforts at the regional level and built on successful experiences within the region.

The RCC Program accordingly is developing Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction into National Development Processes and into specific priority sectors such as Housing and Infrastructure, Education, Health, Agriculture, Financial services and Environmental impact assessment. In addition, RCC member countries plan to undertake Priority Implementation Projects (PIP).

This document is the **Guidelines for Mainstreaming of Disaster risk reduction into Education Sector** by integrating disaster risk reduction components into school curriculum. It provides a process which could be adopted by the member countries to carry out mainstreaming into the education sector.

This Guideline is prepared as part of the RCC Program with support from **GTZ**.

#### **2: Rationale**

*On 17 July 2004, a fire raged through a primary school in Kumbakonam town of Thanjavur district in Tamil Nadu in India, taking the lives of 87 children and 23 seriously injured. The children were not aware of fire safety and how to escape from the premises in case of such emergency.*

*Tilly Smith, a 10-year-old girl, seeing the receding water before the tsunami could remember her geography lessons on tsunami and was able to save the lives of 100 tourists from a beach in Thailand*

The above two cases clearly shows that children are more vulnerable to disaster and at the same time they can be influential and effective communicators to warn people about disasters. We all know that often lessons learnt at school by the children are later transmitted to the home. There are many documented occasions when the safety of a family, or the insistent prodding of a child to protect an important element or feature of the household, have been traced back to a "safety lesson" learned at school. Hence introducing disaster awareness and risk reduction education at the school curriculum would foster awareness and better understanding among the children and teachers about the immediate environment in which they and their families live and work and would help to reduce the risk faced by the community.

### **3: Approach**

In order to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction in Education Sector by integrating it into the School Curriculum, it is essential for the **National Disaster Management Office** (NDMO) of the countries to get the involvement of the relevant ministries and agencies in the countries and develop partnership. Communication needs to be established with the **Ministry of Education**. Contacts should be initiated and dialogues carried out between high level officials from the above mentioned Ministry and Department. It is suggested that a **Working Group** consisting of members from NDMO and Ministry of Education be formed to guide and oversee the process of implementation. In addition an **Advisory Group** with members from the national agencies responsible for the **school education curriculum development, the teacher's training colleges, experts in Disaster Management etc**, also be formed which would conduct several consultative meetings to decide on the process of integration and details of curriculum. The following decisions needs to be taken before integrating disaster risk reduction components into school curriculum:

- Selection of **Subjects** in which to integrate DM
- **Grades in which to introduce DM**
- **Contents** of Curriculum. It is advisable that integration should be in both Theoretical and Practical form of learning, and that students are exposed to both scientific (geological, hydrological, meteorological) nature and origin of hazards as well as the do's and don't's while priority may be assigned to locally prevalent hazards
- Integrating DM in the present curriculum or wait to be integrated in the new curriculum during the next cycle of revision of curriculum.

After the **Draft Curriculum** is developed, pilot to test the curriculum needs to be carried out in selected schools. Feedbacks from the **pilot** to be considered for revising the Draft curriculum. **Teacher's manuals** to be developed and **training** carried out for teachers. Detailed **documentation** of the process needs to be carried out so that the out come can act as an example within the country and should be easily replicable in other countries of the region. Research organizations, **International and local NGO's** and **UN bodies** who have been working in the Education Sector of the country should also be involved. The entire project should be **consultative**, with *multi stakeholder participation* so that the outcome will continue to expand and not end with the end of the project.

### **4: Good Practices and successful experience of integration**

**Disaster Management into School Curriculum of Central Board for Secondary Education, India**  
(<http://www.cbse.nic.in>)

The Central Board for Secondary Education in India has introduced Disaster Management as a frontline curriculum for standard VIII from the academic year 2003-2004, IX from 2004 – 2005 and plan to introduce in standard X from the next academic session. The various activities taken up by the Board for achieving the target included

- Module Development
- Circular on school safety
- Awareness generation in form of painting competitions, exhibitions, debates and essay competitions
- Development of Standard VIII, IX and X textbooks

The course content focuses on

- For Standard VIII – Preparedness measures to be taken by students and teachers for various hazards
- For Standard IX – On Mitigation measures
- For Standard X –Focus is on
  - Role of Government and other agencies in DM
  - Role of Science and Technology in DM
  - Initiating the concept of volunteerism among children

For the Primary schools DM has been integrated in form of extra curricular activities like Plays, Painting Competitions. Training of teachers on DM course curriculum has also been carried out. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also directed the States to introduce DM in their school curriculum. The teachers from the State have been sensitized and the training modules for various officers of Education departments have been prepared by National Institute of Disaster Management, UNDP and other experts in the field of education.

### **DM in School Curriculum of Bangladesh**

The Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) of the Government of Bangladesh has been able to introduce disaster management messages and awareness programmes into primary and secondary school curricula up to grade 12 in Bangladesh. In 1997, the DMB was successful in mandating that all children from grades 6 to 8 be required to read a chapter on disaster management as part of the school curriculum.

### **Curriculum Development in Lao PDR**

From 2001 to 2003, DANIDA funded a project on Disaster Reduction Program for Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam (DRP-CLV). The project was implemented by ADPC and looked into developing improved disaster risk communication strategies aimed at reducing community level disaster risk. One of the main highlights of the project in Lao was the development of school curriculum for Grade 3, 4 and 5 in Lao PDR.

Working in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) of Lao PDR, the Institute of National Sciences and Education, Ministry of Education, following project outputs were achieved.

- Development and production of textbooks on “Disaster Reduction” for elementary school grades 3, 4 and 5 (in local language as well as in English). The contents cover information on the causes, preparedness and what to do during a disaster. The disasters presented are fire accident, flood, drought, pollution, road traffic accident and social disordering.
- Tried and tested the textbook for a pilot of approximately 750 primary school children (grades 3-5) in 10 schools in the two most flood prone provinces of Khammoune and Savannakhet.
- Production of a teacher’s manual for Grade 3, 4 and 5 on the subject of “Disaster Reduction”.

### **Introducing DM in Sri Lanka school curriculum under the AUDMP project**

There have been successful initiatives of integrating DM into Education in Sri Lanka by Center for Housing Planning and Building, in collaboration with National Institute of Education (NIE), under the Sri Lanka Urban Multi-hazard Disaster Mitigation Project (SLUMDMP). SLUMDMP was implemented as part of the Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Program (AUDMP) of ADPC. A noteworthy effort has been carried out by NIE to integrate disaster management aspects in the subject of Geography for secondary schools.

### **School Based Disaster Risk Management in Sri Lanka**

Following the 2004 Tsunami, in response to the growing recognition and expressed needs within the education sector, to integrate disaster risk management concepts in education system, and also as the continuation of “Basic Education Sector” program of GTZ-Sri Lanka in association with Ministry of Education, is developing a program for “School Based Disaster Risk Management” component of the “Education for Social Cohesion (2005-2010)”. Two workshops were held in Colombo and Kandy respectively in May and September 2005. The

representatives from Ministry of Education, National Institute of Education (NIE), GTZ, the ADPC and Center for Housing Planning and Building (CHPB), and other partner institutions such as World Vision-Germany, Save the Children and UNICEF-Sri Lanka attended the workshops.

The project approach is to implement the activities under three major areas as follows:

- A School Curriculum Development for Disaster Management and its implementation
- Training of Teacher Trainees for Disaster Management teaching
- Building a Culture of Safety: Awareness raising at school levels and development of school level Crisis Management Plan

The Project Activities under the area of Integration of DRM into existing School Curriculum included

- Design and development of Strategy Paper to be submitted to MoE for approval
- Formation of an Advisory Group, containing representatives from GTZ, NIE for the overall monitoring and evaluation of the project
- Analytical Study of level of understanding of teachers and students on Disasters and their Risks
- Conducting a series of One day consultative workshops
- Formation of an advisory panel
- Review and Revision of Existing School Curriculum
- Piloting in selected schools
- Review and revision of Teacher's Education curriculums, Teachers' Guides and
- Manuals (teaching materials)

### **5: Detailed steps for the integration**

- It is advisable that the NDMO establishes **communication** with the Ministry of Education, and the national agency responsible for the development of school curriculum.
- **Contacts** needs to be initiated with relevant high level officials in the ministry and the agency, and discuss the objective and importance of the integration of DRR in school education system.
- Formation of a **Working Group**, consisting of representatives from NDMO, Ministry of education,.
- Formation of an **Advisory Group** with representative from the national agency responsible for curriculum development, Principals of selected schools, teachers, specialists like hydro meteorologists, geologists, DM experts, NGOs involved in public awareness, UN agencies working in Education and disaster management
- Arrange a **kick off meeting** with top level representatives and members of the working group to discuss on the following:
  - Review and Revision of Existing School Curriculum
  - Review and revision of Teacher's Education curriculums, Teachers' Guides and Manuals (teaching materials)
  - Time Line for Integration of DM into curriculum
  - To include in the present curriculum by revising it or wait till the new curriculum starts from next cycle of curriculum revision
  - Conducting Pilot demonstration efforts
  - Conducting Training for the teachers
  - Developing guidelines and manuals for teachers
  - Monitoring and Evaluation Process
- The **Draft curriculum** needs to be designed by several consultative meetings by the Working Group and the Advisory Group. Following decisions have to be taken by the group
  - Which grade to include DM
  - It is to be included as separate subject or integrated into the curriculum of presently taught subjects
  - Scope of integration in each grade

- How to include it into practical courses and other disciplines
- Obtain necessary **approvals** for the draft curriculum once prepared
- After teaching materials are prepared, organize and conduct a **workshop** with broader participation of officials of the education sector including school principals and subject teachers for feedback and comments
- Incorporate the feedback and comments and **finalize the curriculum** and teaching materials for submission to the higher authorities for approval
- **Training of teachers** from selected schools who would carry out the pilot test of the curriculum
- Carrying out **pilot** to test the curriculum in selected schools
- Revise the curriculum based on experience from pilot tests and revise the teacher's manual
- **Document** the process
- If the integration is only in limited subjects or grades then proposing a plan to extend it in other grades and subjects

The following table could be used as a checklist for achieving integration of DM in the School curriculum

SI No	Activity	(√)
1	Initiating dialogue with Ministry of Education, Department of Pedagogy and National Disaster Management Authority	
2	Forming Working Groups with representatives from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Education</li> <li>• Department of Pedagogy</li> <li>• National Disaster Management Authority</li> </ul>	
3	Forming Advisory Groups with representatives from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principals and Teachers from selected schools</li> <li>• Experts in Disaster Management</li> <li>• Experts in Hazards</li> </ul>	
4	Following decisions are to be taken by the Working and Advisory Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which grade to integrate DM</li> <li>• In Which subject</li> <li>• In what means (only theory or extra curricular activities)</li> <li>• In what details</li> </ul>	
5	Conducting Workshops and Consultative Meetings to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing existing curriculum and revise it</li> <li>• Reviewing Teacher's guidelines and revise it</li> <li>• Deciding on time line for integration</li> <li>• Designing pilot projects for implementations</li> <li>• Setting system for monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>	
5	Developing the new curriculum and proposing it to a wider audience consisting of teachers, school principals for comments and feedback	
6	Finalising the curriculum based on feedbacks	
7	Developing a system for training of teachers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting training for teachers</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing teacher's manual and guidebook</li> </ul>	
8	Carrying out pilot projects in the selected grades in selected schools	
9	Incorporating lessons learned from pilot in revising curriculum	
10	Using the new curriculum in the schools	
11	Developing a system of monitoring the program	
12	Review the curriculum in the next curriculum revision process to update knowledge on disaster and preparedness	

### **6: Additional activities essential for institutionalization**

The following additional activities are essential to be carried out for institutionalizing the process of integrating DM in the school curriculum

- **Collaborating and developing partnerships** with specialized local or international NGOs/CBOs who have been working in the Education sector of the country
- **Capacity Building** requirements for officials from Ministry of Education at national, provincial and district levels, officials from various Educational Boards etc.
- **Expanding** the activity to other grades of the school (if not already)
- **Linking** it up to the national curriculum revision process and Education sector Development Plan

### **7: Monitoring for effective implementation / compliance**

Following is a proposed system for monitoring for effective implementation of the program

- Developing a **Monitoring group** with members from Ministry of Education, Curriculum Department and National Disaster Management Authority, international organizations working in field of Education in the country.
- Regular review of curriculum and updating it with expert inputs from DM professionals.
- Monitoring the component of capacity building and training of teachers and improving it.

## **Document 12**

### **Draft RCC Guidelines on Hospital Disaster Preparedness**

*Note: This document was prepared in March 2005*

#### **1. Rationale**

Although many health problems linked to sanitation and communicable diseases threaten the public health and account for millions of preventable deaths each year the problem of hospital disaster preparedness is nevertheless a key issue at community level. Hospitals as well as the primary health care network are at the interface between the health sector and the community. The ministry of health is far from being the only service provider in the health sector, which includes the private sector as well as institutions from other sectors such as ambulances services of other ministries. Hospitals have a pivotal role as the potential link between these various actors in daily emergencies as well as in disaster situations. The treatment of injured victims in disasters is only one aspect among many. The role of the health sector is to also contribute to the management of food and environmental health such as water, sanitation, and vector control. Psychosocial support activities are given more and more importance and here hospitals also have a major role to play. A few communicable diseases (malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS) kill many more people than natural disasters do. Therefore disasters should be brought into the family of mass-trauma, violence and emergency medical services to make sense in term of priorities for the health sector and which could be the entry point for disaster management. The development and strengthening of the capacity to adequately manage daily trauma situations will serve as a platform to develop the capacity to manage mass casualty situations, which will in turn serve as a platform to further develop the capacity in order to manage disaster situations. Disaster Management is complementary, not supplementary, to the local emergency services capacity development but disaster management cannot be taught if local capacity for mass casualties is not there. There is a part of the emergency spectrum where public health, emergency services and hospitals have to work together

The concept of emergency preparedness and emergency management is relatively new for the health sector in many Asian countries. The conceptual framework of community based health risk management is still under development in many countries and far from being understood in its complexity.

These two components –hospital preparedness and health risk management at community level- are part of the global effort of countries towards sustainable development which also requires:

- Multi-sectoral cooperation in vulnerability reduction and mitigation
- International cooperation for dealing with major disasters or epidemics
- Coordination of the rescue operations and the long term recovery
- Strengthening of the existing institutions and interagency cooperation

#### **2. The conceptual frameworks**

Community based risk management is the key reference concept for dealing with hazards, vulnerabilities, readiness and the risks generated by the interaction between these three elements at community level and hence at hospital level. This framework helps to identify vulnerabilities and to assess priorities for planning and programming.

Hospital disaster plans should be based on few essential principles

- Reality context : local hazards, local resources, local partners and stakeholders, local community
- More global context : role of the hospital setting in the case of major disasters requiring the mobilization of extra-resources out of the effected area
- Internal and external vulnerability analysis of the hospital setting. All hazards approach and multi-sectoral planning
- Integration strategy within the health sector : strengthening of existing services as much as possible in order to cope with disasters specific demand
- Decentralization of the response as much as possible, which should be first preceded by capacity building of the local level. Community participation and public awareness.
- Networking of hospitals (public and private sector)
- Compatibility and complementarities of the various emergency/disaster plans of the various sectors at the various levels

MDGs are a major conceptual reference for mainstreaming activities into the sustainable development perspective. The Declaration, endorsed by 189 countries, was translated into a roadmap setting out goals to be reached by 2015.

The eight MDGs build on agreements made at United Nations conferences in the 1990s and represent commitments to reduce poverty and hunger, and to tackle ill-health, gender inequality, lack of education, lack of access to clean water and environmental degradation. Three out of eight goals, eight of the 16 targets and 18 of the 48 indicators are related directly to health. Health is also an important contributor to several other goals (education and empowerment of women). The significance of the MDGs lies in the linkages between them: they are a mutually reinforcing framework to improve overall human development.

Emergency preparedness does not exist in a vacuum. In order to succeed, emergency preparedness programs must suit their context. This context will vary from Province to Province and even from District to District (from community to community), but some key elements are common to all actors at all levels. There is a need to develop conceptual strategic framework aimed at providing a sound basis for the health sector to develop strategies, mechanisms, systems, plans and procedures. The broadest context of risk management (which includes emergency preparedness) is sustainable development in its very nature, which involves managing the use and protection of natural and physical resources to enable social, economic and well-being of individuals and communities as well as protecting environment. Emergency preparedness means also emergency management, which is a range of activities to protect communities, property and the environment from damages and losses.

The strategic framework set by the health authorities will serve as a platform to promote at all levels the health emergency planning process, which will produce:

- an understanding of organizational roles and responsibilities in response and recovery, especially the role of the hospitals
- strengthening of emergency management networks, including hospitals
- improved community participation and awareness
- effective response and recovery strategies and systems
- simple and flexible written plans (including hospital contingency plans)
- coordination of response activities and resources between the Districts and the Provinces when a disaster affects more than one geographical area

The strategic policy document must establish fundamental principles and identify first priority areas, which need to be focused on in a coordinated manner in order to ensure a successful outcome. The partnership strategy of a wide range of actors in the formulation of the national strategic framework –especially for enhancing hospital preparedness- serves the following purposes:

- Enhanced ownership and cooperation
- Facilitation of an extended and expanded response
- Promotion of coordination mechanisms
- Help in resource strengthening, mobilisation and redistribution

The Ministry of Health should also contribute actively to the development of the national multi-sectoral disaster plan in order to ensure compatibility and synergy of the national disaster/emergency plan of the Health Sector with the overall national disaster plan and to guide the Provinces and the Districts in this direction.

The strategic framework defined by the national health authorities should serve as a basis to develop a broader concept which should become part of the multi-sectoral efforts for promoting sustainable development. The strategic following issues should be addressed in this policy document:

- Development of a “national policy formulation framework process” in which the formulation of policy statements, and guidelines necessary for their safe and adequate implementation dealing with the key issues will be developed in the future so as to increase the level of preparedness and readiness of the Health Sector to mitigate against, to prepare for, to respond to and to recover from disasters/emergencies at all levels of the Health Sector, especially the hospitals
- Development of the national emergency Plan (operational/response) for the Ministry of Health
- Identification of “Strategic Areas” that will be dealt with by the various departments of the ministry of health. The following key Strategic Areas could be discussed in this strategic national framework document :
  - Hospital disaster planning process
  - Command, control and coordination with the other sectors and between the agencies in disaster context
  - Mass casualty management
  - Management of public health in disasters
  - Training and exercises
  - Resource management, including logistics
  - Communication and warning, role of the hospitals especially for epidemics
  - Community recovery including hospitals

### **3. The development of guidelines by the health authorities**

Hospital disaster planning is a highly complex activity, which definitively requires guidelines for being safely implemented by all health facilities within a country. Each hospital has to prepare its own disaster plan and the contingency plans according to local resources; local partners involved and should prepare local arrangements. Core components will be much similar in any plan such as the activation of the plan, the preparation of action cards, the principle of triage and decontamination. The national level has the responsibility to develop the policy, to pass laws and circulate ministerial decrees, to edict administrative and technical guidelines for the safe implementation of the policy. The national level –usually the Ministry of Health- has also a normative role such as the validation of the hospital disaster plans, the accreditation mechanisms and the allocation of national resources for the sustainable development of the various health related programs, the compatibility of plans developed by the various partners of the health sector with the other national or sectoral disaster plans, including with the armed forces, which play a more and more prominent role in rescue operations after major disasters.. The hospitals being a community based institution (even for national university training hospitals, which are always located in a particular city) have the responsibility to develop emergency and disaster response plans, mitigation plans. The planning process is of paramount importance and a common mistake is to develop a hospital disaster plan in isolation or to copy an existing plan developed in another facility.

For some specific situations the national or the sub-national level (regional or provincial) have the responsibility to develop specific contingency plans (such as see disasters or pollution,

floods affecting several provinces, management of blood banks in disasters at national level etc.). The national level has the responsibility to deal with international assistance and also usually manage epidemics.

The Ministry of Health should support as much as possible the capacity in emergency management building process at provincial and district level, considering that its major role is to:

- Guide (formulation of policies and guidelines)
- Regulate (validation, laws, etc.)
- Coordinate all public or medical activities in major disasters or epidemics
- Support resources development
- Support and coordinate training programs
- Identify needs & formulate priorities for long term development
- Facilitate the contribution of other actors
- Support provinces and districts in their efforts for emergency planning
- Deal with international assistance

In order to reach the optimal level of sustainability in the implementation of the various programs related to emergency preparedness and emergency management, especially hospital preparedness, the Ministry of Health should set up a National Emergency Planning & Policy Committee, which will have the overall responsibility to plan in policy formulation (for all main activities described in the various Strategic Areas) and in the development of a national disaster/emergency plan of the Health Sector. The first priority is to “strengthen the Institution” at national and provincial levels. Developing activities in an ad hoc basis without any reference to a policy and out of the strategic framework or without going through planning process will never lead to capacity building and sustainability. First priorities are to:

- Strengthen the capacity and the capability of the Ministry of Health and of the Departments of Health of Provinces in order to start planning, developing programs, allocating resource, upgrading, strengthening existing services, developing community training activities and to complete needs assessment for sustainable development
- Formulation of policies and guidelines
- Develop national and provincial training programmes accordingly
- Support development of local response capacity

The development of guidelines at national or provincial level for enhancing hospital preparedness should be as much as possible phased:

- Phase I. The Ministry of Health assess the present situation: existing laws, decrees, procedures and arrangements/ hazards, vulnerabilities and risk/ partners, institutions involved. The goal of this phase one is to set the global context in which the activities will be developed. Usually this phase one consists of a workshop with several technical sub-groups preparatory work.
- Phase II. Training activities for those who will be involved in the formulation of the policy and the preparation of guidelines
- Phase III. Preparation of the policy statements and of the guidelines. Advocacy.
- Phase IV. Implementation of the policy and development of local plans according to the policy and the national guidelines. Starting with the pilot project in with a limited number of health facilities are involved (development of disaster plans) before generalization to all health facilities. The development of the hospital disaster plan is always made at local level (multi-hazards and multi-sectoral)
- Phase V. Surveillance and monitoring activities and revision of the guidelines over years. Validation of developed plans, accreditation of health facilities, etc.

It is important to develop criteria for assessing the hospitals' state of preparedness regarding their capacity to manage and recover from disasters. The following criteria are those recommended by HDCA for considering that a hospital has an operational “disaster plan”:

1. A true planning process took place for preparing the plan (involving all key stakeholders, respect of the process in its complexity, etc.)
2. A multi-sectoral approach selected as the strategy for the composition of the planning committee and the vulnerability analysis
3. A all hazard identification and vulnerability assessment done before or during the planning process with appropriate contingency plans to address specific situations
4. An holistic approach (prevention, mitigation, response, rehabilitation, sustainable recovery)
5. A written document describing:
6. Coordination mechanisms (internal and external –intra and inter-sectoral)
  - i. Alarm, level of mobilization, Incident Command System
  - ii. Authority, functions , roles and responsibilities
  - iii. Logistics and procedures
  - iv. Resource mobilization and redistribution
  - v. Individual action cards
  - vi. Inclusion of psychosocial issues such as relation with families, with media
7. Generic Plan and contingency plans tested and validated by a fully authorized authority
8. Accreditation mechanisms and quality insurance control under process or already in place
9. Training activities defined, implemented and monitored. Policy defined.
10. Existence of communication mechanisms and procedures (internal and external)
11. Existence of monitoring and review mechanisms
12. A reference to best practices included

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*Note: This document was prepared in May 2005 and is being updated under the program*

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## CHAPTER 3

### CURRENT STATUS OF MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO DEVELOPMENT IN RCC MEMBER COUNTRIES

#### Introduction

After the endorsement of the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development (MDRD) by the RCC Members at the RCC 4 Meeting in March 2004, in response to some of the recommendations from the RCC, ADPC undertook a survey on the current status of mainstreaming and to document the innovative programs on MDRD in RCC Member countries.

The survey was initiated by sending out letters by ADPC in October 2004, to all RCC Member countries, requesting the countries to fill out a detailed questionnaire attached along with the letter. The questionnaire sent to the RCC Members is provided in this Chapter as *Document 14*.

The responses received from 10 countries were compiled and presented at the 5<sup>th</sup> RCC Meeting in May 2005. The compilation is provided in the Chapter as *Document 15*. It is planned to further update the current status on Mainstreaming in the member countries under the MDRD Program.

The information received from the countries are of great use especially when reviewing the proposed Priority Implementation Projects (PIP) prioritized by the countries. Chapter 4 of this document provides details on the Priority Implementation Projects and the progress made under the program till October 2006.

## **Document 14**

### **Questionnaire to document the current status of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Practice and Innovative programs on MDRD in the RCC Member countries**

*Note: This document was prepared in October 2004*

#### **a. Part I: DRM in Development**

1. Has your country submitted the National Information Report for the Kobe World Conference on Disaster Reduction? If yes, please provide a copy of this paper.
2. Does your country have a national Disaster Risk Management Plan, what resources have been allocated and which agency is responsible for its implementation? If yes, please provide us with a copy of your DRM plan.
3. Does your National Development Plan have a section on Disaster Risk Management? If yes, how was your organisation involved in the preparation of this section and please provide us with a copy of the section.
4. Has your country prepared its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)? If yes, please provide a copy of the paper? Does your PRSP have a section on Disaster Risk Management? If yes, how was your organisation involved its preparation.
5. Has your country developed a National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) under the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change? If yes, does your NAPA have a section on Disaster Risk Management? If yes, how was your organisation involved its preparation.
6. Has DRM been identified as a priority area for development cooperation with your country's development partners (i.e. donors, multilateral banks and UN-agencies)? If yes, please provide us with a copy of the framework documents.
7. What internationally-funded programmes are currently being implemented on DRM in your country?

#### **b. Part II: DRM in Specific Sectors**

##### **Agriculture Sector**

8. Are there programmes in your country for the:
  - i) effective use of climate information (e.g. seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasts of rainfall) for crop planning?
  - ii) effective promotion of crop diversification strategies?
  - iii) effective promotion of hazard resistant crops?
  - iv) effective watershed development and management for drought mitigation?If yes, please provide examples.
9. Are there programmes implemented by your Agricultural Ministry that have been successful in reducing risks during extreme events, such as floods and drought? If yes, please provide details and a descriptive list of agencies that are involved in the programme.
10. Are there insurance schemes / weather derived schemes available for crop and agricultural products against natural disasters in your country? Have these schemes been successful in securing a sustainable livelihood for the vulnerable? If yes, please provide details and a descriptive list of agencies that are involved in the initiation of these schemes.

### **Infrastructure Sector**

11. In your country, are disaster risk impact assessments carried out before the construction of new roads or bridges? If yes, please provide examples and a descriptive list of agencies that are involved in these assessments, and
12. Are there land-use planning and zoning programmes in your country that have successfully taken into account hazard risks. If yes, please provide details and a descriptive list of agencies that are involved in its implementation.

### **Housing (Sub-sector)**

13. In rural hazard-prone areas in your country, are housing programmes being implemented that take into account special hazard-resilient designs (e.g. flood proofing, or seismic safety)? If yes, please provide examples and a descriptive list of agencies that are involved in its implementation.
14. In urban hazard-prone areas in your country, are there local building laws that incorporate provisions of building codes that are being strictly enforced? If yes, please provide an example of good implementation and a descriptive list of agencies that are involved in the programme.
15. Does your country's building codes have special provisions for enhanced designed standards for buildings in areas affected by natural disasters? If yes, please provide an example of good implementation and a descriptive list of agencies that are involved in the programme.

### **Micro-Finance Sector**

16. Do current systems of micro-financing in your country have flexible repayments schedules that can be activated in the event of recipients being affected by natural disaster? If yes, please provide examples.
17. Are the financial services sectors and local capital markets in your country being engaged as a source for financing disaster risk reduction measures? If yes, please provide examples.

### **Education Sector**

18. Are there any programmes in your country where DRM has been successfully introduced into the school curriculum? If yes, please provide details of classes addresses; and textbooks and teacher training materials used.
19. Are there any programmes in your country where schools in hazard-prone areas have been successfully retrofitted to increase their hazard-resilience or constructed using hazard-resilient designs? If yes, please provide example.
20. Are there any programmes in your country where schools have been adapted for use as emergency shelters by incorporating additional facilities for water, sanitation and cooking? If yes, please provide example.

### **Health Sector**

21. Does your Ministry of Health have any programmes in place to:
  - i) identify hospitals that are located in hazard-prone areas?
  - ii) increase the standard resilience of hospitals to these hazards?
  - iii) analyse the internal and external vulnerability of health facilities during emergencies?
22. Has your Ministry of Health undertaken any programmes to prepare and implement a Hospital Preparedness Plan? If yes, please provide details and a list of stakeholders that were involved in the programme.

### **Additional Questions**

23. Are there other programmes in the above sectors where disaster risk reduction is addresses either by your organization or other national or international agencies (i.e. NGOs) working in your country? If yes, please provide details.
24. Apart from agriculture, infrastructure, micro-finance, education and health, are there any other sectors in your country that are implementing programmes that take into consideration prevalent disaster risks? If there is, please provide a list of these sectors and a description of the programme/s.
25. Is disaster risk impact assessment carried out for new development projects in your country? If yes, please provide examples.
26. How has your organisation been involved in the development and implementation of the risk reduction programmes in the above sectors?

*Please kindly return the Questionnaire to Mr. Aloysius Rego by the **15<sup>th</sup> March 2005**  
via fax (+66 (0) 2524 5360/ +66 (0) 2524 5382) and  
e-mail (ajrego@adpc.net, kaikim@adpc.net)*

## Document 15: Summary of Current Status of MDRM into Development Practice in RCC Member Countries Presented at the 5<sup>th</sup> RCC Meeting in May 2005

Note: This document was prepared in May 2005

### PART I: DRM in Development

Country	Aspect / Question						
	Has the country submitted of National Information Report for WCDR	Has the country developed a National Disaster Risk Management Plan ? Responsible Agency	Does the National Development Plan has a section on DRR?	Has the country developed a PRSP? Is there a section on DRR in the PRSP ?	Has the country developed a NAPA? Is there a section on DRR in the NAPA?	Is DRM identified as priority area for development cooperation with country's development partners?	International funded DRM programs being currently implemented
Bangladesh	Yes. Copy attached	Yes. Needs revision	No. Proposal has been made to incorporate Disaster risk management in development project validation process, through Disaster Impact Risk Assessment (DIRA) in addition to EIA	Yes	Dep.t of Env. / Ministry of Environment and Forest is implementing a project titled "National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to Climate Change funded by UNDP	-	CDMP under MoFDM is on DRM (5+5 years) programme jointly funded by UNDP and DFID. The programme has started functioning in November, 2003
Peoples Republic of China							
Myanmar	-	Yes. Plan restricted to officials	- Fire vulnerability reduction considered in housing. - Seismic proof structures in buildings and bridges	Yes. Jointly with other ministries	-	-	No
Nepal	Yes. Copy attached	- Yes. - Respective agencies allocate resources.	- Yes. - Apex body – Min. of Home Affairs	Poverty alleviation is a goal	Min. of Env. working on this	Initiated	Not at present. In the past projects have been carried out
Mongolia	Yes. Copy attached	Dis. protection plans at 3 levels - National	Reflected in foll. Nat. programs (legislative documents):	One priority problem	Nat. programs on weather changes, approved in 2000	Relatively new matter in the country. Importance of DMM	A number of projects with UNDP

Country	Aspect / Question						
	Has the country submitted of National Information Report for WCDR	Has the country developed a National Disaster Risk Management Plan ? Responsible Agency	Does the National Development Plan has a section on DRR?	Has the country developed a PRSP? Is there a section on DRR in the PRSP ?	Has the country developed a NAPA? Is there a section on DRR in the NAPA?	Is DRM identified as priority area for development cooperation with country's development partners?	International funded DRM programs being currently implemented
		- Master plan and 16 Supplem. Plans - Capital city - District	- Natural dis. reduction - prevention of desertification - weather changes - forestry	1994 - 2000		partnership has been emphasized for poverty reduction, Env. protection & Sustainable dev.	
Laos	Responses not tallying with questionnaire						
The Philippines	Yes. Copy will be sent later	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	. Several programs
Sri Lanka	Yes. Copy will be sent later	No. However Sri Lanka has prepared a National Disaster Preparedness Plan in which development is included as a part of National Plan	No	Yes. Sri Lanka has prepared PRSP. A copy of above paper will be provided in due course. It does not have a section on DRM	Sri Lanka has developed (NAPA). It does not have a section on Disaster Risk Management	DRM has not been identified as a priority area for development.	UNDP funded project, preparation of District Disaster Preparedness Plans in the 7 districts and several divisions. A wide range of mitigation and preparedness activities was carried out under SLUMDMP.
Taiwan	No	Yes. Initially for fire fighting. After 1999 earthquake Dis. Prevention	Separately included in National Dev. Plan – Social & Marine security, Mitigation of debris-flow disaster	Council for Labour Affairs responsible	-	-	-

Country	Aspect / Question						
	Has the country submitted of National Information Report for WCDR	Has the country developed a National Disaster Risk Management Plan ? Responsible Agency	Does the National Development Plan has a section on DRR?	Has the country developed a PRSP? Is there a section on DRR in the PRSP ?	Has the country developed a NAPA? Is there a section on DRR in the NAPA?	Is DRM identified as priority area for development cooperation with country's development partners?	International funded DRM programs being currently implemented
		and Relief Act. New mission for National Fire Agency. Hazardous material management, Disaster Rescue Command also included		. After 1999 earthquake for securing employment			
Vietnam	-	-	No	No	No. May be in another ministry	Yes. No documents yet	Annex II & III

**PART II: DRM in Specific Sectors**

Country	Sector					
	Agriculture	Infra-structure	Housing	Micro-finance	Education	Health
B'desh	Missing in answer sheet	Missing in answer sheet	Missing in answer sheet	16. INGOs and local NGOs implement micro-financing activities. Their repayment schedules are well-structured 17. Local level insurance companies & private banks offer policies on fixed asset loss or damages due to disaster. However, agriculture sector not usually covered	18. Classes 4-8 - emergency response on flood and cyclone included. Institutes offers short certificate courses on DRM to Universities 19. Yes. Raising plinth & high platforms for furniture & valuables 20. Yes. All	21. Min. of Health and Family Welfare lists down number of hospitals that can provide emergency health care services during and after disasters. Disaster Monitoring Cell at the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) is mandated to analyse internal and external vulnerability of health facilities during emergencies 22. Hospital Preparedness Plan - MOHFW established EPR Centre all district and divisional headquarters level public hospitals
Peoples Republic of China	8. Yes to all 9. Yes. Over the past 26 years since 1978 when it was launched by the China Forestry Administration. 23.5 million hectares. 10. Yes. Pilot projects launched. Other plans too	11. Yes. 12. Yes.	13. Yes. 14. Yes. 15. Yes.	16. Yes. 17. Yes.	18. Yes. 19. Yes. 20. Yes.	21. Yes. 22. Yes.
Myanmar	Under process	Under process	Under process	Under process	19. Coastal areas cyclonic project implemented	Hospital emergency plan

Country	Sector					
	Agriculture	Infra-structure	Housing	Micro-finance	Education	Health
Nepal	8. Priority given. Response plan prepared	-	13. – 14. Building Act & Building Codes 15.Special provisions incorporated	No	18. In secondary schools 19. Under KVERMP 20. Yes. But no addl. facilities	21. To some extent 22. Health sector Emergency plan prepared & implemented since 2003
Mongolia	8. Hydro-meteorological Institute – weather prediction, natural & agro news. Also several govt. projects 9. Yes 10. No disaster insurance	11. Yes 12. Hazard risks considered to some extent	13. Building codes for earthquake prone areas 14. Short & long term plans for assessing vulnerability of buildings 15. Ministry of Infrastructure has ratified guidelines for documentation of buildings but not commenced due to financial problems	16. Grants for hay, fodder & food free or 50% 17. Small loans for those suffered by natural disasters	18. Being worked out for elementary, secondary and universities 19. No. Some new buildings are put up taking into account dis. risks 20. Not so far. But can be used	21. Yes. Some 22. There are plans but not very elaborate
Laos	Responses not tallying with questionnaire					
The Philippines	8. Yes 9. Yes, for drought risk 10. The focal agency for crop and agricultural products insurance is the Philippine Crop Insurance Company (PCIC)	11. Yes. Examples provided 12. Metropolitan Manila is strict in the land-use planning and zoning to hazards. LGUs are responsible for strict implementation of development and infrastructure programmes	13. rural areas, sad to say, do not strictly observe much disaster risk reduction 14. Cities and urban centers are more strict in enforcing 15. existing Building Code has yet to be amended to provide special provisions for enhanced designed standards for buildings in areas affected by natural disasters	16. Yes 17. Yes	18. Yes, in 1989 and revised in 1994, taught in Grade V&VI. Joint project of USAID, DECS, NDCC, PAGASA and PHIVOLCS 19. In the aftermath of the July 16, 1990 Luzon killer-earthquake, the Philippine Christian College in Cabanatuan City suffered great damage that its re/construction design was done to some level of seismicity 20. As schools are utilized as evacuation centers & additional facilities for water, sanitation and cooking are being provided	21. Yes, the Department of Health (DOH) has a special unit handling this programme, the Health Emergency Management Service (HEMS). Yes, const. of hospitals are regulated, supervised and maintained by the LGUs, 22. Yes, all govt hospital have Hospital Preparedness Plan

Country	Sector					
	Agriculture	Infra-structure	Housing	Micro-finance	Education	Health
Sri Lanka	Some programs carried out. Questionnaire has been sent to the Ministry of Agriculture for details, which will be sent once received	11. Considered in designs. Not elaborate. 12. Landslide hazard maps for some prone districts. Other districts in progress	13 & 14. To some extent, but not enforced strictly 15. No	16. Loan assistance for medium term reconstruction by Ministry of Social Welfare through GAs, AGAs 17. -	18. School curriculum in the subject of Geography 19. On occasions relocation of school buildings to safer locations 20. used as emergency shelter, but with poor facilities	21. Generally hospitals have been located in safe areas, some affected by recent tsunami, very severe 22. Colombo National Hospital a very comprehensive and elaborate emergency preparedness plan. Other national hospitals, are presently being introduced
Taiwan	Yes. Relief loans & compensation subsidy	11. In important projects 12. EIA from EPA and then to Zoing Program Evaluation Committee. Construction & Planning Agency	13. Yes, some 14. Yes 15. Yes	16. Yes. special loans, interest reduction & delayed payback 17. Yes, once Relief Act is passed, Central Bank (ROC, Taiwan) will convey key financial org. to follow	18. Min. of Education has sent Hazard Preparedness Handbook to all schools – primary, senior high & high. Universities also have Hazard Preparedness lessons. 19. After 921 earthquake all buildings as per code 20. Yes. After 921 earthquake all schools designed as shelters	21. After 921 earthquake - Complete medical & health insurance in place, Building code revised, training 22. Emergency drills round the year
Vietnam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Additional Questions**

Country	Question			
	Other programs in priority sectors where DRR is being addressed (programs by National/International/NGOs)	Any other sector where DRR Programs are being implemented	Disaster Risk Impact Assessment being carried out in new development projects?	Involvement of your organizations in development and implementation of DRR programs in priority sectors
B'desh	MoFDM established Disaster Management Committees from national down to the Union level (lowest administrative unit). Also INGOs, NGOs work in this field. Large, medium and small-scale micro-financing institutions provide micro-credit and are resilient to face with disasters	Awareness raising programmes under the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs as women, children, elderly and the handicapped suffer most from disasters. Poverty Alleviation Programmes under different ministries.	Not currently. New PRSP document puts emphasis on the introduction of Disaster Impact Risk Assessment (DIRA) in addition to EIA	Ministry of Food and Disaster Management being the subject ministry
Peoples Republic of China	Yes. The National Disaster Reduction Commission, is responsible for formulating national disaster-reduction plans and policies etc.	Publicity, education and training have been intensified among the general public on disaster reduction.	Yes. Before implementing such major projects as the Three Gorges Dam Project and Qinghai-Tibet Railway Projects, assessment was made on ant-flood and anti-earthquake capacities, environmental protection and water and soil losses.	Yes
Myanmar	Dept. of Meteorology – responsible for Meteorology, Hydrology, Earthquake, and Agro-meteorology – for taking measurements, bulletins, warning, news, compilation of records and data	-	-	-
Nepal	Not priority	Training in TRDM undertaken	Made mandatory for new projects	As an apex body the Ministry of Home Affairs involved in DRM
Mongolia	Several programs including UNDP project	Improvement of Fire fighting equipment, Forest & grassland, Fire prevention management & fire extinguishing ability, Fuel without smoke	-	Being NDMA's mission
Laos	Responses not tallying with questionnaire			

Country	Question			
	Other programs in priority sectors where DRR is being addressed (programs by National/International/NGOs)	Any other sector where DRR Programs are being implemented	Disaster Risk Impact Assessment being carried out in new development projects?	Involvement of your organizations in development and implementation of DRR programs in priority sectors
Philippines	Yes, there are partner- agencies of the NDCC that also address disaster risk reduction	Yes we have a sector that responds to the basic needs of the poor under the National Anti-Poverty Commission, the Victims of Disasters and Calamities (VDC) sector	Yes, the output of the Metro Manila Earthquake Impact Reduction Study (MMEIRS) form part of the advocacy of PHIVOLCS, NDCC and LGUs in Metro Manila as parameters for non development projects	The NDCC through the Office of Civil Defense is the focal government agency for coordination, integration, policy making and supervision in the implementation of disaster risk reduction programmes
Sri Lanka	SLUMDMP project. Many activities done. NDMC conducts awareness programs.	-	DRR integrated in EIA to some extent. Room for improvement	Ministry of Social Welfare coordinating DRR activities with other ministries, relevant technical agencies as well as provincial, district, divisional, local and village level administration
Taiwan	No	Yes. Under Dis. Prevention & Relief Act, 6 diff. categories: 1. Wind, E/q, fire, explosion – Min. of Interior 2. Flood, drought, gas, electricity system damage – Min. of Economic Affairs 3. Cold, debris flow - – Min. of Agriculture 4. Midair, sea and traffic disasters - – Min. of Transportation 5. Hazardous materials (toxic chemicals), - Environmental Protection Agency 6. Others	Dis. Prevention & Relief Act and EIA Act will enact	My org. is responsible to consult & evaluate projects and plans prepared by individual ministries
Vietnam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## CHAPTER 4

### PRIORITY IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS (PIP) ON MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO DEVELOPMENT POLICY, PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN ASIA

#### Introduction

Under the Approach for Mainstreaming (*Document 1*) as adopted by the RCC Program on MDRD, one of the components of the MDRD Program Framework is Undertaking Priority Implementation Projects (PIP) on MDRD in RCC Member countries. The Chapter describes in details the approach adopted for this component and the progress made till October 2006.

This Chapter is divided into three sections.

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Section: Expression of interest to undertake PIPs

To initiate activities under this Component, ADPC, had sent out letters to RCC Member countries in April 2005, requesting to submit Initial Proposal for Country PIP under the RCC MDRD Program.

The letter was accompanied by an explanatory notes for the submission of initial proposals for PIPs and which also listed out the indicative sub-themes for the PIP. The explanatory note is provided in *Document 16*. The form for submission of initial proposal for the country PIP is provided as *Document 17*.

Responses were received from 12 countries with priorities for 23 projects under 12 themes. Responses received from some of the countries are provided in *Document 18*. The compilation of the proposals as received till 26 May 2005 is provided in *Document 19*. ADPC encourages more RCC Members to submit proposals to initiate PIPs in their country.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Section: Outline Plans for PIPs

This section provides the Outline Plan on how to initiate a Priority Implementation Project in the country. The outline plans for PIP are developed with support from AusAID, between April – August 2005 and presented at the RCC 5 Meeting in May 2005. Following Outline Plan for PIP on integration of DRR is developed:

- *Document 20*: National development planning
- *Document 21*: Environment Impact Assessment
- *Document 22*: Enforcement of building laws in urban housing sector
- *Document 23*: Use of hazard resilient designs in rural housing
- *Document 24*: Impact assessment into construction of new roads and bridges
- *Document 25*: School curriculum

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Section: Implementation of PIPs

This section provides the recent and ongoing implementation of projects carried out in 3 RCC member countries namely Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines with partnership and support mobilized from various agencies for implementing the MDRD program. Following documents are provided in this section:

- *Document 26*: Implementation action for priority implementation project for mainstreaming of disaster risk considerations into agriculture sector of Lao PDR (*This document was developed with the support from GTZ during the project implementation between October 2005-May 2006*)
- *Document 27*: Implementation action for priority implementation project for mainstreaming of disaster risk considerations into education sector by integrating disaster management into school curriculum of Cambodia (*This document was developed with the support from GTZ during the project implementation between October 2005-May 2006*)

- *Document 28: Priority Implementation Project on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Infrastructure Sector by incorporating disaster risk impact assessment into planning process before the construction of new roads in Philippines (This project is supported by UN ISDR and is currently being implemented from November 2005-December 2006)*

## Document 16

### Explanatory Notes for Submission of Initial Proposals for Priority Implementation Projects for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia

*Notes: This was prepared in April 2005 and attached with the Request Letter sent to the RCC Member countries in April 2005, requesting for submission of Initial Proposal for Country Priority Implementation Project*

#### I. Introduction

The Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC) of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) has developed a program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development, Policy, Planning and Implementation (MDRD) in Asia. It seeks to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia through Advocacy and Capacity Building at the National Planning Level and into key priority sectors, namely, Agriculture, Health, Urban Planning and Infrastructure, Housing, Education and Financial Services.

One of the key activities of the program is to undertake Priority Implementation Projects (PIPs). Thus, ADPC is seeking submissions from the RCC member countries with indications of the themes in which they are interested in pursuing one, or at the most two, PIPs.

For a detailed outline on the program please refer to the MDRM Brochure attached on "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia"

#### II. Scope of the PIPs

The indicative sub-activities during the PIPs to be undertaken include:

- a) Establishing a dialogue and a Working Group comprising concerned national Planning Ministries/Authorities or the Sectoral Ministries/Departments. Some relevant ministries are indicated below – the subject ministries or names may change with the country situation:

Sector	Ministries
National Planning Processes	Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment
Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning
Urban Planning and Infrastructure	Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructure, Urban Development
Housing	Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
Finance	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
Education	Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructure
Health	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructure

- b) Planning by the working group of the "Priority Implementation Project" (PIP); with inputs from national technical experts using the RCC-MDRD Technical Guidelines. The PIP will undertake Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction considerations in a planned or

ongoing program in the selected sector or a national development planning process. It is expected that funding for implementation of this program is already available in the national budget or under a planned or ongoing externally funded project.

- c) Implementation of the "Priority Implementation Project" (PIP) through a series of activities of national workshops and needed studies. A series of outline PIP documents to guide the detailed project design for the selected PIP will be made available.
- d) Documenting the experience and lessons learnt during the project implementation. The methodology for implementation must include a way of learning in the process, cross sectoral discussions, institutional framework and emphasis on partnership work so that the outcome will not be just a completed project, but a process and arrangements which can be replicated in the country as well as the region
- e) Identifying ways to extend this mainstreaming in other programs of the selected partner Ministry and/or other interested Ministries/sectors.

### **III List of Themes for "Priority Implementation Projects" on National Planning Processes**

<b>1. Mainstreaming in the National Development Planning Processes</b>
<b>1.1 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the National Development Plan</b>
<b>1.2 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the National Poverty Reduction Strategy</b>
<b>1.3 Developing and Implementing the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan with inputs from all Relevant Ministries and Agencies</b>
<b>1.4 Implementing the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA; Declaration of World Conference on Disaster Management) in RCC Member Countries</b>
<b>1.5 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into In-Country Assessments and the Multi-year Program Framework of International Development Agencies (World Bank, ADB, EU &amp; Bilateral Donors)</b>
<b>1.6 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the UN Common Country Assessment (UNCCA) and UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Process in RCC Member Countries</b>
<b>1.7 Institutionalizing of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management in Government Policy</b>

### **IV. List of Themes for "Priority Implementation Projects" on Priority Sectors**

<b>2. Agriculture</b>
<b>2.1 To promote effective programs of contingency crop planning to deal with year to year climate variations.</b>
<b>2.2 To promote effective programs of crop diversification including the use of hazard resistant crops, to deal with shifts in climate patterns</b>
<b>2.3 To ensure sustainable livelihoods in areas of recurrent climate risks (i.e. arid and semi-arid zones, flood and cyclone prone areas) by promoting supplementary income generation from off-farm (e.g. animal husbandry) and non-farm activities (e.g. handicrafts).</b>
<b>2.4 To promote effective insurance and credit schemes to compensate for crop damage and losses to livelihoods due to natural hazards</b>

<b>3 Urban Planning and Infrastructure</b>
<b>3.2 To incorporate disaster risk assessments as part of the planning process before construction new roads and bridges</b>
<b>3.3 To promote use hazard risk information in land-use planning and zoning programs</b>
<b>4 Housing</b>
<b>4.2 To promote hazard-resilient designs (e.g. flood proofing, or seismic safety) in rural housing in hazard-prone areas</b>
<b>4.3 To promote utilization of national building codes that have special provisions for enhanced design standards for buildings in areas affected by natural disasters</b>
<b>4.4 To promote compliance and enforcement of local building laws that requires standards prescribed in building codes in urban hazard-prone areas</b>
<b>5 Financial Services</b>
<b>5.2 Incorporating micro-financing scheme to have flexible repayment schedules that can be activated in the event of recipients being affected by natural disasters</b>
<b>5.3 Encourage financial services sectors and local capital markets to develop schemes for financing disaster risk-reduction measures</b>
<b>6 Education</b>
<b>6.2 Incorporate DRM modules into school curriculum</b>
<b>6.3 To construct all new schools located in hazard prone areas to higher standards of hazard resilience – See below</b>
<b>6.4 To add features in schools in hazard prone areas for use as emergency shelters by incorporating additional facilities for water, sanitation and cooking</b>
<b>7 Health</b>
<b>7.2 Project to assess hospitals that are located in hazard-prone areas, analyse the internal and external vulnerability of health facilities during emergencies and increase the standard resilience to these hazards– building / functioning</b>
<b>7.3 Develop and implement Hospital Preparedness Plan for all health facilities</b>
<b>8. Environment</b>
<b>8.1 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the National Environmental Impact Assessments for New Development Projects</b>
<b>8.2 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) under the UN Framework on Convention for Climate Change</b>

#### **V. Notes on Filling in the Submission Form (Annexure 2)**

- i. It is essential to complete Items A and B of the form.
- ii. Each RCC member country may propose **at the most three projects.**
- iii. Please refer to the above List of Themes and note the Theme numbering.
- iv. Please select at the most one theme under Mainstreaming in National Planning Processes.
- v. Please select at the most two themes under Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors.

## Document 17

### Form for Submission of Initial Proposal for Country Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)

#### Under the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction into Development (MDRD)

*Note: This form was prepared in April 2005 and attached with the Request Letter and Explanatory Notes (Document 18) and sent to the RCC Member countries in April 2005, requesting for submission of Initial Proposal for Country Priority Implementation Project*

(Please read the Explanatory Notes carefully before completing this form)

#### A. Country:

#### B. Details of the RCC Member Organisation

Name of the Organisation:		
Name and designation of the head of organisation/RCC Member:		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:
<b>Focal point for the proposed priority implementation project:</b>		
Name and Designation:		
Postal address:		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:

#### I. Mainstreaming in the National Development Planning Processes

Please select at the most one theme from the list under section III of the Explanatory Notes (Annex 1)

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b>
<b>Brief description of project: (3 – 5 lines)</b>

## II. Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors

**Please select at the most two themes from the list under section IV of the Explanatory Notes**

**(Annex 1)**

Proposed Sectoral Project One:

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b>
<b>Brief description of project: (3 – 5 lines)</b>

**Proposed Sectoral Project Two**

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b>
<b>Brief description of project: (3 – 5 lines)</b>

**Submitted by:**

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**RCC Member Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Document 18

### Filled out Questionnaire as received from NDMOs

*Note: This document contains sample of filled out questionnaires as received from NDMOs in May 2005*

#### Form for Submission of Initial Proposal for Country Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)

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

(Please read the Explanatory Notes in Annexure One carefully before completing this form)

#### **C. Country: Philippines**

#### **D. Details of the RCC Member Organisation**

Name of the Organisation: Office of Civil Defense, National Disaster Coordinating Council		
Name and designation of the head of organisation/RCC Member:		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:
<b>Focal point for the proposed priority implementation project:</b>		
Name and Designation: <b>Elma C Aldea, Administrator, OCD and Executive, NDCC</b>		
Postal address:		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:

#### **I. Mainstreaming in the National Development Planning Processes**

Please select at the most one theme from the list under section III of the Explanatory Notes (Annex 1)

<b>Theme Number and Title: 1.2 Mainstream DRR into National Poverty Reduction Strategy</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group): National Disaster Coordinating Committee, National Anti poverty commission, National Economic and Development Authority</b>
<p><b>Brief description of project:</b> (3 – 5 lines)</p> <p>Development of approaches of systems and procedures that would strengthen interface between disaster risk reduction and national poverty reduction. The potential impact of disaster risk reduction on poverty reduction have to be systematically analysed. An important concern is the optimisation of such impact through substance and geographic convergence of interventions by agencies involved in disaster risk reduction and poverty reduction</p>

## II. Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors

Please select at the most two themes from the list under section IV of the Explanatory Notes

(Annex 1)

Proposed Sectoral Project One:

<b>Theme Number and Title: 3.1 Urban Planning and Infrastructure</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group): Dept of Interior and Local Govt, Dept of Public Works and Highways, Phil Institute of Civil Engineers and Association of Structural Engineers of Philippines, Dept of Environment, PHIVOLCS</b>
<b>Brief description of project:</b> (3 – 5 lines) This is an ongoing project in areas damaged by recent flooding and landslide where risk assessment and hazard mapping are being undertaken to ensure that planned resettlement areas are safe. Set back is the delay because practically those chosen are either seismically dangerous or lands are privately owned.

Proposed Sectoral Project Two

<b>Theme Number and Title: 6.1, Incorporate DRM modules in school curriculum</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group): Dept of Education, Commission of Higher Education, Dept of Interior and local government, Heads of Public and Private schools</b>
<b>Brief description of project:</b> (3 – 5 lines) This is an on-going project. NDCC is pushing for its official integration and institutionalization. To prepare for this teachers at all levels (elementary college) are being trained by disaster experts to augment man power for trainers. They will eventually take over the teaching of students. Presently there is no accredited course for DM in the Philippines. Our trainers credentials are based on short training , but long experience in DM. We hope to see offered as a Bachelors or post graduate degree course in the future. May be AIT can pioneer the program.

Submitted by:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

RCC Member Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 18 May 2005 \_\_\_\_\_

**Form for Submission of Initial Proposal for  
Country Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)**

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

(Please read the Explanatory Notes in Annexure One carefully before completing this form)

**A. Country: Sri Lanka**

**B. Details of the RCC Member Organisation**

Name of the Organisation: Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Social Welfare		
Name and designation of the head of organisation/RCC Member: Mrs S.M. Rajapaksa, Secretary, MWE &SF		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:
<b>Focal point for the proposed priority implementation project:</b>		
Name and Designation: <b>Director, National Disaster Management Centre</b>		
Postal address:		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:

**I. Mainstreaming in the National Development Planning Processes**

Please select at the most one theme from the list under section III of the Explanatory Notes (Annex 1)

<b>Theme Number and Title: 1.3 Developing and Implementing the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan with inputs from all relevant Ministries and Agencies</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group): Several Ministries to be involved- Urban Dev, Housing &amp; Construction, relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation, Provincial Councils and Local Government, Transport and Highways, Finance, Environment, Agriculture, Education, Health, Fisheries, Tourism, Aviation, Defence and others</b>
<b>Brief description of project: (3 – 5 lines)</b> This will have 2 aspects- natural and man made disasters. A multi-disciplinary approach to be adopted in the preparation and implementation of the plan. The plan to include 1) risk and vulnerability assessments by mapping natural disaster prone areas (landslides, floods, cyclones and others-whatever not done up to now), ii) identifying high risk areas, iii) identifying specific risk reduction initiatives/projects and/or integrating in development projects, iv) making disaster preparedness and emergency management planning and adoption for implementation mandatory. Similarly technological vulnerability and risk assessment and reduction initiatives to be identified and included as above in the plan.

## II. Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors

Please select at the most two themes from the list under section IV of the Explanatory Notes

(Annex 1)

Proposed Sectoral Project One:

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b> <b>3.2 To promote use hazard risk information in land-use planning and zoning programs</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group): Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply</b>
<b>Brief description of project:</b> (3 – 5 lines) In collaboration with UDA, select an urban local authority (LA) in a flood or landslide prone area; map prevalent hazards if not already done (with NBRO as appropriate); UDA to revise land-use zoning plan of the LA; UDA to prepare the development plan of LA based on this revised land-use zoning plan, promote this practice in other LAs

### Proposed Sectoral Project Two

<b>Theme Number and Title: 4.1 To promote hazard resilient designs (e.g. flood proofing or seismic safety) in rural housing in hazard prone areas</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group): Ministry of Housing, Construction and Eastern Development</b>
<b>Brief description of project:</b> (3 – 5 lines) In collaboration with the above Ministry, select a housing reconstruction project in tsunami affected area and promote adoption of appropriate designs and location selection criteria in the planning and design stage (develop suitable guidelines) and ensure construction as per design specification. Promote such practices in other housing schemes and if appropriate issue circulars among government agencies with the guidelines.

Submitted by: **NDMC, Sri Lanka**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

RCC Member Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ **15/05/2005** \_\_\_\_\_

**Form for Submission of Initial Proposal for  
Country Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)**

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

(Please read the Explanatory Notes in Annexure One carefully before completing this form)

**A. Country: Cambodia**

**B. Details of the RCC Member Organisation**

Name of the Organisation: National Committee for Disaster Management		
Name and designation of the head of organisation/RCC Member: H.E. Nhim Vanda, First Vice President		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:
<b>Focal point for the proposed priority implementation project:</b>		
Name and Designation: <b>H.E. Peou Samy, Secretary General</b>		
Postal address:		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:

**I. Mainstreaming in the National Development Planning Processes**

Please select at the most one theme from the list under section III of the Explanatory Notes (Annex 1)

<b>Theme Number and Title: 1.1 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the National Development Plan</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group): Ministry of Planning</b>
<b>Brief description of project:</b> (3 – 5 lines) So far the Royal Government of Cambodia has developed a National strategy for poverty reduction in which the program for DRR has been mentioned to reduce the loss of lives and properties of people in prone flood disaster and drought affected areas.

## II. Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors

Please select at the most two themes from the list under section IV of the Explanatory Notes

(Annex 1)

Proposed Sectoral Project One:

<b>Theme Number and Title: 2.1 To provide effective programs for contingency crop planning and to deal with year to year climate variations</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group): Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b>
<b>Brief description of project:</b> (3 – 5 lines) Due to the climate change every year, the farmers in various provinces have failed to do their crop production, especially in the drought stricken areas. We need to have effective programs of contingency crop planning following the year to year climate variations.

Proposed Sectoral Project Two

<b>Theme Number and Title: 6.1 Incorporate DRM modules into school curriculum</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group): Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports</b>
<b>Brief description of project:</b> (3 – 5 lines) We need to make public awareness and education among the school children living in the flood prone areas so as they avoid the disaster risk through leaflets, posters, short stories illustrated with pictures.

Submitted by: National Committee for Disaster Management

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

RCC Member Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 21 April 2005

**Form for Submission of Initial Proposal for  
Country Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)**

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

(Please read the Explanatory Notes in Annexure One carefully before completing this form)

**A. Country: Timor Leste**

**B. Details of the RCC Member Organisation**

Name of the Organisation: National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), Directorate of civil protection, Ministries of Interior		
Name and designation of the head of organisation/RCC Member: <b>Francisco F.M. Do Rosario, Head of NDMO</b>		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:
<b>Focal point for the proposed priority implementation project:</b>		
Name and Designation:		
Postal address:		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:

**I. Mainstreaming in the National Development Planning Processes**

Please select at the most one theme from the list under section III of the Explanatory Notes (Annex 1)

<b>Theme Number and Title: 1.2 Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into the National Poverty Reduction Strategy</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group): Secretariat for Labor and Solidarity, Ministry of State Administration</b>
<b>Brief description of project: (3 – 5 lines)</b>

## II. Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors

**Please select at the most two themes from the list under section IV of the Explanatory Notes**

**(Annex 1)**

Proposed Sectoral Project One:

<b>Theme Number and Title: To ensure sustainable livelihoods</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group): Ministry of Agriculture (MAFF)</b>
<b>Brief description of project: (3 – 5 lines)</b>

**Proposed Sectoral Project Two**

<b>Theme Number and Title: 4.1 To promote hazard resilient designs in rural housing in hazard prone areas</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group): Ministry of Public works, Transportation and Communications</b>
<b>Brief description of project: (3 – 5 lines)</b>

**Submitted by:**

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**RCC Member Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Form for Submission of Initial Proposal for  
Country Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)**

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

(Please read the Explanatory Notes in Annexure One carefully before completing this form)

**A. Country: Nepal**

**B. Details of the RCC Member Organisation:**

Name of the Organisation: Ministry of Home Affairs		
Name and designation of the head of organisation/RCC Member: Mr. Chandī Prasad Shrestha, Secretary		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:
<b>Focal point for the proposed priority implementation project:</b>		
Name and Designation:		
Postal address:		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:

**I. Mainstreaming in the National Development Planning Processes**

Please select at the most one theme from the list under section III of the Explanatory Notes (Annex 1)

<p><b>Theme Number and Title:</b> Incorporate DRM modules into school curriculum (6.1)</p> <p><b>Title of the Project:</b> To Develop Disaster Risk Management Curriculum through out the country in Scholl Level</p>
<p><b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b> Ministry of Education and Sport, Kathmandu</p>
<p><b>Brief description of project:</b> (3 – 5 lines) Due to the lack of the proper education, the people of most part of the country are ignorant of finding the possible solutions of probable disasters. The disaster is inevitable but it can be reduced by the sound knowledge of preparedness.</p>

II. Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors

**Please select at the most two themes from the list under section IV of the Explanatory Notes**

**(Annex 1)**

Proposed Sectoral Project One:

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b>
<b>Brief description of project: (3 – 5 lines)</b>

**Proposed Sectoral Project Two**

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b>
<b>Brief description of project: (3 – 5 lines)</b>

**Submitted by:**

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**RCC Member Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Form for Submission of Initial Proposal for  
Country Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)**

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

(Please read the Explanatory Notes in Annexure One carefully before completing this form)

**A. Country: Lao PDR**

**B. Details of the RCC Member Organisation**

Name of the Organisation: <b>National Disaster Management Office/Lao PDR</b>		
Name and designation of the head of organisation/RCC Member: Mr. Phetsawang SOUNNALATH		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:
<b>Focal point for the proposed priority implementation project: Mr. Thonephokham INTHASONE Ministry of Labour &amp; Social Welfare</b>		
Name and Designation:		
Postal address:		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:

**I. Mainstreaming in the National Development Planning Processes**

Please select at the most one theme from the list under section III of the Explanatory Notes (Annex 1)

<p><b>Theme Number and Title:</b>  <b>1.2 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the National Poverty Reduction Strategy</b>  <b>2.1 To promote effective programs of contingency crop planning to deal with year to year climate variations</b>  <b>6.1 Incorporate DRM modules into school curriculum</b></p>
<p><b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b>  <b>1.2 All NDMC members, 2.1 Ministry of Agriculture &amp; Forestry, 6.1 Ministry of Education and else</b></p>
<p><b>Brief description of project:</b> (3 – 5 lines) Those 3 proposed mentioned above/.selected projects themes are chosen above in the Lao Government country strategy note, but only partially have implemented, need working more on those</p>

II. Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors

**Please select at the most two themes from the list under section IV of the Explanatory Notes**

**(Annex 1)**

Proposed Sectoral Project One:

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b>
<b>Brief description of project: (3 – 5 lines)</b>

**Proposed Sectoral Project Two**

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b>
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b>
<b>Brief description of project: (3 – 5 lines)</b>

**Submitted by:**

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**RCC Member Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Form for Submission of Initial Proposal for  
Country Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)**

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

(Please read the Explanatory Notes in Annexure One carefully before completing this form)

**A. Country: Mongolia**

**B. Details of the RCC Member Organisation**

Name of the Organisation: National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia		
Name and designation of the head of organisation/RCC Member: Mr. DASH Purev, Chief of the National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:
<b>Focal point for the proposed priority implementation project:</b>		
Name and Designation:		
Postal address:		
Tel:	Fax:	e-mail:

**I. Mainstreaming in the National Development Planning Processes**

Please select at the most one theme from the list under section III of the Explanatory Notes (Annex 1)

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b> 1.3 Developing and Implementing the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan with inputs from all relevant Ministries and Agencies
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b> Appoint a project team for developing the disaster risk reduction plan and vulnerability assessment

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b> 3.1 To promote compliance and reinforcement of local building laws that requires standards prescribed in building codes in urban hazard prone areas
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b> Appoint a project team for making building conditional assessment in cities and settled places and developing a guideline for additional reinforcement

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b> 5.1 Incorporating micro financing scheme to have flexible repayment schedules that can be activated in the event of recipients being affected by natural disaster
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b> Developing a project for establishing a micro financial budge network for giving aid to affected people immediately and managing

## II. Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors

Please select at the most two themes from the list under section IV of the Explanatory Notes

### (Annex 1)

Proposed Sectoral Project One:

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b> 1.3 Developing and Implementing the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan with inputs from all relevant Ministries and Agencies
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b> Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, Ministry of Health
<b>Brief description of project:</b> (3 – 5 lines) Proposal: Appoint a project team for developing the disaster risk reduction plan and vulnerability assessment

### Proposed Sectoral Project Two

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b> 4.3 To promote compliance and reinforcement of local building laws that requires standards prescribed in building codes in urban hazard prone areas
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b> Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Road, Transportation and Tourism, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
<b>Brief description of project:</b> (3 – 5 lines) Proposal: Appoint a project team for making building conditional assessment in cities and settled places and developing a guideline for additional reinforcement

### Proposed Sectoral Project Two

<b>Theme Number and Title:</b> 5.1 Incorporating micro financing scheme to have flexible repayment schedules that can be activated in the event of recipients being affected by natural disaster
<b>Proposed partner ministry/ministries (for Working Group):</b> Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Local administrators in disaster affected area
<b>Brief description of project:</b> (3 – 5 lines) Proposal: Developing a project for establishing a micro financial budge network for giving aid to affected people immediately and managing

Submitted by:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

RCC Member Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Document 19: Compilation of Proposals for PIPs as received from NDMOs (Received as of 26.05.05)

Note: This compilation was done in May 2005

	Country																		Total	
		Theme of proposal	Bangladesh	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Iran	Jordan	Lao PDR	Mongolia	Myanmar	Nepal	Pakistan	The Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor Leste		Vietnam
<b>A</b>	<b>National level Mainstreaming (M.)</b>																			-
1.1	M. DRR into the National Development Plan		✓																	1
1.2	M. DRR into the Nat. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers								✓					✓						2
1.3	Developing and Implementing the National DRR Plan							✓		✓										2
1.4	Implementing the Hyogo Framework of Action																			-
1.5	M. DRR into In-Country Asses. and the Multi-year Prog. Framework of Int. Dev. Agencies (WB, ADB, EU & Bilateral Donors)																			-
1.6	M. DRR into the UN CCA and UN Development Assistance Framework																			-

	Country																		
		Bangladesh	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Iran	Jordan	Lao PDR	Mongolia	Myanmar	Nepal	Pakistan	The Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor Leste	Vietnam	
1.9	Institutionalising of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management in Government Policy																		-
<b>B</b>	<b>Mainstreaming (M.) of DRM into Specific Sectors</b>																		
<b>2</b>	<b>Agriculture Sector:</b>																		
2.1	M. DRR by Promoting Programs of Contingency Crop Planning		✓						✓										2
2.2	M. DRR by Promoting Programs of Crop Diversity																		-

	Country																		
		Bangladesh	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Iran	Jordan	Lao PDR	Mongolia	Myanmar	Nepal	Pakistan	The Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor Leste	Vietnam	
2.3	M. DRR by Promoting Supplementary Income Generation from Off-Farm and Non-Farm Activities																		-
2.4	M. DRR by Effective Insurance and Credit Schemes to Compensate for Crop Damage and Loss to Livelihood																		-
<b>3</b>	<b>Urban Planning and Infrastructure</b>																		
3.1	Mainstreaming DR Impact Assessment into construction of new roads and bridges												✓						1
3.2	Mainstreaming DRR by Promoting the Use of Hazard Risks Information in Land-use Planning and Zoning Programs																		-

	Country	Theme of proposal																
		Bangladesh	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Iran	Jordan	Lao PDR	Mongolia	Myanmar	Nepal	Pakistan	The Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor Leste	Vietnam
<b>4</b>	<b>Housing: Urban and Rural Housing</b>																	
4.1	Mainstreaming DRR by Promoting the Increased Use of Hazard-Resilient Designs in Rural Housing in Hazard-prone Areas																	-
4.2	Mainstreaming DRR by Promoting the Utilization of National Building Codes						✓											1
4.3	Mainstreaming DRR by Promoting the Compliance and Enforcement of Local Building Laws in Urban Hazard-Prone Areas								✓									1
<b>5</b>	<i>Sub-themes in Financial Services Sector</i>																	
5.1	Mainstreaming DRR by Promoting the Flexible Repayments into Micro-Financing Schemes								✓									1

	Country	Theme of proposal																	
		Bangladesh	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Iran	Jordan	Lao PDR	Mongolia	Myanmar	Nepal	Pakistan	The Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor Leste	Vietnam	
5.2	Mainstreaming DRR by Encouraging Financial Services Sectors and Local Capital Markets to Finance Disaster Risk Reduction Measures																		-
<b>6</b>	<i>Education Sector</i>																		
6.1	Mainstreaming DR Concepts into the School Curriculum		✓					✓	✓				✓		✓				5
6.2	Reducing DR by Mainstreaming Higher Standards of Hazard Resilience into the Construction of New Schools																		-
6.3	Reducing Disaster Impacts by Mainstreaming Disaster Contingency Features into Schools for use as Emergency Shelters																		-

	Country	Theme of proposal																
		Bangladesh	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Iran	Jordan	Lao PDR	Mongolia	Myanmar	Nepal	Pakistan	The Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor Leste	Vietnam
7	Health Sector																	
7.1	Mainstreaming DRR through the Analysis of External and Internal Vulnerabilities of Hospitals in Hazard-prone areas																	-
7.2	Mainstreaming DRR by Development and Implementation of Disaster Preparedness Plans for Hospitals and Health Facilities																	-
7.3	Reducing DR by Mainstreaming Higher Standards of Hazard Resilience into the Construction of New Hospitals																	-
8	Environment																	
8.1	M. DRR into the National EIA for New Development Projects																	
8.2	M. DRR into the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) under the UN Framework on Convention for Climate Change																	

## Document 20

### Outline Plan for PIP: Developing and Implementing the National DRR Plan with inputs from all Relevant Ministries and Agencies

### Outline Plan for Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)

Note: This document was developed in April 2005

- A Mainstreaming in the National Development Policy, Planning and Implementation
1. Promoting and assisting in the national level integration
- 1.3 **Developing and Implementing the National DRR Plan with inputs from all Relevant Ministries and Agencies**
- Partner Many ministries and agencies  
Ministry:

The following are suggested as key activities and milestones.

1. Establish the objective, which basically will be "To develop and implement the national DRR plan with inputs from all relevant ministries and agencies".
2. Use the methodology as described in the detailed proposal for implementation of the project. The methodology should include ways,
  - of learning in the process, cross sectoral discussions, improving institutional framework and emphasis on partnership work
  - to ensure that an outcome will not be just a completed plan, but a process and arrangements that also will be documented for use in future in the country as well as in the region
3. The head of the relevant division of the NDMO shall be responsible for developing the DRR Plan. An officer shall be appointed by the as the coordinator.
4. Establish communication with all ministries and the agencies covering all sectors at national and provincial levels including ministry and any institute in charge of subject of local government / governance, and major municipalities (MCs), INGOs, NGOs etc., whose contributions are required for preparation and implementation of the DRR plan. Contacts will have to be established separately with each agency / ministry / provincial council / MC etc. Initially the most senior officer of NDMO himself will have to communicate with senior officials of other ministries and agencies as necessary.
5. To initiate actions it will be necessary to study the disaster risk management system in the country, present specific risk reduction activities underway and any activities by any ministry which can be considered as a DRR activity. Develop a document describing the objective, all on-going activities, and how the NDMO envisage developing this plan.
6. Organise a country wide workshop (one or two-day) with the objective of informing all stakeholders about the DRR Plan and getting a feedback from them as to what their roles are with respect to DRR Plan depending on the missions of the respective agencies. Develop the agenda to cover these activities including presenting objective and expectations of the

workshop and also for group discussions to get a feedback from participants. After group work it may be fruitful to discuss and arrive at a time frame for developing DRR Plan.

7. If any agencies are not represented at the workshop, organize to have a meeting with them separately to discuss the same issues as at the workshop.
8. All these agencies / ministry / provincial council / municipalities etc. will form the working group. Prepare and circulate a formal letter explaining about the project again and inviting them as members of the working group for collaboration in developing the DRR Plan. Examples of WG members:
  - NDMO (Nodal point for the project)
  - Ministries and the agencies covering all sectors at national and provincial levels including ministry and any institute in charge of subject of local government / governance, and major municipalities (MCs), INGOs, NGOs etc. (This will be rather a very broad group)
  - Coordinating Officer from NDMO
9. The Implementation Programme will include,
  - Initial workshop
  - Total time for implementing the project
  - Identify a format for the DRR Plan (Sample format is in **Annex I**)
  - Major milestones
  - Need for and timing of a second and third workshops for presenting plan and feedback from relevant agencies (after circulating draft plan)
  - Before finalising plan obtain concurrence from all stakeholders
  - Approval by cabinet or parliament as necessary. The procedure may vary depending on the country situation.
10. The Implementation Programme is in **Annex II** – This can be suitably adjusted with specific activities and time targets with calendar dates
11. Initiate action to carry out activities as per programme adjusting and revising programme as necessary from time to time. Identify a format for the Plan. Appoint specialists for formulating different chapters or sections of the plan, if necessary consultants. At this stage a series of discussions will be held with different stakeholders separately and as necessary coordinated by NDMO officials.
12. Once first draft is ready organise a 1-day workshop with all stakeholders for presenting the draft and getting a feedback from them – comments, changes, additions, deletions etc.. The agenda to cover these activities. Group discussions may be fruitful with different categories of stakeholders to discuss separate sections or chapters of the Plan
13. Improve the Plan and organise one more workshop for getting final comments for the draft
14. Prepare Final Draft of DRR Plan.
15. Sanction for final DRR Plan by ministry / cabinet as necessary.
16. Submission of report to RCC.
17. Initiate action to implement DRR Plan in coordination with relevant ministries and agencies.

## Annex I

### Sample chapter format for report

- 1.0 Background - Need for a National DRR Plan, Approach for development of the Plan, Existing National Disaster Risk Management Mechanism, partnership arrangements and Provisions in the Disaster Management Act, Plan working group
- 2.0 Multi-hazard Disaster Risk Assessment - Prevailing Disasters, Hazard and Vulnerability Information, Multi-Hazard Disaster Risk Assessment
- 3.0 Data Collection and Research
- 4.0 Disaster Early Warning System - Mechanism for Coordination and Working with Relevant Early Warning Agencies – International, Regional and Local, Capacities of Local Agencies, Early Warning Systems for different hazards, Early Warning Dissemination Systems
- 5.0 Natural Disaster Preparedness Planning - Disaster Response, Preparation of Disaster preparedness Plans, Scope, Stakeholder Involvement
- 6.0 Natural Disaster Mitigation Strategy, safety of Public Infrastructure (existing and future)
- 7.0 Systems for integrating disaster risk in to development - Integrating DRM in the National Development Process, Codes and Guidelines for Planning and Construction in Prone Areas, Land Use Zoning
- 8.0 Education, Training and Public Awareness
- 9.0 Role of different Stake holders – NGOs, Community / CBOs, Volunteers, Private Sector, Media
- 10.0 Programme for Implementation

**Annex II**

**(Sample) Implementation Programme**  
 (Assuming 1 year duration)

	Activities	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Preliminary discussions with miniseries and agencies												
II	Initial workshop												
III	Identify and decide on a draft format for the DRR Plan												
IV	Appoint persons for different parts or chapters of plan (Consultants if necessary)												
V	Regular meetings and brainstorming discussions of WG												
VI	Regular reporting to RCC												
VII	Second Workshop to present first draft												
VIII	Preparing second draft												
IX	Third Workshop to present final draft												
X	Preparing final draft												
XI	Sanction for final DRR Plan by NDM ministry / cabinet as necessary												
XII	Report to RCC												
XIII	Initiate action to implement DRR Plan in coordination with relevant ministries and agencies												

## Document 21

### Outline Plan for PIP: Integration of DRR in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

#### Outline Plan for Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)

*Note: This document was developed in April 2005*

A Mainstreaming in the National Development Policy, Planning and Implementation

1. Promoting and assisting in the national level integration

#### 1.4 Integration of DRR in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

Partner Ministry:	Ministry of Environment
-------------------	-------------------------

**The following are suggested as key activities and milestones.**

1. Establish Objective, which basically will be "To integrate DRR as an integral part of the EIA process for all new development projects". Refer **Annexure I** for explanations and considerations in integration. Specific objectives would be,
  - Revising the EIA process integrating DRR, incorporating the type and size of projects for which an EIA report would be essential and establishing the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the EIA depending in the geographical location and type of the proposed development
  - Revising the process document accordingly
  - Revising the application form and instructions to developers for submission of EIA Report
  - Enforcement of the revised EIA process by cabinet/parliament approval and/or by national order depending on the country situation
  - Wide publicity to the new procedure
2. Use the methodology as described in the detailed proposal for implementation of the project. The methodology should include ways,
  - of learning in the process, cross sectoral discussions, improving institutional framework and emphasis on partnership work
  - to ensure that an outcome will not be just a completed project, but a process and arrangements that also will be documented for replication in the region
3. Establish communication with the ministry and the national agency responsible for the EIA process. E.g., Ministry in charge of the subject of Environment and an agency such as the (Central Environmental Authority or Department depending on the country situation)
4. Establish the Working group. E.g., WG members:
  - NDMO (Nodal point for the project)
  - Ministries in charge of subject of Disaster Management and Environment
  - Agency in charge of Environment
  - Agencies responsible for disaster information, managing and mitigating various hazards such as, Irrigation Department for floods; Agency responsible for mapping landslide hazard prone areas; Coastal Management or Conservation Department; Urban Development Authority; Other relevant agencies

- Coordinating Officer from NDMO
5. Prepare and send a formal letter to WG members inviting to a kick-off meeting explaining the project, its objective, involvement of RCC and ADPC, how you envisage to implement the project and requesting to appoint a nodal person in the ministry / agency for continual dialogue (this person should be senior enough to take decisions as the top level person will not be attending the regular meetings)
  6. Arrange the kick-off meeting with top level representatives and the nodal officers of the WG members. The Agenda may cover the following activities:
    - The need to discuss and draw up a Plan of Action or Implementation Programme focusing on the following:
      - Time scale for implementing the project
      - Identify proposed new activities for DRR integration (see objectives above)
      - Major milestones
      - Prepare drafts of additional sections to be incorporated in the EIA process document and application form
      - Need for and timing of a workshop for feedback from relevant agencies, development ministries, local authorities, developers, NGOs, public etc.
      - Finalise additional sections to be incorporated in the EIA process document and the application form after the feedback
      - Enforcement of the revised EIA process by cabinet/parliament approval and/or by national order depending on the country situation
      - Need for a workshop for dissemination of revised EIA procedure and Guidelines for officials of relevant government and private agencies, local authorities, developers, NGOs, public etc.
    - Frequency and levels of participation of WG meetings
  7. The Implementation Programme is in **Annexure II**
  8. Some explanations and considerations in integration is in **Annexure I**
  9. Prepare additional draft sections for integration DRR – in EIA process document, application form and instructions to developers for submission of EIA Report etc.
  10. Workshop for feedback from relevant government and private agencies, NGOs, public etc. Participation of other relevant development ministries such as housing, construction, urban development, local government ministries etc.; selected major municipal councils would also be most productive in getting the feedback
  11. Finalising the documents in **item 9** above after feedback
  12. Obtaining cabinet/parliament approval and/or by national order for enforcement of the revised EIA process
  13. Workshop for dissemination of revised EIA Procedure and the Guidelines for relevant government and private agencies, NGOs, public, other relevant development ministries such as housing, construction, urban development, public administration and local government ministries, selected major municipal councils etc. Wide publicity to the procedure by paper notice.
  14. Submission of report to RCC

## Annexure I

### Some explanations and considerations in integration

#### What is an EIA Process in general?

- ❑ Generally an EIA Report is required to be submitted by the developer before implementing a development project seeking approval for the same to the agency responsible for the protection of the environment, say Environmental Authority
- ❑ This Environmental Authority has procedure and guidelines for preparation and submission of EIA
- ❑ In different countries this may be implemented in different ways
- ❑ The requirement of EIA report is generally for specific types of projects exceeding a specific value. Some steps in the process may be as follows (may be different in different countries):
  - Initial questionnaire issued to the developer
  - Call for Preliminary discussion – representatives of relevant agencies to be present
  - Establish TOR for the content of EIA report based on structured questionnaire
  - Draft report as per TOR
  - Discussions – same representatives from the relevant agencies to be present
  - Final report

#### With the proposed integration additional aspects can be included such as,

- During the Preliminary discussion for establishing the TOR – can request representatives of DRR related agencies to be present. Among other things disasters prevalent in the locality can be established and can be included in the TOR for the EIA report on the proposed development
- As the above discussion is based on the questionnaire, additional provisions can be included in it for discussion at the preliminary discussion
  - To provide details of disasters prevalent in the locality of the proposed development and
  - To indicate what counter measures are envisaged by the developer in the development process to ensure Disaster Risk Reduction
- The requirement of EIA report is generally for specific types of projects exceeding a specific value. It may be necessary to review the types and the minimum value of projects for which DRR is required, especially considering the hazards in specific geographical areas of the country if relevant. The changes must be incorporated in the EIA process and guidelines

#### What are the considerations in the EIA by the developer?

The following must be included in the procedure and guidelines for preparation of the EIA report for approval:

- ❑ The revised requirements of the EIA considering DRR – Type and value of projects for which EIA is required
- ❑ Assess presence and frequency of natural hazards in the area and their effects on the proposed project
- ❑ Estimate their potential impact on the proposed development activity (vulnerability assessment and risk assessment) and

- ❑ Include measures to reduce vulnerability in the proposed development activity
- ❑ On the other hand, assess the possibility that as a result of the proposed project,
  - Natural resources will be degraded?
  - The threat of prevalent natural hazards will be aggravated?
  - New hazards will be triggered?
- ❑ The following will be a guide for the developer on possible measures
  - During feasibility study
    - Choice of location
    - Availability of land
    - Alternative design concepts or other possible alternatives
    - Consideration of alternatives
  - During design phase
    - Site investigations and surveys
    - Design alternatives
    - Appropriate specifications for implementation
  - During implementation phase
    - Strictly adhere to specifications and conditions

**Annexure II**

**(Sample) Implementation Programme**  
(Assuming 1 year duration)

	Activities	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Meetings of WG												
	Initial discussion – top level												
	Meeting to discuss Implementation Programme												
	Monthly meetings or as needed												
	Final meeting – top level												
II	Discuss and finalise how and in what sections of EIA process integration will take place (See specific objectives and Annexure II)												
III	Refine the methodology proposed in the detailed proposal												
IV	Regular reporting to RCC												
V	Brainstorming discussions with WG members and others if considered necessary												
VI	Prepare additional draft sections for integration DRR – in EIA process document, application form and instructions to developers for submission of EIA Report etc.												
VII	Workshop for feedback												
VIII	Finalising the documents in VI above, after feedback												
IX	Obtaining cabinet/parliament approval and/or by national order for enforcement of the revised EIA process												
X	Workshop for dissemination of information to all concerned and wide publicity to												

	the procedure												
XI	Commencing implementation and submission of final report to ADPC												

## **Document 22**

### **Outline Plan for PIP: Mainstreaming DRR in the Enforcement of Building Laws in the Urban Housing Sector**

#### **Outline Plan for Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)**

*Note: This document was developed in April 2005*

A Mainstreaming of DRR into specific Sectors

1. Integration of DRR in the Housing Sector

#### **1.1 Mainstreaming DRR in the Enforcement of Building Laws in the Urban Housing Sector**

Partner Ministries: Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Urban Development

#### **The following are suggested as key activities and milestones**

1. Establish Objective, which basically will be "To enforce local building laws requiring prescribed standards under national building codes in urban hazard prone areas". More specifically this may be a multi-track process, viz., (these may be stated as specific objectives):
  - Integration of DRR in a selected pilot demonstration housing project within a given local authority (LA) area
  - Enforcement/adoption of local building laws with DRR integration in the selected local authority
  - Enforcement in the country by a national order, of the local building laws with revised codes with DRR integration
  - Subsequent to above activities in the first year, come up with a plan to extend the enforcement in other LAs in the country in the future.
2. Use the methodology as described in the detailed proposal for implementation of the project. The methodology should include ways,
  - of learning in the process, cross sectoral discussions, improving institutional framework and emphasis on partnership work
  - to ensure that an outcome will not be just a completed project, but a process and arrangements that also will be documented for replication in the country as well as the region
3. Establish communication with the ministries and the national agencies responsible for the enforcement process. E.g., Ministries in charge of the subject of Urban Development and Local Government; an agency such as the Urban Development Authority or Department depending on the country situation. If state governments or Provincial councils are involved in the enforcement, then the appropriate state / provincial ministry can be identified. Send letter explaining about the project and asking for collaboration and formation of a working group (WG).
4. Establish communication with the ministry, the national agency responsible for the housing project selected for DRR and local authority to which the selected housing project falls in to.
5. Establish the working group (WG). Examples of WG members:
  - NDMO (Nodal point for the project)

- The national agency and local authority identified for implementing demonstration project
  - Ministries in charge of subject of Urban Development and Local Government
  - Agency in charge of Urban Development, such as the Urban Development Authority or Department depending on the country situation
  - In the area of the selected housing scheme, agencies responsible for disaster information, managing and mitigating various hazards, such as, Irrigation Department in case of floods; Agency responsible for mapping landslide hazard prone areas; Coastal Management / Conservation Department; Other relevant agencies
  - Coordinating Officer from NDMO
6. Prepare and send a formal letter to WG members inviting to a kick-off meeting explaining the project, its objective, involvement of RCC and ADPC, how you envisage to implement the project and requesting to appoint a nodal person in the ministry / agency for continual dialogue (this person should be senior enough to take decisions as the top level person will not be attending the regular meetings)
7. Arrange the kick-off meeting with top level representatives and the nodal officers of the WG members. The Agenda may cover the following activities:
- The need to draw up an Action Plan or Implementation Programme including
    - Time scale for implementing the project
    - Identify proposed activities for DRR integration based on specific objectives in **item 1** above
    - Major milestones
    - Preparation of draft of by-law – see **item 9** below
    - Need for and timing of a workshop for feedback from relevant agencies, local authorities etc.
    - Preparation of final by-law – see **item 11** below
    - Need for and timing of a workshop for dissemination of enforcement with the use of revised procedure and building codes or guidelines, for officials of relevant government, local authorities, public etc.
  - Frequency and levels of participation of WG meetings
8. The Implementation Programme is in **Annexure I**
9. Preparation of
- draft of by-law for enforcement/adoption in LA, government order or instructions to the Urban Development Authority / Department for national level adoption (based on specific objectives) – the procedure will vary depending on the country
  - draft additional sections for inclusion in associated building codes / guidelines for reference in the by-law
10. Workshop for feedback from relevant government agencies, local authorities, public etc., other relevant development ministries such as housing, construction etc., public administration and local government ministries, local authorities would also be most productive in getting the feedback
11. Preparation of final documents as in **item 9** above
12. Enforcement/adoption of the by-law in the selected LA, government order or instructions to the Urban Development Authority / Department for national level adoption of revised codes (based on specific objectives) – the procedure will vary depending on the country
13. Workshop for dissemination of the enforcement documents and the associated building codes or guidelines for relevant government agencies, relevant development ministries such as housing, construction, urban development, public administration and local government ministries, local authorities etc. Issue formal instructions to UDA and local authorities.

14. Submission of report to RCC

15. Come up with a plan to extend the enforcement in other LAs in the country in the future and a road map for the subsequent years.

**Annexure I**

**(Sample) Implementation Programme**  
 (Assuming 1 year duration)

	Activities	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Meetings of WG												
	Kick-off meeting – incl. top level												
	Meeting to discuss Implementation Programme												
	Monthly meetings or as needed												
	Final meeting – top level												
II	Discuss and finalise how the process of integration and how revision of associated building codes / guidelines should take place												
III	Refine the methodology proposed in the detailed proposal												
IV	Regular reporting to RCC												
V	Brainstorming discussions with WG members and others as considered necessary												
VI	Preparation of draft of by-law for enforcement/adoption in LA, government order or instructions to the Urban Development Authority / Department for national level adoption (based on specific objectives); and draft additional sections for inclusion in associated building codes / guidelines for reference in the by-law												
VII	Workshop for feedback from relevant agencies												
VIII	Finalising the documents in VI above, after feedback												

IX	Initiating the process for and adoption in selected LA and instructions to departments												
X	Workshop for dissemination of the enforcement documents and the associated building codes or guidelines. Issue formal instructions to UDA and local authorities												
XI	Report to RCC												
XII	Plan to extend the enforcement in other LAs in the country in the future and a road map for the subsequent years												

## **Document 23**

### **Outline Plan for PIP: Mainstreaming the Use of Hazard Resilient designs in Rural Housing**

#### **Outline Plan for Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)**

*Note: This document was developed in April 2005*

- A Mainstreaming of DRR into specific Sectors
- 1. Integration of DRR in the Housing Sector
- 1.1 Mainstreaming the Use of Hazard Resilient designs in Rural Housing**

Partner Ministries: Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Local Government

#### **The following are suggested as key activities and milestones**

1. Establish Objective, which basically would be worded as, "To promote increased use of hazard resilient designs in rural housing (e.g., flood proofing, seismic safety etc.)". This may be a multi-track process. Specific objectives may be formulated as follows (select all or a few):
  - To integrate DRR in a selected rural pilot demonstration housing project within a given rural local authority (LA) area
  - To identify existing codes or guidelines on hazard resilient designs relevant to the area. To develop if not available locally
  - Enforcement/adoption of local building laws with DRR integration in the selected local authority
  - Enforcement in the country by a national order, of the local building laws with revised codes with DRR integration
  - Subsequent to above activities in the first year, come up with a plan to extend the enforcement in other LAs in the country in the future.
2. Use the methodology as described in the detailed proposal for implementation of the project (with refinements if necessary). The methodology should include ways,
  - of learning in the process, cross sectoral discussions, improving institutional framework and emphasis on partnership work
  - to ensure that an outcome will not be just a completed project, but a process and arrangements that also will be documented for replication in the country as well as the region
3. Establish communication with the ministry, the national agency responsible for the housing project selected for DRR and local authority to which the selected housing project falls in to; also other national agencies responsible for the enforcement process and selected local authorities in hazard prone areas, if considered necessary. Send letter explaining about the project and asking for collaboration and formation of a working group (WG).
4. Establish the working group (WG). Examples of WG members:
  - NDMO (Nodal point for the project)

- Ministries in charge of subject of Rural Housing and Local Governance
  - Selected local authorities in hazard prone areas as explained above depending on the country situation
  - Agencies responsible for disaster information, managing and mitigating various hazards such as, Irrigation Department in case of floods; Agency responsible for mapping hazard prone areas (landslides, seismic zones etc.); Coastal Management or Conservation Department; Other relevant agencies
  - Coordinating Officer from NDMO
5. Prepare and send a formal letter to WG members inviting to a kick-off meeting explaining the project, its objective, involvement of RCC and ADPC, how you envisage to implement the project and requesting to appoint a nodal person in the ministry / agency for continual dialogue (this person should be senior enough to take decisions as the top level person will not be attending the regular meetings). In case of LAs the technical officers may be appointed as nodal persons.
6. Arrange the kick-off meeting with top level representatives and the nodal officers of the WG members. The Agenda may cover the following activities:
- The need to draw up a Plan of Action or Implementation Programme covering the following:
    - Time scale for implementing the project
    - Identification of proposed activities for DRR integration based on specific objectives in **item 1** above
    - Major milestones -
    - Integration of DRR in the selected rural pilot demonstration housing project within the selected LA area
    - Identify existing / develop draft new codes or guidelines on hazard resilient designs and preparation of draft of by-law for the selected LA – see **item 8** below
    - The need for and timing of a workshop for feedback from relevant government agencies, local authorities etc.
    - Preparation of final by-law and development of new codes. – see **item 10** below
    - Adoption in the selected local authority. Or in some situations simple instructions to the housing department or state order to government agencies. – see **item 11** below
  - Frequency and levels of participation at WG meetings
7. The Implementation Programme is in **Annexure I**
8. Implement activities:
1. Identification of existing codes / guidelines for Hazard Resilient Designs in Rural Housing. If not available make arrangements to draft additional sections for inclusion in associated building codes / guidelines for reference
  2. Use of hazard resilient designs in the selected rural pilot demonstration housing project
  3. Preparation of
    - draft of by-law for enforcement/adoption on the use of Hazard Resilient Designs in the given rural LA area
    - government order or instructions to the Urban Development Authority / Department for national level adoption (based on specific objectives) – the procedure will vary depending on the country
  9. Workshop for feedback from relevant government agencies, local authorities in prone areas etc., other relevant development ministries such as housing, construction etc., local government ministry (especially on shortcomings, lapses etc.)
  10. Preparation of final documents as in **item 8** above

11. Adoption of the by-law in the selected local authority. Instructions to the housing department or authority for use in housing schemes. State order to government agencies and local authorities. If relevant enforcement by parliament. Activities as per the specific objectives. The procedure will vary depending on the country
12. Workshop for dissemination of the newly adopted procedure and the associated building codes or guidelines for relevant government agencies, relevant development ministries such as housing, construction, urban development, local government, local authorities in all hazard prone areas etc. Issue formal instructions to local authorities on the new procedure.
13. Submission of report to RCC
14. Propose a plan to extend the enforcement in other LAs in the country in the future and a road map for the subsequent years

**Annexure I**

**(Sample) Implementation Programme**  
(Assuming 1 year duration)

	Activities	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Meetings of WG												
	Initial discussion – top level												
	Meeting to discuss Implementation Programme												
	Monthly meetings or as needed												
	Final meeting – top level												
II	Discuss and finalise how to promote the use of hazard resilient designs in rural housing												
III	Refine the methodology proposed in the detailed proposal												
IV	Periodic reporting to ADPC												
V	Brainstorming discussions with WG members and others as considered necessary												
VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify existing codes / draft new codes</li> <li>- Use hazard resilient designs in pilot demonstration housing project</li> <li>- Prepare draft of by-law for adoption in LA</li> <li>- Government order to other agencies</li> </ul>												
VII	Workshop for feedback with relevant agencies												
VIII	Finalise documents in VI above												
IX	Initiating the process for and adoption in selected LA and instructions to departments												

X	Workshop for dissemination of the enforcement documents and the associated building codes or guidelines. Issue formal instructions to housing agencies and local authorities												
XI	Report to RCC												
XII	Plan to extend the enforcement in other LAs in the country in the future and a road map for the subsequent years												

## **Document 24**

### **Outline Plan for PIP: Mainstreaming DR Impact Assessment into construction of new roads and bridges**

#### **Outline Plan for Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)**

Note: This document was developed in August 2005

B Mainstreaming of DRR into specific Sectors

3. Integration of DRR in Urban Planning and Infrastructure Sector

#### **3.1 Mainstreaming DR Impact Assessment into construction of new roads and bridges**

Partner Ministry of Construction / Highways, Public works / Roads Authority  
Ministries:

The following are suggested as key activities and milestones

1. The broad objective would be "Mainstreaming DR Impact Assessment into construction of new roads and bridges".

2. The specific objective will be "To carry out DR Impact Assessment into a construction of an identified selected new road or bridge in a selected urban hazard prone area, which will lead to replication in other projects subsequently and mainstreaming DR Impact Assessment into construction of new roads and bridges".

3. Use the methodology as described in the detailed proposal for implementation of the project. The methodology should include ways,
  - of learning in the process, cross sectoral discussions, improving institutional framework and emphasis on partnership work
  - to ensure that an outcome will not be just a completed project, but a process and arrangements that also will be documented for replication in the country as well as the region
4. Establish communication with the ministries and the national agencies responsible for the road project selected for the enforcement process. E.g., Ministry of Construction / Highways; Public works / Roads Authority; depending on the country situation. If state governments or Provincial councils are involved in such mainstreaming activities, then the appropriate state / provincial ministry can be identified. Send letter to all concerned explaining about the project and asking for collaboration and formation of a working group (WG).
5. Establish the working group (WG). Examples of WG members:
  - NDMO (Nodal point for the project)
  - Ministry of Construction / Highways (national and state / provincial)
  - Public works / Roads Authority (national and state / provincial)
  - The national agency identified for implementing integration project
  - In the area of the selected road / bridge, agencies responsible for disaster information, managing and mitigating various hazards, such as, Irrigation Department in case of floods; Agency responsible for mapping landslide hazard prone areas; Coastal Management / Conservation Department; Other relevant agencies
  - Coordinating Officer from NDMO

6. Prepare and send a formal letter to WG members inviting to a kick-off meeting explaining the project, its objective, involvement of RCC and ADPC, how you envisage to implement the project and requesting to appoint a nodal person in the ministry / agencies for continual dialogue (this person should be senior enough to take decisions as the top level person will not be attending the regular meetings)
7. Arrange a kick-off meeting with top level representatives and the nodal officers of the WG members. The Agenda may cover the following activities:
  - The need to draw up an Action Plan or Implementation Programme including
    - Time scale for implementing the project
    - Identify specific activities w.r.t. specific road or bridge project that should be implemented as initial step for mainstreaming DR Impact Assessment into construction of new roads and bridges
    - DR Impact Assessment in the planning stage - Site visits / discussions / meetings among relevant stakeholders during implementation of activities prior to finalising designs for the construction – see **Annex I** and **Annex II** for *Consideration during Planning Stage of Roads and Bridges and Potential Impacts of Natural Hazards on Highways and Railways*
    - Preparation of DR Impact Assessment report
    - Implementing construction activities and any input from actual lessons learnt in to DR Impact Assessment report
    - Workshop for educating other professionals from relevant agencies in the sector on DR Impact Assessment and possible mainstreaming and getting feedback; Identify method for formal mainstreaming process; Identify the formal authority for control in the future (National or State / Provincial)
    - Formal mainstreaming of DR Impact Assessment into construction of new roads and bridges with necessary sanctions including the formal authority for future approvals to whom report should be submitted by the road / bridge implementing agencies
  - Frequency and levels of participation of WG meetings
8. Carry out activities in the planning stage as per the Implementation Programme - see **Annex III**
9. DR Impact Assessment in the planning stage will consist of site visits / discussions / meetings among relevant stakeholders during implementation of activities prior to finalising designs for the construction. Considerations during planning stage are described in **Annex I**.
10. Preparation of DR Impact Assessment report and updating with lessons learnt in the actual construction process
11. Organise and conduct workshop for educating other professionals from relevant agencies in the sector on DR Impact Assessment and possible mainstreaming; and getting feedback; Identify method for formal mainstreaming process
12. Discuss in the above workshop and discuss within national and state/provincial ministries about the formal authority for ensuring mainstreaming DR in planning of roads and bridges in the future (National and/or State / Provincial)
13. Necessary sanctions for formal mainstreaming of DR Impact Assessment into construction of new roads and bridges, including the formal authority for future approvals to whom report should be submitted by the road / bridge implementing agencies
14. Submission of report to RCC

## Annexure I

### Consideration during Planning Stage of Roads and Bridges

1. During the planning stage before designing and constructing a new road or bridge, answers to the following questions must be found for the specific project prior to identifying mitigation measures to be incorporated in the designs:
  - What are the hazard risks in the area?
  - What is the nature of the vulnerability of the specific road or bridge under discussion?
  - What risks, if disaster comes, will most impact the built environment and which hazard may cause the most damage?
  - What level of risks is acceptable: how safe is safe? To what standards are we to mitigate?
  - Which areas of risk reduction - structural or non-structural mitigation - should be given the higher priority for attention?
  - What are the cost-effective ways of reducing the risk of damage and possible failure of the specific road or bridge under discussion?
  - Is the mitigation strategy envisaged for the specific road or bridge under discussion compatible with achieving other city objectives i.e. in the time needed and with the resources available?

These questions can be a **risk mitigation brief** that would form the Terms of Reference or Scope of Work for the specific road or bridge project committee. The team should get assistance / advice from agencies conversant with the prevalent hazards in the area (who will be in the WG). The group's task would be to identify the nature of the mitigation (loss reduction) strategies to be adopted.

2. The team must discuss and identify measures to be taken to reduce the vulnerability of the particular facility after considering the following aspects. These should be included in the DR Impact Assessment report.
  1. Preventive and mitigating measures which may reduce the physical damage from hazard events
  2. Identify and indicate other roads and bridges as alternative escape routes for pre and post emergency. (Hill paths for emergency exit and/or appropriately located boat boarding sites).
  3. Seeking higher specifications and special protection measures for systems and structures which must perform post-disaster activities: i.e. Critical bridges as escape/relief routes
3. As mentioned above, specific activities, which must be carried out at various stages, would comprise,
  - i. An assessment of the presence and frequency of natural hazards in the area concerned and their effects on the proposed project
  - ii. Estimates of the potential impact of the natural events on the proposed development activity (vulnerability assessment and risk assessment) and
  - iii. The inclusion of measures to reduce vulnerability in the proposed development activity
4. The possible measures for incorporation of hazard mitigation at different stages can be summarized as follows:
  1. During feasibility study
    - ❑ Choice of location
    - ❑ Availability of land
    - ❑ Alternative design concepts or other possible alternatives
    - ❑ Consideration of alternatives

**Potential Impacts of Natural Hazards on Highways and Railways<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Effects</b>	<b>Consequence</b>
<b>8.3 High winds</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overhead signs</li> <li>Electricity and telephone cables</li> <li>Suspension and cables stay bridges</li> </ul>	Blown over	Highway restricted Electricity failure Restricted use
<b>8.4 Storm surge</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underpasses</li> <li>Embankments and bridges</li> <li>Cuttings</li> <li>Roads at grade</li> </ul>	Flooded Scoured or washed away. Landslide Temporarily flooded	Closed to traffic Closed to traffic Closed to traffic Temporarily closed
<b>8.5 Heavy rain and flooding</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underpass</li> <li>Bridges</li> <li>Roads at grade</li> </ul>	Flooded Scoured at foundations Temporarily flooded, culverts washed	Closed to traffic Closed to traffic Temporarily closed, roads severed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Embankments</li> <li>Cuttings</li> <li>Drainage systems</li> </ul>	Liquefaction, landslide, washout Liquefaction, landslide Scour damage, collapse, pollution	Road closed Road closed Road closed
<b>8.6 Earthquake</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Embankments</li> <li>Bridges and flyers</li> <li>Tunnels</li> <li>Roads at grade</li> </ul>	Settlements foundation failure and liquefaction Failure of abutment, failure of columns, displacement of deck Portal failure Lining failure Ground failure and liquefaction	Closed to traffic Closed to traffic Closed to traffic Partially or completely closed
<b>8.7 Landslides</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Embankment</li> <li>Roads at grade</li> <li>Tunnels</li> </ul>	Ground failure Ground failure burying Portal blocked	Closed to traffic Closed to traffic Closed to traffic
<b>Additional vulnerability of railways (including light and underground)</b>		
<b>8.8 Earthquake</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Track</li> <li>Portals</li> <li>Station and tunnels</li> </ul>	Distortion Collapse Fire	Closed, no service Closed, no service Closed, no service
<b>8.9 Floods</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tunnels and underground railways</li> </ul>	Flooded	Closed, no service

<sup>1</sup> Megacities: reducing vulnerability to natural disasters – Institution of Civil Engineers, London, 1995

**Annexure III**

**(Sample) Implementation Programme**

(Assuming 6 month duration)

	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Month</b>					
		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
I	Preliminary discussions						
II	Meetings of WG						
	Kick-off meeting – incl. top level						
	Meeting to discuss Implementation Programme and Regular meetings						
	Final meeting – top level						
III	DR Impact Assessment in the planning stage will consist of site visits / discussions / meetings among relevant stakeholders during implementation of activities prior to finalising designs for the construction						
IV	Regular reporting to RCC						
V	Preparation of DR Impact Assessment report						
VI	Workshop for educating other professionals from relevant agencies in the sector on DR Impact Assessment and possible mainstreaming; and getting feedback; Identify method for formal mainstreaming process						
VII	Necessary sanctions for formal mainstreaming of DR Impact Assessment						
VIII	Report to RCC						

## Document 25

### Outline Plan for PIP: Mainstreaming DRR Concepts in to School Curriculum

#### Outline Plan for Priority Implementation Projects (PIP)

*Note: This document was developed in August 2005*

B Mainstreaming of DRR into specific Sectors

6. Integration of DRR in Education Sector

#### **6.1 Mainstreaming DRR Concepts in to School Curriculum**

Partner Ministries: Ministry of Education, National Curriculum Centre / National Institute of Education

The following are suggested as key activities and milestones.

1. Establish Objective, which basically will be "To Mainstream DRR in the school curriculum".
2. Use the methodology as described in the detailed proposal for implementation of the project. The methodology should include ways,
  - of learning in the process, cross sectoral discussions, improving institutional framework and emphasis on partnership work
  - to ensure that an outcome will not be just a completed project, but a process and arrangements that also will be documented for extension within the country as well as replication in other countries in the region
3. Establish communication with the Ministry of Education; and the national agencies responsible for the school education curriculum, such as the National Curriculum Centre or National Institute of Education.
4. Initiate contacts with relevant high level officials in the ministry and the agency, and discuss the objective and importance of the integration of DRR in school education system. If necessary prepare some documents to distribute during the discussions. These could be based on similar integrations in countries in the region.
5. During discussions explore whether there are any other current projects of curriculum revision or reforms, in which case integration will be very timely, straightforward and less complicated. Otherwise it will be necessary to get special curriculum review and approvals for the integration process. Generally review of curricula takes place once in five years or so and including new subject areas in between may be a very tedious process.
6. Follow up with a formal letter explaining the project, its objective, involvement of RCC and ADPC, how you envisage to implement the project and requesting to appoint a nodal person in the ministry and/or the agency for continual dialogue (this person should be senior enough to take decisions as the top level person will not be attending the regular meetings). Request for collaboration and formation of a working group (WG). Establish the working group (WG). Examples of WG member agencies:
  - NDMO (Nodal point for the project)
  - The national agency identified for implementing demonstration project - Ministry of Education; and the agency such as the National Curriculum Centre or National Institute of Education. Both these should be involved and members included in WG.

- To the maximum extent possible get representatives of agencies responsible for different aspects of disaster risk management (DRM) – Specialists in general DRM; different hazards (landslides, floods, cyclones, coastal flooding / tsunami etc.); different phases (weather forecasting, SAR, evacuation, relief etc.)
  - Coordinating Officer from NDMO
7. Send a formal letter to WG members inviting to a kick-off meeting – include all details as in item 6 above in the letter of invitation
  8. Arrange the kick-off meeting with top level representatives and the nodal officers of the WG members. The Agenda may cover the following activities:
    - The need to draw up an Action Plan or Implementation Programme including
      - Total time scale for implementing the project and individual activities
      - Workshop with state / provincial / district / regional officials associated with school education and formulate policy and concepts for DRR integration based on objective
      - Second workshop and identify activities for DRR integration
      - Preparation of draft curriculum / curricula and obtaining approvals. This will involve several small meetings.
      - Preparation of teaching materials. This will involve several small meetings.
      - A workshop with a broader participation of officials of education sector for feedback
      - Finalise curriculum and teaching materials for approval
      - Arrange for curriculum integration in the formal process
    - What frequency and levels of participation of WG meetings
  9. The Implementation Programme is in **Annexure I**
  10. Implement activities as per the implementation programme
  11. During first workshop while formulating the policy and concepts, one important aspect will be to decide how the integration will take place and what will be the formal process for incorporation and approval:
    - ◆ What grades?
    - ◆ What subjects?
    - ◆ In what manner? As separate subjects or as part of already existing subjects, such as Geography, Environment etc.
    - ◆ Possibilities of introducing in other disciplines such as Languages, Aesthetics (art, drama etc.). Such activities will very effectively convey the message to the children as well as through them to outside school
    - ◆ What will be the formal process for incorporation and approval
  12. During second workshop discuss in detail the subject areas / subjects, grades and the scope of integration at each grade etc.
  13. The curriculum and subject specialists with disaster risk management specialists will gather in small separate meetings to discuss detailed curricula for different subjects and different grades including writing of teaching materials and methods of presentation in the class room – e.g., practical aspects such as measuring rainfall using rain gauges; assignments or projects to identify hazards prevailing in the locality and what methods have already been adopted and what methods are suggested to reduce disasters; writing essays, drawing / art, drama, debates, songs and other activities depicting local hazards, how the man induces hazards with his activities and how these can be reduced etc. In addition, activities such as essay, art, poster and drama competitions can be promoted within school activities.
  14. Obtain necessary approvals for the draft curriculum once prepared

15. After teaching materials are prepared, organise and conduct a workshop with a broader participation of officials of the education sector including selected school principals and subject teachers for feedback (comments and suggestions for improvements, on practicability etc.)
16. Incorporate comments and finalise curriculum and teaching materials for submission to the higher authorities for approvals.
17. Implement the integration accordingly
18. Document the process
19. Submission of report to RCC
20. If the integration is only in limited subjects or grades then come up with a plan to extend the integration in other subjects and grades etc.

**Annexure I**

**(Sample) Implementation Programme**  
(Assuming 1 year duration)

	Activities	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Initial communication												
I	Meetings of WG												
	Kick-off meeting – incl. top level												
	Meeting to discuss Implementation Programme												
	Monthly meetings or as needed												
	Final meeting – top level												
II	Workshop with state / provincial / district / regional officials associated with school education and formulate policy and concepts for DRR integration												
III	Second workshop - discuss in detail the subject areas / subjects, grades and the scope of integration at each grade etc.												
IV	Preparation of draft curriculum / curricula and obtaining approvals (several small meetings)												
V	Preparation of teaching materials. (several small meetings)												
VI	Workshop with a broader participation of officials of education sector for feedback												
VII	Finalise curriculum and teaching materials incorporating comments												

<b>Activities</b>		<b>Month</b>											
VIII	Obtain necessary approvals for implementing integration												
IX	Document the process												
X	Submission of report to RCC												
XI	Plan to extend the integration in other subjects and grades etc. as necessary												

## Document 26

### **Implementation Action for PIP for Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk considerations into Agriculture sector of Lao PDR**

*Note: This document was developed along with Document 10 on RCC Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Agriculture, during the project implementation between October 2005-May 2006*

#### **1. Background**

Each year natural disasters result in serious economic and social setbacks to the development and poverty reduction priorities of developing countries of the Asian region. When disasters strike, housing, schools, hospitals, government buildings, roads and bridges and agricultural crops and livelihoods are damaged and destroyed. Scarce resources that are programmed for development are diverted for relief and rehabilitation efforts. Likewise, development activities may sometimes induce new risks if disaster risk considerations do not figure into project design. Development activity and disaster risk reduction are therefore two sides of the same coin and have to be dealt with in unison.

Realizing this, the key direction by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center **Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) on Disaster Management** has been the need for the integration of disaster risk considerations into development planning. The RCC, established by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) is a mechanism that meets annually and brings together heads of National Disaster Management Offices from 25 Asian countries. Deliberations of the RCC meetings have been focused on identifying priority needs of member countries for disaster reduction and on learning lessons from experience.

To initiate action on implementation of this agreed direction, RCC Program on **Advocacy and Capacity Building for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Development Practice (MDRM)** was launched at the 4<sup>th</sup> RCC meeting in Bangladesh in March 2004. Based on the recommendations of earlier RCC Meetings and with the support of the Australian Government (AusAID), the program seeks to systematically promote the integration of disaster risk management into sustainable development policies and practices amongst RCC member countries linked to other efforts at the regional level and built on successful experiences within the region.

The RCC Program accordingly is developing Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction into National Development Processes and into specific priority sectors such as Housing and Infrastructure, Education, Health, Agriculture, Financial services and Environmental impact assessment.

In addition, RCC member countries plan to undertake Priority Implementation Projects (PIP). In this context, requests were made to each country during the RCC 5 in May 2005 to identify priority implementation projects. Lao PDR had expressed interest in carrying out pilot implementation project of mainstreaming Disaster Risk management concerns into Agriculture sector.

The document on **Guidelines for Mainstreaming of Disaster risk reduction into Agriculture Sector** has been developed by ADPC as a separate output of this study which is being conducted with support from **GTZ**. It provides a process which could be adopted by the member countries to carry out mainstreaming into the agriculture sector.

Based on the Guidelines, this document is the second output of the study and provides a outline plan for **Developing and Initiating implementation action for pilot project** for mainstreaming disaster risk considerations of the selected theme namely agriculture in target country ; as in this case Lao PDR.

## **2. Introduction**

The Lao People's Democratic Republic was established on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1975. Lao PDR is a multiethnic country in the heart of South East Asia with a total land area of about 236.800 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of about 4,8 million people giving an overall population density of 20 per km<sup>2</sup>. Approximately 85% of the country is mountainous, which is a barrier to development of economic infrastructure, transportation, communication and production and sustainable use for the development of modern irrigation system.

The country is divided administratively into 17 provinces and a special zone. These are in turn divided into 142 districts, 11390 villages and 792287 households. The country remains a predominantly rural economy, with about 80% of the population living in the rural areas and some 66% relying on subsistence agriculture. Poverty is greatest in the upland rural areas and varies between regions as follows: central region 33.6%, northern region 26.5%, and southern region 16.2%. In absolute terms, about 2.05 million of the Lao people are poor based on the poverty incidence measure. The Lao PDR or Laos is among the least developed countries in the world with its GDP of 382 US \$ per capita. Its economy is virtually undiversified and depends largely on the country's natural resource base and agriculture.

Lao PDR is considered, also by international standards, to be still relatively rich in forest, water, biodiversity, mineral and land resources. However, although the country has significant unused land resources, unexploited most of the forest resources are found and where the overall resource base is fragile, with the majority of land susceptible to degradation and generally poor soils.

In 1950, closed tropical forests covered approximately 70% of the Laos. That figure has declined to about 47% in the last 30 to 40 years. Despite significant degradation over the past three to four decades, Lao PDR still has extensive natural forests cover and retains one of the highest portions of relatively intact forests in Asia.

## **3. Objective**

Despite the availability of abundant natural resources, the country is also constantly affected by natural disasters such as droughts, floods, pest and disease incidence, soil erosion and forest fire. Recently, several initiatives have been started to reduce the impact of disasters in general. However, the disaster risk concerns have not been systematically integrated into policy and development planning in agriculture sector. The objective of the implementation plan is to develop guidelines and piloting procedures for integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in agriculture plans and policies of Lao PDR.

## **4. Project implementing partners**

It is expected that the implementing Agency of the project would be the Department of Planning in Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoA&F) and the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) within the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW), Lao PDR with support from *GTZ Deutsche Gesellschaft tur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)* and *Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)*.

## **5. Agriculture and allied sectors in Lao PDR**

### **5.1 Crop sub-sector**

There are 798,000 private households in the Lao PDR. Of these 668,000 are agricultural households. The agricultural holdings cover an area of 1,047,700 ha. The holdings in central region cover the largest area, 455,223 ha (43.4%). The next largest is the Northern Region where the holdings cover 324,364 ha (31.0%). The Southern Region has the smallest area of holdings, 268,156 ha (25.6%). The average size of holdings in the Lao PDR is 1.62 ha. Availability of agricultural land similarly varies widely by region. The centre and particularly the southern provinces retain significant arable land resources, of which a marked part remains underdeveloped. The more mountainous north, where demand is highest, has significantly less potential agricultural land. Although Lao PDR's population is small, it is growing rapidly (growth rate 2.5%) and heavily concentrated in the provinces which borders the Mekong River and its tributaries, putting increasing demands on the natural resources in the upland areas.

Agricultural production in upland areas is still dominated by subsistence crop cultivation under a shifting cultivation or swidden (slash-and-burn) farming system. Most sustained severe deforestation and land degradation in Lao PDR is associated with shifting cultivation. This is particularly two in areas where population pressure has led to a significant decrease in the rotation period or where traditional lowland farmers encroach on neighbouring uplands to make up for low and often declining yields on their lowland paddy fields.

Rural poverty in the uplands is directly linked to land degradation resulting from the management of the agricultural systems practiced. The challenge of stabilizing shifting cultivation in upland areas cannot be met unless the issues of poverty reduction, provision of alternative source of livelihood, food security, and security of land tenure are addressed simultaneously. This need to be accompanied by assistance in community-based natural resource management planning so that upland communities have a mix land uses, including conservation forests to protect soils, water resources, wildlife, and other biological resources of value to the community and the region.

Table 1. Rice area damaged by floods (1995 – 2005)

Year	Planted area	Loss of planted area		Loss of production (Tonnes)
		Area (ha)	%	
1995	440,783	73,483	16.7	214,600
1996	455,873	92,773	20.4	274,600
1997	465,310	44,210	9.5	136,600
1998	462,881	32,681	7.1	94,700
1999	491,803	14,603	3.0	46,000
2000	519,320	43,850	8.4	143,400
2001	529,098	42,328	8.0	140,900
2002	557,727	38,257	6.9	132,800
2003	569,223	4,263	0.7	13,700
2004	596,856	23,480	3.9	70,200
2005	659,220	54,775	8.3	175,280

The Government has the task to intensify its agriculture, in order to maintain its growing population. This task, however, is further hampered by the country's topography, which limits the potential for irrigation. It is estimated that less than 260,000 ha (15% of arable land with slope below 5%) could be irrigated during the wet season and only 116,600 ha are suitable for dry

season irrigation. Less than half of the wet season and less than a third of the dry season potential have so far been developed. Out of the total arable area, rice crops make up 64.9%, followed by fallow land (10.7%). The area under other temporary crops (other cereals, industrial crops, vegetables and legumes) is 8.2%, while the area under permanent crops is 7.8%.

Agriculture sector in Lao PDR suffers from annual and recurring floods, droughts, infestations and fire. Lao PDR, located at the lower Mekong basin, experiences flooding from May to September when the amount of water increases in the upper Mekong. The flood in 2002 damaged 38,257 hectares of the 557,727 hectares planted with rice. This accounts for only 6.9% of total but in a country where the poor is far less resistant to economic shocks and where the public sector could offer few safety nets, these damages contribute considerably to people's poverty.

In contrast, the mountainous areas heavily dependent on rain water for their agriculture, suffer from drought. This has always resulted to lack of drinking water, and lack of water for domestic use and agricultural production.

## **5.2 Livestock sub-sector**

Animal rearing is one of the significant activities within the livestock sub-sector. According to 1999 Agricultural Census, the number of cattle in Lao PDR is 944,134. Buffaloes, Pigs and Goat population are 991,945, 1,036,330 and 94,438, respectively. The population of local chicken exceeded about 9.0 millions. On average more than 70% of holdings possess livestock in Lao PDR. Only 39% of the total number of holdings in the Lao PDR use draught animals. Farmers in the southern region rely more on draught animals than their more mechanized counterparts in the Central Provinces. Prevalence of disease is the major problem during disasters. Vaccination is considered to be an ideal preparatory measure in livestock sector against natural disasters like flood and drought. Vaccination for livestock is less common in Lao PDR.

## **5.3 Fisheries sub-sector**

Fishing is an important secondary activity for many farm households. It is a source of extra income or a supplement to the family's food supply. In all, 55,500 holdings, 8% of the total holdings in the Lao PDR, have some aqua-culture facilities, usually pond fish culture. The total area under aquaculture is 6,396 ha. Over 70% of farm households in Lao PDR engage in fishing other than aqua-culture. Two fifths fish in rivers, 37% in lakes, 19% in rice fields and 15% in swamps or seasonal flood plains. Fishing is widespread throughout Lao PDR. In Phongsaly in the far north, 75% of farm households fish; and in Attapeu in the far south, 82% of farm households fish. The rural livelihoods depending on fishing are influenced by droughts and floods.

## **5.4 Forestry sub-sector**

In 1950, closed tropical forests covered approximately 70% of the Laos. That figure has declined to about 47% in the last 30 to 40 years. Despite significant degradation over the past three to four decades, Lao PDR still has extensive natural forests cover and retains one of the highest portions of relatively intact forests in Asia.

The main environmental problem in Lao PDR is deforestation, mainly due to the intensive slash and burn shifting cultivation of the upland and highland ethnic group people's farmers. It is also due to mismanaged logging and conversion of forestland to other uses under rapid population growth. The national rich biodiversity resources are under increasing danger due to the rapid disappearance of forests and the weak conservation system. The environment issues in the area of water resource management are the threat of watershed degradation in key watersheds and

the potential loss of hydropower and irrigation capacity, the absence of an adequate system to assess environment costs of hydropower development and the population's limited access to clean water and sanitation. Degradation of upland areas due to intensive slash and burn shifting cultivation, farming with shortening fallow periods and encroachment by lowland farmers on neighbouring uplands are increasingly becoming a concern. Due to the extent of development in the area of industries and transport, the Lao PDR would also be exposed to related environment problems if they are not accurately addressed at the beginning. From 1997 to 2000, more than 500 incidents of forest fire occurred and this is also considered as a serious disaster.

## **6. Agriculture and Disaster Management in Lao PDR**

### **6.1 Committee of social welfare and war veterans**

From 1975, since inauguration of Lao PDR, the Government policy on social welfare was to help war Migration population to have permanent resettlement, to assist disadvantage group of people among its also who affected by natural disaster to have food, shelter and some basic needs. These were activities carried out by Department of Public Welfare within Ministry of Interior (MOI) of Lao PDR.

To prevent flood and to mitigate drought, MOI mobilized Government and Public resources for upgrading and building a dam water gate in Mekong. Other initiatives included are building water reservoirs drainage system in cities through "a free labour campaign" widely participated by Government, Public Sector and community.

In 1980 the Committee of Social Welfare and War Veterans had been established and when the Committee resolved in 1987, the Department of Public Welfare had been transferred to Ministry of Health. The re-establishment of committee on social welfare and war veteran in 1990 – 1993 had expanded the Relief and Mitigation activities. The joint project on Mitigation of Natural Disaster between Government and NGOs has been started in this period. The Government annually allocated Fund Equivalent of 700000 USD to help disadvantage persons and victims of disaster.

### **6.2 Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW)**

In 1993 the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) was established. Since then the activities on Relief and Mitigation have more clear focus. The social welfare department within MLSW is responsible for running project on relief and mitigation with NGOs partners in area which is vulnerable to or affected by natural disasters. The activities of project focused on Mitigation of post flood effect such as repairing roads, canals, irrigation schemes, mobilizing resources for replanting second crop etc.

Until 1997, action taken by Government of Lao PDR with assistance of International Organizations, Donor Countries and NGO's focused very little on Disaster Preparedness. Within the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) with the support of the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), has taken responsibility in 1997 for the formation of the government policy on Disaster Management in Lao PDR. The new approach emphasizes the role of the government in tackling disasters, the importance of disaster preparedness, Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDRM) approach, the recognition of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction as a cornerstone of sustainable development. Importance is given for coordination between community and government at different levels and strengthening community self-resilience. In line with the national strategy, NDMO has developed a National Disaster Management Action Plan, which is broken down into three different periods (2001-2005, 2005-2010, and 2010-2020). This action plan was approved by the members of National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) in line ministers and signed by chairman of NDMC.

The natural disaster prevention and protection in the Lao PDR is anchored in the Environmental Protection Law of the country. Disasters are extremely harmful incidents, which occur either naturally, are man-made or caused by other reasons. They affect health, life, belongings, and the environment. Disasters in Lao PDR can be: floods, droughts, lands slides and erosion, fires, typhoons, pests, epidemics, major oil spills or others.

The government founds a National Disaster Prevention Committee. The Natural Disaster Prevention Committee must cooperate with the local administration for developing of disaster response and prevention plans. They must regularly monitor the threatened areas in advance.

### **6.3 National Disaster management (NDMO)**

Before the Environmental Protection Law Summit, there was no organization responsible for general and macro-disaster management matters. After April 3, 1999, the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) was founded by Prime Minister Decree to serve as center for coordination and main manager of UNCCD related activities. National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) is cooperating on disaster prevention and protection within the country is promoted by the existing Line Ministries and Provinces on natural disaster management and protection which consists of representatives of key ministries, institutions and provinces.

Generally speaking, macro-level disaster management is being carried out by Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) and Science Technology and Environment Agency (STEA), while each technical ministry and province has responsibility over their respective environment relating the disaster management in close cooperation with MLSW, STEA; Lao Red Cross (LRC), the Ministry of Agriculture/Forestry and Ministry of Health etc.

### **6.4 Ministry of Agriculture**

Ministry of Agriculture has a key role in the overall National development as many departments are linked to this Ministry. A Minister is supported by two Vice Ministers in this Ministry. Four Departments are generally responsible for overall administration and overall supervision (Fig.1). Overall policy and strategy formulation, planning and monitoring and evaluation, resource allocation and regulation and Human Resource Development are the responsibilities of these administrative departments. Technical line departments include Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Department of Forestry, Department of irrigation and Department of Meteorology and Hydrology. The technical institutions at national level are (i) National Agriculture & Forestry Research Institute and (ii) National Agriculture & Forestry Extension Service. The organizational set up at the national level is very well structured with specific mandates and roles. Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Services are operating in 18 provinces. There are 141 District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Offices. The district level offices are connected to villages, village workers, farmers/Groups of farmers, farmer organizations at inter village and at village levels. Though the institutional mechanisms are in place, the disaster risk reduction concepts and processes have not been properly integrated into the institutional system.

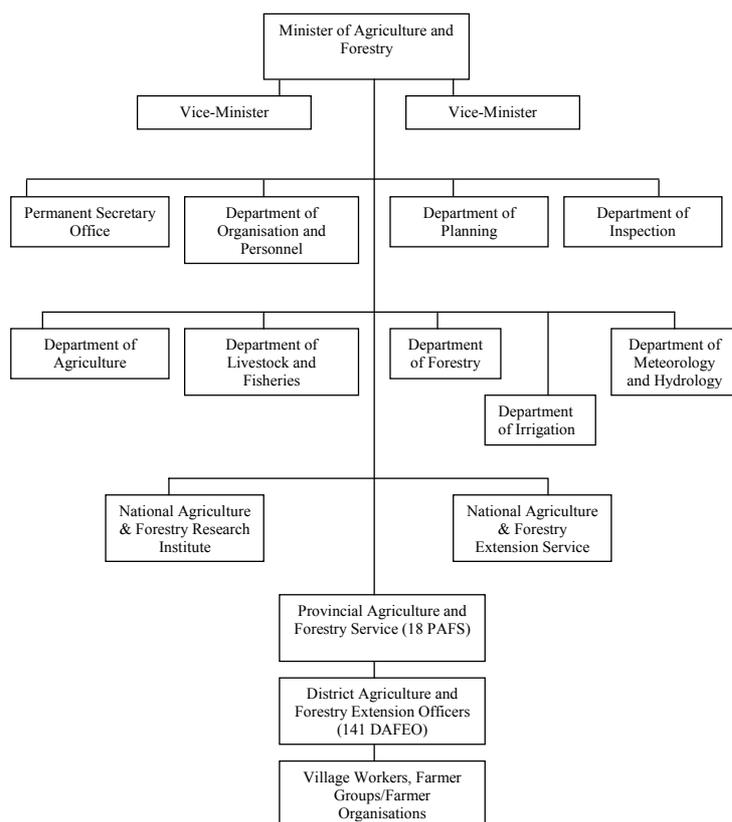


Fig. 1. Organisation chart of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Lao PDR

## **7. Process of Integration**

The process of integrating Disaster Management into the Agricultural plans and policies should include the following ways:

- **Cross sectoral discussion** with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and its line departments; Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Department of Forestry, Department of Irrigation and Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, National Disaster Management Office, local and International NGO's working in Lao PDR in agriculture related activities, UN agencies, Research organization and Disaster Management Professionals etc.
- **Initial Pilots Implementation.**
- **Training** of Officials
- Improving **Institutional framework** for integrating DM in agriculture and emphasize on **establishing partnership** between the Ministry and NDMO.
- **Detailed documentation** of the project so that the outcome should act as an example within the country and should be easily replicated in other countries in the region

**It is advisable to refer to the RCC Guidelines Documents** on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Agricultural Plans and Policies. The Guideline provides insights into the possible process of integration and would help the country to carry forward the initiative.

## **8. Project Implementation**

The following are suggested steps for implementation:

### **8.1 Establishing communication**

8.1.1 The NDMO should **establish communication** with the Vice Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, who is the Vice Chairman of the National Disaster management Council (NDMC)

8.1.2 The Vice Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry should instruct the focal point within the ministry to establish communication among the technical departments such as Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock, Department of Fisheries, Department of Forestry, Department of Irrigation, Department of Meteorology and Hydrology.

8.1.3. The DRR focal point in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry need to start interacting with the technical departments with a view to start contacts and discuss about the DRR initiatives in agriculture.

8.1.4. The focal point should document all the disaster related initiatives in the ministry, objectives, area coverage and outcomes.

8.1.5. The Ministry focal point should organize a meeting with the high level officials of the technical department and dialogue has to be initiated on the objectives and importance of integrating DRR into agriculture sector.

### **8.2 Establishing working groups**

8.2.1 A **Working group** and **Advisory group** have to be formed involving key participants from each of the five technical departments within the Ministry. The Research organization such as National Agriculture & Forestry Research Institute has to be included in the advisory group.

8.2.2 National Agriculture & Forestry Extension Service (NAFES) needs to be involved in all the major process, as the Department has offices at provincial and district levels.

8.2.3 A **core group** needs to be established within the National Agriculture & Forestry Extension Service to receive directions from the working groups and also from the ministry in general to be passed on to the department staff at provincial and district levels

### **8.3 Disaster codes and implementation plan**

8.3.1 The focal point need to advise the technical departments to prepare their own disaster codes based on their mandates and objectives and the same has to be presented and discussed in the kick off meetings.

8.3.2 The focal point within the ministry has to advise the technical departments to prepare a **draft implementation plan** for integrating DRR into development policies and programmes.

8.3.3 The draft implementation plan of each organization has to be discussed in detail by organizing consultative workshop and the plan has to be ratified and approved by the Ministry and should become an order.

8.3.4 The Draft implementation plan at various levels in the Ministry has to be distributed to the NDMO and provincial Governments for necessary information and implementation, respectively.

#### **8.4 Data base on disaster impacts**

8.4.1 The **Department of Agriculture** has to prepare a data base dealing about the disaster impacts and responses in the past and their key responsibilities related to disaster preparedness, relief and rehabilitation. The department has to prepare a disaster impact and response matrix along with contingency crop plans and possible consequences.

8.4.2 The **Department of Livestock** and fisheries has to prepare an outline of activities before, during and after the disasters. They should also develop a national data base consisting of livestock and fishery resources. It should also include vaccination requirements response to drought and floods.

8.4.3 The **Department of Forestry** has to prepare a time series of forest fires and their impacts. They should also concentrate on the areas suitable for shifting cultivation and their possible impacts. The Department has to maintain a data base containing major afforestation programmes taken up in the country.

8.4.4 The **Department of Irrigation** need to prepare a district wise irrigation potentials and area under irrigation during monsoon (wet) and dry season. The department has to prepare a time series of data on area irrigated during various cropping seasons.

8.4.5 The **Department of Meteorology and Hydrology** has to prepare a list of forecast products available in different time periods (daily, weekly, decadal, monthly, seasonal etc.). The forecast products have to be shared with other technical departments within the Ministry.

#### **8.5 Capacity building workshops**

8.5.1 The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology has to organize a training programme on how to familiarize their forecast products in the context of disaster preparedness. They need to interact with other technical departments on how to use the weather information. Necessary support can be provided from ADPC to achieve this task.

8.5.2 The **National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service** (NAFES) has to familiarize with the forecast products available in the country. The NAFES has to organize a training workshop in collaboration with specialized regional organizations like ADPC to prepare an alternative management plan in association with other technical departments.

8.2.3 The Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service staff have to be **trained** on basic disaster risk management principles and development of alternative management plan for each of the disasters.

#### **8.6 Linkages with local focal points**

8.6.1 The DRR focal point in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has to establish the linkages with the **Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Extension Offices** (PAFEO). The NAFES has to establish communication linkages regarding DRR with its officers at provincial and district levels.

8.6.2 The PAFES has to establish communication linkages with the **District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office** (DAFEO). The data on damage and loss assessment has to be started at district level and there should be a mechanism to transfer the estimates to the provincial and national level technical departments.

## **8.7 Implementing and pilot testing (eg. Contingency Crop Planning)**

8.7.1 The focal point in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has to identify a highly vulnerable province and few districts for **implementing** the draft plan in consultation with the technical department within the Ministry. There should be close linkages with the NDMO and its committees at Provincial and district levels.

8.7.2 The project implementing partners (Section 3) need to carry out the following tasks to implement contingency crop planning

1. identification of vulnerable areas (districts and pilot villages)
2. characterization of vulnerable groups and livelihood profiles
3. climate risk analysis (identification of dry and wet spells)
4. identification of decisions responsive to external weather information
5. crops and cropping system analysis at local level
6. preparation of impact outlooks
7. local capacity building
8. preparation of alternative management and contingency plans
9. pilot scale implementation of contingency crop planning

8.7.3 There should be a close coordination and collaboration with the provincial Disaster management Committee (PDMC), District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) and Village Disaster Protection Unit (VDPU). Concerned focal points at various levels have to be informed while taking up the contingency crop planning activities.

## **9. Additional activities essential for mainstreaming**

The additional activities of mainstreaming include the following:

- **Networking and institutional collaboration:** There should be mechanism within the Ministry to regularly organize interactive and consultative meetings between the technical and service departments. The working groups and advisory group need to be exposed to latest developments in the NDMO and other Ministries.
- **Training and Capacity Building:** Regular capacity building programmes has to be organized. Basic training on Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) has to be organized for the staff of the technical departments at National, Provincial and District level.
- **Linking the disaster risk management concerns into development planning and policy:** Disaster concerns, early warning information about droughts and floods issued before start of the season (By the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology) has to be included in the policy formulations and annual planning and budgetary allocations. The policy and annual plan should have a relevance to alternative crop management plan suggested by the technical departments within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

## **10. Monitoring and Evaluation**

The entire guidelines have to implement through a pilot programme and it has to be effectively monitored by an independent monitoring committee formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The monitoring personnel can also be included from the other Ministries and NDMO. The committee has to submit periodical evaluation report and suggestions can be taken for improvement.

## **Document 27**

### **Implementation Action for PIP for Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Considerations into Education Sector By integrating Disaster Management into School Curriculum of Cambodia**

*Note: This document was developed along with the document 11 on RCC Guidelines for Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into school curriculum, during the project implementation between October 2005-May 2006*

#### **1. Background**

Each year natural disasters result in serious economic and social setbacks to the development and poverty reduction priorities of developing countries of the Asian region. When disasters strike, housing, schools, hospitals, government buildings, roads and bridges and agricultural crops and livelihoods are damaged and destroyed. Scarce resources that are programmed for development are diverted for relief and rehabilitation efforts. Likewise, development activities may sometimes induce new risks if disaster risk considerations do not figure into project design. Development activity and disaster risk reduction are therefore two sides of the same coin and have to be dealt with in unison.

Realizing this, the key direction by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center **Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) on Disaster Management** has been the need for the integration of disaster risk considerations into development planning. The RCC, established by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) is a mechanism that meets annually and brings together heads of National Disaster Management Offices from 25 Asian countries. Deliberations of the RCC meetings have been focused on identifying priority needs of member countries for disaster reduction and on learning lessons from experience.

To initiate action on implementation of this agreed direction, RCC Program on **Advocacy and Capacity Building for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Development Practice (MDRM)** was launched at the 4<sup>th</sup> RCC meeting in Bangladesh in March 2004. Based on the recommendations of earlier RCC Meetings and with the support of the Australian Government (AusAID), the program seeks to systematically promote the integration of disaster risk management into sustainable development policies and practices amongst RCC member countries linked to other efforts at the regional level and built on successful experiences within the region.

The RCC Program accordingly is developing Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction into National Development Processes and into specific priority sectors such as Housing and Infrastructure, Education, Health, Agriculture, Financial services and Environmental impact assessment.

In addition, RCC member countries plan to undertake Priority Implementation Projects (PIP). In this context, requests were made to each country during the RCC 5 in May 2005 to identify priority implementation projects. Cambodia had expressed interest in carrying out pilot implementation project of mainstreaming Disaster Risk management concerns into educational curriculum. Cambodia is frequently affected by floods and droughts, which affects the social and economic condition of the country. Hence it is essential that education in school addresses key concerns related to these hazards.

The document on **Guidelines for Mainstreaming of Disaster risk reduction into Education Sector** by integrating disaster risk reduction components into school curriculum has been developed by ADP as a separate output of this study which is being conducted with support from **GTZ**. It provides a process which could be adopted by the member countries to carry out mainstreaming into the education sector.

Based on the Guidelines, this document is the second output of the study and provides a outline plan for **Developing and Initiating implementation action for pilot project** for mainstreaming disaster risk considerations of the selected theme namely School curriculum in target country ; as in this case Cambodia.

### **Project Implementing Partners**

It is expected that the Implementing Agency of the project would be the **National Committee for Disaster Management** (NCDM) and Ministry of Education Youth and Sports, Cambodia with support from *GTZ Deutsche Gesellschaft tur Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ) and *Asian Disaster Preparedness Center* (ADPC)

### **2: Objective**

The Kingdom of Cambodia is one of world's least developed country and highly vulnerable to disasters like floods and droughts, which threatens the socio economic stability of the country. One of the sector which is often affected by the regular disaster of flooding is Education. School structures are often damaged which leads to the schools remaining closed during extended periods of flooding for as much as five months sometimes and this affects the annual academic sessions. Also school children often lose their homes and suffer from a post trauma shock. Hence it is realized that it is essential to introduce concepts of Disaster Management within the Education sector so that the children are aware of the Do's and Don'ts of a disaster and are taught to protect themselves in case of emergencies. Their knowledge on Disaster preparedness would also act as a multiplier effect in communicating and reaching out their families and communities. Hence it would help in advocating for the culture of safety within the society.

### **3: Current Situation of Education in Cambodia**

The aim of education in Cambodia as highlighted in the **Socio-Economic Development Plan 1995/2000** focused on equitable access, quality improvement, and strengthening planning and management. These policies were translated into a number of programs focusing on primary education, vocational education and skills training, adult literacy, education for better living and increased education financing. The future objectives of the Government in the area of basic education, as broadly stated in Cambodia's **'Country Report of the Education for All (EFA) 2000 Assessment**, are to'

- Develop preschools to lay a strong foundation for quality education in Grade 1;
- Strengthen basic education that ensures a nine-year learning opportunity for all pupils;
- Intensify illiteracy eradication and maintain structures to deliver life-long education to youth and adults;
- Intensify continuing education programs for pupils who have completed Grades 6 and 9 but cannot currently continue their education, provide vocational training for young people and non-formal programs for adults;
- Increase education budgets to a level comparable with those of other countries within the region;
- Strengthen educational planning and management at all levels;
- Increase community/civil participation in the development of education

In the past, support has been provided by the Swedish government; channeled through UNICEF, in rebuilding Cambodia's education sector. This support has been provided on the basis of two separate bilateral agreements between SIDA and UNICEF. Swedish support to UNICEF's Basic Education Programme, Phase I covered the period October 1996 – October 1999. After this period, SIDA and UNICEF signed a new agreement for continued support to the Cambodian

government under the Basic Education Program Phase II, which covered the period October 1999 – December 2001. At the same time, a bilateral sectoral agreement between SIDA and Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (MoEYS) was also signed. Main areas of assistance included capacity building/cluster school development and teacher training, curriculum development, education information management system (EMIS), school construction and non-formal education. In late 2000, SIDA also started to provide additional support to strengthen sector policy and partnership processes in Cambodia's education sector.

The present national reforms proposed by the **Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports** (MoEYS) are gradually moving towards a sector-wide approach to education development and a shift from "donorship to partnership", characterized by strong national ownership and genuine partnerships in development. MoEYS' concerted efforts to spearhead a process of increased stakeholder consultation have resulted in the preparation of an Education Strategic Plan (ESP) and Education Sector Support Program (ESSP) broadly endorsed by parties concerned. Simultaneously, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGoC) has initiated a process of decentralization, with increased responsibilities being transferred to the district levels. This development is enforced with MoEYS' implementation of the Priority Action Programme (PAP), which is a program-based, output-oriented budgeting modality.

These changes are expected to address the poor performance of the educational system in Cambodia, including: low levels of educational access, inadequate planned and actual instructional time, low levels of internal efficiency as reflected in high repetition and drop-out rates, low levels of progression and basic cycle completion, and limited availability of early childhood development activities. Furthermore the substantial gender, locality and sub-national disparities are also addressed as a priority.

The **present system of Education in Cambodia** is in three levels,

- **Primary** (Grade 1-6)
- **Lower Secondary** (Grade 7-9)
- **Upper Secondary** (Grade 10-12)

The Grade 1-9 is known as Basic Education and after completing Grade 9 a student is required to appear for a National examination.

**Following subjects are taught in the different grades**

Grades	Subjects
Grade 1-3	Khmer, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies (including Art education), Physical and Health Education, Local Life Skill Program
Grade 4-6	Khmer, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies (including Art education), Physical and Health Education, Local Life Skill Program
Grade 7-10	Khmer, Mathematics, Sciences, Social Studies, Foreign Languages, Physical and Health Education, Local Life Skill Program (including Art Education)
Grade 11-12	Compulsory subjects (Khmer Literature, Physical and Health Education and Sport, Foreign Languages, Mathematics) Elective subjects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Earth and Environmental Studies) ,</li> <li>• Social Studies (Morals, Civics, History, Geography, Economics )</li> <li>• Elective Vocational Education Program (ICT</li> </ul>

	Technology, Accounting, Local Vocational Technical subjects, Tourism, Art Education)
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The core school curriculum for Cambodia has been developed in the year of 1996 and at present the **Pedagogical Research Department**, the national agency responsible for preparing the School Curriculum has prepared the '**Policy for Curriculum Development 2005-2009**' which looks into upgrading and improving the 1996 Core curriculum. This policy designed for the period of five years 2005-2009, will be reviewed in 2009 and for another five years , for the period of 2010- 2014.

#### **4: Education and Disaster Management in Cambodia**

In 1995, as a result of the country's experience with regularly occurring disasters, the Royal Government of Cambodia established a **National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)**. NCDM's responsibilities are defined in terms of not only with providing timely and effective emergency relief to the victims of disasters, but also with developing preventive measures to reduce loss of lives and properties. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) is a member of the NCDM.

The **Policy Document of NCDM** provides a detailed plan for Disaster Management. In this plan tasks are laid for the Ministries and Agencies of the NCDM. The task for the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS) includes

- Establishing an EMU in the Ministry which is responsible for developing and administering policy and which supervises the emergency-related activities of the departments, bureaus, offices and agencies under it, as well as all other institutions and agencies working in the sector.
- Establishing national policy, operational plans, training curricula and material as well as guidelines for damage and needs assessments to be conducted by agents working in the sector.
- Organizing Emergency Response Teams in all schools, institutions of learning and educational establishments.
- Making suitable school buildings in the affected areas as available as evacuation centers.
- Assisting in the public education campaign through integration in the school curricula of subjects related to emergency management, hazards and precautionary measures

#### **5: Process of Integration**

The process for integrating Disaster Management into the School Curriculum should include the following ways

- **Cross sectoral discussion** with Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Department of Pedagogical Research, National Committee for Disaster Management, local and International NGO's working in Cambodia in Education related activities, Disaster Management Professionals etc.
- Initial **Pilots projects** for some grades.
- Developing of **Teaching Materials**

- Improving **Institutional framework** for integrating DM in curriculum and emphasize on **establishing partnership** between the Ministry and NCDM.
- **Detailed documentation** of the project so that the outcome should act as an example within the country and should be easily replicated in other countries in the region

**It is advisable to refer to the RCC Guidelines Documents** on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into School Curriculum. The Guideline provides insights into the possible process of integration and would help the country to carry forward the initiative.

## **6: Project Implementation**

### **6.1: Establishing Communications**

Communications should be established with Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Pedagogical Research Department to brief them on the project and its importance. While undertaking preparation of this document ADPC established contact with the MoEYS and NCDM. A consultative meeting was organized in January 2006 with representatives from MoEYS, Pedagogical Research Department and NCDM, where the following two documents were presented for feedback:

- RCC Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into School Curriculum
- Implementation Action for Priority Implementation Project for Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk considerations into Education Sector by integrating Disaster Management into School Curriculum of Cambodia

The process of integration suggested by the RCC Guidelines and this document was widely appreciated and the following suggestions were made at the meeting:

- MoEYS felt there are 2 ways for integrating the disaster management into school curriculum is; either in form of a new subject or integrate as new chapter in existing subjects. The Department prefers to integrate in form of new Chapters in existing subjects. They have already integrated concepts on HIV/AIDS in the school curriculum and are interested to include Disaster Management concepts too.
- MoEYS expressed interest in ADPC working closely with Pedagogical Research Department and carrying out a pilot study in one or two schools. After the results of the pilot, they would like to take up the integration.
- MoEYS expressed interest to take up the integration and suggested to have a MOU/agreement with ADPC, after which they can form the task force with NCDM and MoEYS officers.
- The MoEYS expressed interest for a clear policy/guideline from NCDM on the process of integration.
- Regarding possible future funding for the activity, ADPC indicated that it does not have any present source of funding to carry out pilot implementation project but with interest and support from NCDM and MoEYS it would continue to look for mobilizing fund.

### **6.2: Initiating Contacts**

Contacts needs to be initiated with the relevant high level officials in the ministry and the department, to discuss on the objective and importance of integrating DRR in school curriculum. Documents on integration in school curriculum of India, Bangladesh etc can be prepared and distributed along with the RCC Guidelines on Mainstreaming Disaster Management into Education, to the concerned officials to provide a better understanding of the project.

### 6.3: Discussions

The discussions with the officials need to focus on the following:

- On the current project on Policy for curriculum development 2005 -2009
- Should DM be integrated in the present curriculum or should it be integrated during curriculum review in 2009
- During the consultative meeting in January 2006, with the officials from MoEYS, Pedagogical Research Department and NCDM, it was discussed that piloting of DM integrated curriculum should be carried out in one school and depending on the success of the pilot, the integration process could be taken up.

### 6.4: Working Group and Advisory Group Formation

A formal letter needs to be sent to the Ministry providing the background of the RCC Programme of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and request to appoint a senior official as the nodal point in the Ministry.

A Working Group should be formed with the following members:

- NCDM (Nodal point for the project)
- Nominated official from Ministry of Education Youth and Sports

An Advisory Group should be formed with the following members:

- Nominated official from Pedagogical Research Department
- Principals and teachers from selected schools and Teachers Training Institutions
- Specialists in Disaster Management
- Specialists in different hazards (Floods and Droughts in the context of Cambodia) and climate science

### 6.5: Inviting Working Group and Advisory Group Members for Kick Off Meeting

Sending formal letter to the Working Group members, informing them of the working group members and inviting them for the kick off meeting.

### 6.6: Kick off Meeting

It is advisable to organize a Kick off meeting with top- level representatives and the nodal officers of the Working Group and Advisory members. The Agenda of the meeting could be as follows:

- The need to draw up an **Action Plan or Implementing Program** including
  - Deciding on the total time scale of implementation of the project and the individual activities.
  - Workshop (**Workshop 1**) with provincial / district officials associated with school education and formulate policy and concepts for DRR integration based on objective ( Refer to point no 6 for the details of the workshop)
  - Second workshop (**Workshop 2**) and identify activities for DRR integration ( Refer to point no 7 for the details of the workshop)
  - Preparation of draft curriculum through (**Meetings**) and obtaining approvals. This will involve several small meetings ( Refer to point no 8 for the details of the meetings )
  - Preparation of teaching materials. This will involve several small meetings
  - A workshop with broader participation of officials of education sector for feedback
  - Finalize curriculum and teaching material for approval

- Arrange for curriculum integration in the formal process
- What **frequency and levels of participation** of Working Group meetings

### **6.7: Implementation Program**

Prepare a time scale for 1 year duration on the Program Implementation

### **6.8: Implement Activities**

Implement the activities as per the program

### **6.9: Conduct Workshop with broader participation**

A workshop needs to be conducted with broader participation from officials from education sector, selected school principals and subject teachers for feedback on the draft curriculum developed and teaching materials.

### **6.10: Incorporate comments**

The comment received from the workshop is to be incorporated in the draft curriculum and teaching materials for submission to the higher authorities for approvals.

**6.11: Carry out pilot projects in selected grades in selected schools.** A detailed list of possible activities to be conducted under the pilot study is provided in the table below.

**The table below gives a list of proposed Pilot Activities to be carried out for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk considerations into Education Sector by integrating Disaster Management into School Curriculum of Cambodia**

Sl. No.	Objectives	Activity	Actors	Target Group	Outputs	Description
01	Develop the capacity of the officials from Ministry of Education	Training of officials from Ministry of Education at National/ Provincial and District Level	Members of the of the Working Group	Officials from Ministry of Education	<b>Trainings Modules</b> Conducting <b>Training</b>	Would help in sensitizing the officials and making them understand the importance of DM to be integrated in the school curriculum
02	Develop the capacity of the teachers	Developing material for teacher's so that they can teach DM in classes	Members of the Advisory Group with involvement of the Working Group	Teachers	Develop <b>Teacher's Resource book</b>	Would aim to increase teachers' knowledge on disaster phenomena and preparedness. It should contain valuable information on disaster facts and findings, emergency responses and disaster preparedness
					Develop <b>Teacher's Manual</b>	Would provide hands-on instruction on how to teach disaster preparedness activities
		Conducting training for teachers	Members of the Advisory Group with involvement of the Working Group	Teachers	Conduct annual <b>teacher's training</b>	To build capacity of the teachers and make them sensitive

Sl. No.	Objectives	Activity	Actors	Target Group	Subjects	Outputs	Description
03	Integrate DM into school curriculum to raise awareness among students on disaster preparedness, mitigation and response	Develop students curriculum to integrate DM	Members of the Advisory Group with involvement of the Working Group	School Students of Grade 1-3	Khmer	Chapters with Stories on past disasters and mythological beliefs connected to them	Topics can focus on changing the traditional beliefs of disasters are acts of gods.
					Physical and Health Education	<b>Educational Board Games</b> (e.g. Riskland developed by UNICEF-ISDR) <b>First Aid Education</b>	To teach how to prepare and react during a disaster
					Local Life skill Programs	<b>Swimming Lesson</b> for both boys and girls	To be able to save themselves during floods

Sl. No.	Objectives	Activity	Actors	Target Group	Subjects	Outputs	Description
04	Integrate DM into school curriculum to raise awareness among students on disaster preparedness, mitigation and response	Develop students curriculum to integrate DM	Members of the Advisory Group with involvement of the Working Group	School Students Grade 4-6	Khmer	Stories and poetries on past disasters and mythological beliefs connected to them	Topics can focus on changing the traditional beliefs of disasters are acts of gods.
					Social Studies	Art Education (Painting competitions, murals, etc)	Have students portray their experiences of the disaster in various art media. This may be done individually or as a group effort
						<b>Student workbook</b>  <b>Disaster Preparedness Coloring Book</b>	Would be a fun and interactive way to get students involved and to increase their knowledge on disaster and preparedness  One page of text and coloring page for children on: natural disasters, emergencies, different kinds of disasters, disaster supplies kit, and family disaster plan.
					Physical and Health Education	<b>Swimming Lesson</b>  Conducting regular <b>emergency drills</b> for students along with teachers and parents  Health related issues and <b>Basic First Aid</b>	Knowledge on what kind of diseases can occur after a disaster and what precautionary measures should be taken
					Local Life Skill Program	<b>Transit exercises</b> in the communities to identify and locate the important land marks like the Pagodas, flood	To grow awareness of the area they live and to know where to go in times of a disaster

						evacuation center, medical facilities etc  Growing a habit of <b>listening to radio</b> daily for weather forecast	
Sl. No.	Objectives	Activity	Actors	Target Group	Subjects	Outputs	Description
05	Integrate DM into school curriculum to raise awareness among students on disaster preparedness, mitigation and response	Develop students curriculum to integrate DM	Members of the Advisory Group with involvement of the Working Group	School Students Grade 7-9	Mathematics	Exercises on problems related to the impact of the disaster or the recovery effort.	For example, build questions around gallons of water lost, , amount of pressure on levees or dams, etc.
					Science	Topics on <b>scientific aspects</b> of the disaster	
					Social studies	Modules in <b>Geography</b> on Different kind of disasters, causes, difference between hazards and disasters	For example, the course of Mekong River, Deforestation on the banks etc.
					Physical and Health Education	Conducting regular <b>emergency drills</b> for students along with teachers and parents	
					Local Life Skill Program	<b>Mapping Exercises</b> of the community	To have a better understanding of the social and physical condition of the community
Sl. No.	Objectives	Activity	Actors	Target Group	Subjects	Outputs	Description
06	Integrate DM into school curriculum	Develop students curriculum to integrate DM	Members of the Advisory Group with involvement of the Working Group	School Students Grade 10-12	Science	Modules in subjects like <b>Earth and Environmental studies</b> on Environmental Impacts of Disasters	

					<p>Social studies</p> <p>Modules in subjects like <b>Civics</b> on the role of government and other agencies in disaster management in the National and Provincial context</p> <p>Modules in subjects like <b>Geography</b> on topography of the country, hazard maps etc</p> <p>Modules in subjects like <b>Economics</b> on direct and indirect impacts of disaster on the economy of the country</p>	To grow awareness among students to look at disaster along with development and thus introducing the concept of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction
					<p>Health Education and Sports</p> <p>Exercise on collecting data on past disasters in local area</p> <p>Drawing a <b>map of the village</b> indicating major infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and temples (potential safe areas)</p>	Developing the concept of volunteerism among the students and importance of their contribution for preparing against any disaster and also during a disaster
Sl. No.	Objectives	Activity	Actors	Target Group	Outputs	Description
07	To test the effectiveness of the new curriculum with DM integrated in it	Conducting Pilot Projects in selected school in selected grades to test the new curriculum developed	Teachers and Principals of selected schools	Students, Parents, Teachers	To get a feedback from the students, parents and teachers on the new curriculum with DM integrated in it.	This pilot study would help in identifying the gaps and revising the curriculum accordingly

### **6.12: Incorporating lessons learned from pilot in revising curriculum**

### **6.13: Obtain necessary approval**

Once the draft curriculum is prepared and pilot tested necessary approvals should be obtained from the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports.

### **6.14: Implement the integration accordingly**

### **6.15: Document the process**

The entire process of integrating DM into school curriculum should be documented for future reference and as an example to be followed in other countries in the region.

### **6.16: Submission of Report to RCC**

The Report of the study of integrating DM in school curriculum of Cambodia should be submitted to the next RCC Meeting.

### **6.17: Plan to extend the integration**

If the integration is only in limited subjects or grades then plan should be prepared to extend the integration in other subjects and grades.

## **7: Details of Workshop 1**

During the first workshop while formulating the policy and concepts the following key issues need to be deliberated and agreed on by all stakeholders:

- In which grade to include DM?
- In which subjects? (**Social Studies** in Primary school and **Geography, Earth and Environmental studies** in Secondary school)- A suggested list of subjects is indicated in the table provided under heading 5.11
- In what manner? It is to be included as separate subject or integrated into the curriculum of presently taught subjects as mentioned above?
- Possibilities of introducing in other disciplines such as **Local Life Skill Programs** in Primary Schools and **Physical, Health and Sport** in Secondary school?
- What will be the formal process for incorporation and approval?

## **8: Details of Workshop 2**

These workshops should discuss in detail the subject areas / subject, grades and the scope of integration at each grade. A suggested outline is provided in the table under heading 5.11.

## **9: Details of Meetings**

These several small meetings should be organized with the participation of the curriculum and subject specialists to discuss on developing the curriculum. The meetings should discuss on following

- Contents on DM Curriculum for Primary schools
- Contents on DM Curriculum for Secondary schools
- Methods on presentation of DM in theory subjects
- Methods on presentation of DM in practical subjects

## **Document 28**

### **PIP on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Infrastructure Sector by incorporating disaster risk impact assessment into planning process before the construction of new roads in Philippines**

*Note: This project is currently being implemented in Philippines from November 2005-December 2006*

The project is supported by UN ISDR and is currently being implemented in Philippines in collaboration with National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) and Department of Public Works and Highways, Philippines.

The activities included under the project are

**Activity 1:** Developing RCC Guidelines on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Infrastructure: Incorporating Disaster Risk Impact Assessment into planning process before construction of new Roads and Bridges. The Guideline is currently being developed and comprises of the following sections:

- **Rationale** for Integration of Disaster Risk Impact Assessment into planning process before construction of new Roads and Bridges
- Approach to be adopted by the countries for such an integration
- **Good Practices** and successful experience of integration
- **Existing Guidelines** on such integration
- List of **Technical References**
- **Tool Kits/ checklist**
- Detailed **steps for the integration**
- **Additional activities** essential for institutionalisation
- **Monitoring** for effective implementation/compliance

**Activity 2:** Conducting a regional consultative meeting of technical specialists and RCC member countries. This Activity is planned to be carried out in two steps:

- Special session on Initiatives on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development in the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee Meeting (RCC 6), which will be held from 9-11 November 2006, in Kunming, China.
- Brainstorming session to arrive at a consensus on how to move forward on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development. This session is scheduled between December 2006-January 2007

**Activity 3:** Initiating a pilot implementation project in one selected country to demonstrate the process of mainstreaming. The country selected for pilot implementation of the said project is the Philippines as mainstreaming, on this theme was prioritised by the NDMO Philippines in the country consultation process. The final output of this Activity would be a detailed report which would consist of the following:

- Analysis on the existing procedure (various phases of the project cycle) for development of new roads projects at national and local level and how disaster risk reduction aspects are included in the various phases of the project cycle

- Analysis of the contents of Pre feasibility and Feasibility Reports prepared for the construction of Roads and how disaster risk assessment is included in these reports
- Analysis on past damages suffered by the Road infrastructure in the last 10-15 years due to different hazards like Landslides, Earthquake, Volcanoes and Typhoons/Cyclones
- Identification of specific steps for incorporation in the present project cycle for construction of Roads to address the use of disaster risk assessment
- Propose areas of revision in the existing national structural codes and DPWH specifications for design standards of hazard resilient construction and provide comments on how to improve compliance and enforcement with these specifications
- Compile a list of projects (National and Local) for the next five years (2007 to 2011) for construction of Roads
- List of specific projects on disaster risk reduction being carried out by various agencies in the country and how these can be used as an input to the planning process for construction of new Roads.

## CHAPTER 5

### RCC MDRD PIPELINE INITIATIVES (PLAN FOR 2007-2008)

#### Introduction

Following are the Pipeline Initiatives under the RCC MDRD Program (Plan for 2007-2008).

- Development of detailed Program Document on MDRD for implementation during 2008-2010
- Continued Baseline data gathering, and documenting ongoing initiative in countries on MDRD for monitoring progress
- Continued dialogues with RCC Member countries and sectoral Ministries, and obtaining expression of interest to initiate PIP projects on MDRD
- Seek support to implement specific PIP projects on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into
  - Agriculture sector of Lao PDR
  - Rural Housing Sector of Sri Lanka and Indonesia
  - Environmental Impact Assessment for Indonesia
  - Landuse Planning process in Pakistan
- Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Local Governance within the framework for the PROMISE program funded by USAID
- Developing new Project Proposals and mobilizing resource
- Organizing regional and national meeting of Parliamentarians
- Presentation at forthcoming Regional Meetings
- Reporting to 1st Global Platform on Disaster Reduction in June 2007

Proposals and concept notes have been developed by ADPC on Priority Implementation Projects (as mentioned above), and for mobilizing support for implementation. This Chapter contains following four Proposals/ Concepts Notes:

*Document 29:* This PIP in partnership with UNDP on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Education sector, is at an advanced stage of approval to seek support from ECHO and would be implemented in 3 RCC Member countries namely Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines from January 2007 to March 2008.

*Document 30:* This proposal on PIP on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Rural Housing Sector of Sri Lanka and Indonesia has been developed by ADPC. Based on this proposal initial dialogue has been established in both the project countries. The sectoral Ministry and NDMO of Sri Lanka, have confirmed their interest in working on the project to integrate DRR into the design, planning and construction of rural housing projects. Sri Lanka has further expressed their interest to undertake the pilot implementation in Nawalapitiya Urban Council area and to focus on landslide and flood resilient designs. Indonesia also had expressed their interest to take up pilot implementation project and initial dialogue with the BAKORNAS has been established. The pilot implementation in Indonesia would focus on earthquake resistant design and construction of rural housing. ADPC is at present seeking support from various donors to implement the PIP.

*Document 31:* This is a scope of work developed to undertake a PIP on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Environmental Impact Assessment for Indonesia. Initial dialogue has been established with BAKORNAS. ADPC would seek support from various donors to implement the PIP.

*Document 32: Concept Note on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Local Governance* is developed under the ADPC Program for Hydro-meteorological disaster in secondary cities of Asia (PROMISE) and would be implemented as a component of the PROMISE project with support from USAID.

## **Document 29**

### **PIP on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Education Sector**

*Note: ADPC In partnership with UNDP, and with support from ECHO, will implement this PIP in 3 South East Asian RCC Countries i.e Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines to Initiate Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into Education Sector. The project will be implemented from Jan 2007 for 15 months and would promote mainstream DRR in Education sector*

#### **Rationale**

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. At the same time, investing in strengthening school-building structures before disaster occurs, would reduce long term costs, protect the children and ensure educational continuity after the event.

Thus the Education sector has been recognized and prioritized by the Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development Planning, Policy and Implementation Program (MDRD) of the ADPC's Regional Consultative Committee of Disaster Management (RCC) members as one of the priority sectors to initiate implementation of mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction. Further, during the consultation process of RCC, all the three countries of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines have prioritized and expressed their interest to take up priority implementation project to mainstream Disaster risk reduction in Education sector by integrating DM modules into educational curriculum.

This collaborative project between UNDP and ADPC has been designed as a major contribution to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action in South East Asia. It will help advance the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in these 3 important countries of Asia, strengthen networking among disaster risk reduction practitioners and enhance the Government commitment in making communities safer and upholding Government responsibility to ensure public safety.

#### **Project Summary**

This project is designed with the primary focus to assist the Ministry of Education in three countries working with the NDMO, to undertake a pilot project on integrating DRR into the secondary school curriculum and promoting resilient construction of new schools using research on the past impact of disasters on Education sector. Results from these initiatives would be used to build consensus and commitment to mainstream disaster risk reduction in education sector in these three countries, and identify further activities for mainstreaming.

Building on the current and likely future initiatives to support the Hyogo Framework for Action, this project will include four main activities, namely ; i) Initiating Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into Secondary School Curriculum,ii) Research Paper on Impacts of Disasters on Education Sector, iii) Advocacy Workshop on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Education Sector, and iv) Stakeholder consultation as follow up to the Advocacy Workshop.

Results from the project will include; Consensus for Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the Education sector: Identification of additional mainstreaming opportunities in education sector and related ministries; New DRM curriculum developed, pilot tested and taken up by the Ministry of Education for integration into the Secondary School Curriculum; and 300 school children have improved understanding of disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

The experience of the project would also serve as a good example for drawing lessons on how to mainstream disaster risk reduction into development policy and planning which can also be used in other countries and in other sectors.

## Document 30

### Proposal on PIP on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction Into Rural Housing Sector of Sri Lanka and Indonesia

*Note: This proposal has been developed in September 2006*

#### **Background: RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Asia**

The Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management of ADPC, meeting annually since 2000 with the generous support of AusAID, has identified the need to Integrate Disaster Risk Concerns into Development, as a priority of member countries for disaster reduction. To initiate action on implementation of this agreed direction, RCC Program on Advocacy and Capacity Building for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Development Practice (MDRM) was launched at the 4<sup>th</sup> RCC meeting in Bangladesh in March 2004. Based on the recommendations of earlier RCC Meetings and with the support of the Australian Government (AusAID), the program sought to systematically promote the integration of disaster risk management into sustainable development policies and practices amongst RCC member countries linked to other efforts at the regional level and built on successful experiences within the region. At the 5<sup>th</sup> RCC Meeting, represented by head of NDMO's of 25 Asian countries, the members adopted the Hanoi RCC 5 Statement on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development in Asian Countries, which reflects the endorsement and commitment by the countries to take up integration of disaster risk reduction into development and initiate pilot implementation projects.

The RCC program focuses on two separate approaches relating to mainstreaming DRM, namely, into overall national development planning and into specific selected sector. The RCC consultation has resulted in identification of sectors such as Agriculture, Health, Education, Infrastructure, Housing and Financial Services and themes and priority themes of mainstreaming within each of them.

The program focuses at initiating work in the priority sectors by developing Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the particular sector and also take up priority implementation projects (PIP) in the sectors to have better understanding of the process and challenges involved in mainstreaming. The projects would be implemented by the sectoral ministries working in close collaboration with the National Disaster Management Offices and this would help to show the path of mainstreaming for the other ministries and replication in other countries of the region.

#### **Expression of interest in undertaking priority implementation projects (PIPs)**

Under the above program, ADPC has facilitated discussions between RCC member countries to identify priority projects/sectors/areas in their countries for initiating implementation of the DRM mainstreaming. The responses received by 12 of the member countries are summarized below in the table:

Themes for PIP for Mainstreaming DRR into	Prioritized by Countries
National Development Plan and Processes	
▪ National Development Plan	Cambodia
▪ National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	Laos, Philippines, Timor Leste
▪ Developing and Implementing National Disaster Reduction Plan	Jordan, Mongolia, Sri Lanka

Agriculture Sector	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promoting effective contingency crop planning</li> </ul>	Laos, Cambodia, Thailand
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promoting supplementary income generation from off-farm and non- farm activities</li> </ul>	Timor Leste
Urban Planning and Infrastructure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disaster risk impact assessment into construction of new roads and bridges</li> </ul>	Philippines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promoting use of hazard risk information in land use planning and zoning programs</li> </ul>	Sri Lanka
Housing Sector	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promoting hazard resilient designs in rural housing in hazard prone areas</li> </ul>	Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Timor Leste
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promoting use of National Building Codes with special provisions for enhanced design standards for buildings in areas affected by natural disasters</li> </ul>	Jordan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promoting the compliance and enforcement of local building laws that requires standards prescribed in building codes in urban hazard-prone areas</li> </ul>	Mongolia
Financial Services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Incorporating micro financing schemes to have flexible re-payment schedules that can be activated in the event of recipients being affected by natural disasters</li> </ul>	Mongolia
Education Sectors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Incorporate DRM modules into school curriculum</li> </ul>	Nepal, Laos, Cambodia, Jordan, Philippines
Other countries who have expressed interest in taking up PIP	Pakistan, Indonesia, China

### Support to implementation from various donors and UN Agencies

ADPC has been seeking funding from other donors to initiate DRR integration in each of the above mentioned sectors. With support from GTZ it has developed Guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Agriculture and Education Sector. Subsequently in partnership with UNDP and funding from ECHO to take the work done in the Education sector forward by implementing projects in 3 countries of South East Asia of Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines. With support from UN ISDR, it is implementing a project of developing Guidelines and carrying out pilot project on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Infrastructure sector of the Philippines.

### Proposed project focusing on Housing Sector

In writing this proposal a focused approach has been adopted in initiating work in one identified priority sector; namely Housing. The project is designed to develop Guideline for Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the Housing sector and implementing pilot projects in two countries of South and South East Asia namely Sri Lank and Indonesia. This practical approach of implementation focused on one sector and to produce results within the limited timeframe of the project, would help in understanding the challenges in mainstreaming, using lessons learnt to expand these initiatives in other parts of the same countries and in other countries. Thus it would contribute to the overall objective of the RCC program and implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

## **Past work done by ADPC**

In the past ADPC has developed Guidelines for construction in Hazard prone areas for Sri Lanka under its Sri Lanka Urban Multi-hazard Mitigation Project. This project was implemented by ADPC in partnership with Centre for Housing Planning and Building (CHPB), National Building Research Organisation (NBRO) and Urban Development Authority (UDA), Sri Lanka under the wider program on Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Program. The project demonstrated methodology for identifying hazards and for selecting appropriate strategies to avoid or reduce hazard-related losses. It provided assistance to municipal officials to develop improved tools and skills for development planning and risk management. Three Guidelines developed under the project included the following:

- Guidelines for Settlement Planning and Construction in Flood Prone Areas
- Guidelines for Construction in Areas Prone to Cyclones and High Winds
- Guidelines for Construction in Landslide Prone Areas

The outputs of this project would form the reference point for developing the Guideline for Mainstreaming of DRR into Housing Sector and carrying out Implementation projects in the countries.

## **Proposed Activities**

Following is the details of Activities proposed under the project:

### **Activity 1: Developing Guideline for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Housing Sector**

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 focus on the following subthemes within the Housing sector:

- To promote the increased use of hazard resilient designs (e.g. flood proofing, or seismic safety) in rural housing programs in hazard prone areas
- To promote utilization of national building codes that have special provisions for enhanced design standards for buildings in areas affected by natural disasters
- To promote compliance and enforcement of local building laws requiring prescribed standards under national building codes in urban hazard prone areas

The Guideline would describe the process of how to Mainstream DRM 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, and on how to take up Mainstreaming of DRM in the Housing sector.

The structure of the Guideline would be as follows:

- Rationale for Mainstreaming DRR in the said sub theme of the Housing Sector
- Approach to be adopted for Mainstreaming DRR in the said theme
- Good practices and successful experience of integration in the said theme
- Detailed steps for integration of DRR in the said theme
- Activities essential for institutionalization of the integration
- Monitoring for effective implementation of the integration

The Guideline would be developed in close collaboration with professionals/organizations from the region involved in disaster resilient housing research and design and further refinement would be carried out during the course of the project.

**Activity 2: Assessment of Current Status of rural housing programs and Scoping of pilot project in selected countries of Sri Lanka and Indonesia**

As mentioned before, during the consultation process of the RCC, Sri Lanka has prioritized housing sector to initiate implementation projects. In subsequent consultations, the sectoral Ministry and NDMO of Sri Lanka, have confirmed their interest in working on integrating DRR into the design, planning and construction of rural housing projects. Sri Lanka has further expressed their interest to undertake the pilot implementation in Nawalapitiya Urban Council area and to focus on landslide and flood resilient designs.

Indonesia also had expressed their interest to take up pilot implementation project and initial dialogue with the BAKORNAS has been established. The pilot implementation in Indonesia would focus on earthquake resistant design and construction of rural housing.

In this Activity, a detailed assessment would be carried out in each of the project country of Sri Lanka and Indonesia on the current status of government programs for construction of rural housing in hazard prone areas of the concerned country. The activity would identify the pipeline rural housing programs of the government, review the existing system of planning and design followed by Ministry of Housing in their rural housing programs, list out the existing references of Guidelines/Manuals/Codes/Standards for disaster resilient construction of rural housing in the country. The Activity would also scope out the details of the pilot implementation project (to be carried out in Activity 4) in terms of site selection, partner organization, scoping out the activities etc.

**Activity 3: Regional Consultative Meeting to present the Guideline and Assessment of Current Status and Scoping of pilot project and initiate the implementation project in two selected countries of South and South East Asia of Sri Lanka and Indonesia.**

A regional consultative meeting would be conducted to present the Guideline developed in the Activity 1 and the Assessment of current status and scope of pilot project carried out in Activity 2. 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 meeting and provide feedback on the Guidelines and scoping of pilot project.

**Activity 5: Pilot Implementation project on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction by promoting hazard resilient designs in rural housing in hazard prone areas of 2 South and South East Asian Countries namely Sri Lanka and Indonesia**

As part of the RCC consultations it is realized that in order to initiate mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development planning it is essential to undertake implementation projects in specific sectors to have a better understanding of the process of mainstreaming and achieve specific results. This activity of the project focuses on initiating implementation of Mainstreaming of DRR in one specific sub theme within the Housing sector, namely promoting hazard resilient designs in rural housing in hazard prone areas.

This implementation would help to get a first hand experience on integration of DRR into development and would act as a learning experience for the countries to replicate the activities in the overall Housing sector as well as with other ministries.

Following steps would be carried out to implement this activity:

- **Formation of a working group-** A working group would be formed 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, Disaster Management experts etc.
- **Identify planned and ongoing rural housing programs being undertaken with National Government Funding and bilateral and multilateral donor support.**
- **Review of Existing system of design and construction of Rural Housing** - The Working Group would review the existing system of design and construction of Rural Housing in the country.
- **Proposing revisions in designs** - The Working Group would propose revisions, as necessary, in the existing design of rural housing incorporating hazard resilient features.
- **National Workshop to present the proposed revisions-** A National workshop with participation of Housing experts, Architects, Planners, Engineers etc would be conducted to present the proposed revisions and seek feedback.
- **Revision of the designs-** Based on the feedback from the experts, the designs would be revised.
- **Training of engineers-** Government engineers involved in design of rural housing would be trained to use the revised designs of housing construction.
- **Piloting of the proposed designs-** The proposed designs would be pilot tested in any one of the pipeline rural housing projects of the government.
- **Initiate Integration into National Rural Housing Programs and Projects** - The hazard resilient designs would be taken up through the department approval mechanism of the Ministry of Rural Development and Housing for adoption and integration in the National Rural Housing Programs.

ADPC would facilitate and provide support to the Working Group in implementing the activity.

#### **Activity 5: Regional Workshop to present the findings of the priority implementation project**

A regional workshop would be conducted to present the findings of the priority implementation projects. 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 give 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. The workshop would be conducted at the end of the project period.

### Pre Conditions of the Project

The achievement of the principal objective of the project would depend on the extent to which the countries implement measures that complement; and are coordinated with other activities of NDMO's in the area of mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction. Even in Housing sector, the success would depend on the initiatives taken by the Ministry of Housing to integrate hazard resilient design in construction of rural housing vis a vis other competing priorities of the sector. Changing construction practices by incorporating disaster resilient design in the planning process for construction of rural housing presents great challenges, and would require an enhanced appreciation of the threats and the need for enhanced resilience accepted in departmental policy.

### Time Frame of the project

Activity	1st Year				2nd Year			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Activity 1								
Activity 2								
Activity 3								
Activity 4								
Activity 5								

## **Document 31**

### **Scope for pipeline PIP on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Environmental Impact Assessment**

*Note: This scope for PIP has been developed in March 2006*

#### **Scope of Priority Implementation Project**

**Title** - Implementation project for Mainstreaming of DRR in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

**Time Period** - Twelve months

**Specific Objective** - To integrate DRR as an integral part of the EIA process for all new development projects in the selected country.

#### **Activities under the project-**

- Revising the EIA process integrating DRR, incorporating the type and size of projects for which an EIA report would be essential and establishing the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the EIA depending on the geographical location and type of the proposed development.
- Revising the process document accordingly.
- Revising the application form and instructions to developers for submission of EIA Report
- Enforcement of the revised EIA process by cabinet/parliament approval and/or by national order depending on the country situation.
- Advocacy workshop for dissemination of information to all concerned and wide publicity of the procedure.
- Final Report of the entire project to be submitted at RCC.

#### **Outputs –**

- Revised EIA process integrating DRR and established Terms of Reference
- Revising the application form and instructions to developers
- Progress towards enforcement of the revised EIA process by national order
- Advocacy of the new procedure
- Final Report of the entire project

**Team** - Identified project team comprising of Environmental experts, Social expert and DM expert. The project team would seek guidance from the Working Group consisting of officials from relevant Ministries and National Disaster Management Offices, as suggested in the respective RCC Guidelines on Mainstreaming.

## **Document 32**

### **Concept Note on Mainstreaming Risk Management in Urban Local Government sector**

*Note: This proposal has been developed in October 2006 and will be implemented as a component to the PROMISE project supported by USAID*

#### **Introduction**

ADPC with the support of USAID/OFDA has done pioneering work in the field of Urban Risk Management. The Urban Risk Management work we initiated under Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Program (AUDMP) since 1995 will be continued by implementing Programs such as the Program for Hydro-meteorological disaster in secondary cities in Asia (PROMISE) and others in order to build upon the successful elements introduced under the AUDMP. PROMISE program is implemented in five secondary cities in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

In many Asian countries in Asia a national level institutions or a ministry handles the subject of Disaster management. It is our observation that the activities and functional responsibilities of such institutions are rarely decentralized or authority of such institutions has not been adequately delegated to lower levels of governments. This needs to be viewed as a hindrance for achieving the disaster resilience at community and local levels. The PROMISE program advocates strongly for decentralization of disaster management subject to local government sector to facilitate building safer communities.

From the positive side it can be stated that in few countries certain elements of risk management is being handled successfully by local government institutions such as emergency health services, fire services, ambulance services etc. Since now many countries are looking at possibilities for decentralization of functions of the center, there is a window of opportunity to integrate disaster risk reduction in the normal business of the local government sector .As it is evidence from the more developed countries by doing so impacts of the disasters can be reduced to a greater extent as well as better community preparedness can be achieved. The

Due to the varying nature of policy and local governance structure of the PROMISE program target countries, the requirements for advocacy for mainstreaming risk management in the local government sector in respective countries range from creating mechanisms for ensuring the active community participation in decision making process to focused lobbying with the decision makers to introduce appropriate policies to ensure risk management as a routine practice in programs and projects undertaken by local governments.

The program countries with deep rooted centralized hierarchies might need to have simpler but deep advocacy strategies with long term commitments on the part of stakeholders. In such cases the stakeholder agencies should be capable of conducting suitable campaigns or/and generating information and advocacy material needed for campaigns to be used by collaborating institutions. The institutions initiating the campaigns should study all available material more importantly the material generated by state-sponsored organizations so that such campaigns are complementary in approach and in delivery of information products.

The countries with existing mechanism or provisions for introducing such mechanisms which help mainstreaming need to be made 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.

While selecting the appropriate strategy that should be adopted by partner institutions of PROMISE in respective countries, they need to identify a practical and easy approach for implementing effective advocacy campaigns for mainstreaming risk management at local level. The first task should be to carry out a situation analysis in the respective country. A compromise for integration of disaster risk management into local level planning and programming therefore would require organized action or series of actions directed at influencing 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 consider bring in changes to present system of governance.

The major role in mainstreaming the risk management 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 (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 to ensure better results through mainstreaming risk management 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 makers and also among community members. They can be used effectively in reaching the respective target audiences to influence others.

The areas where integration of risk management practices could be possible are

- 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 resistance 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.

The activities and initiatives planned are;

- Developing and conducting a course on “Governance and Risk management”
- Institutionalization of the above course at National level through identified National Training Partners involved in training of local government sector officials.

- Networking with Urban sector National and International Institutions and organization of forums to share experience.
- Implementation of Urban local level Demonstration projects and development of case studies to highlight the effectiveness.
- Organization of Advocacy campaigns, Public awareness campaigns, city level disaster safety day events etc.
- Organization of Study tours to showcase the best practices and experience sharing.

## **ANNEXURE A**

### **Background Note on ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management**

The Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) on Disaster Management was established by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) in 2000 and comprises of members who are working in key Government positions in the National Disaster Management systems of countries of the Asian region. To date, 25 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, S. Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam.

The role of the RCC is to provide a consultative mechanism for the development of action strategies for disaster reduction in the region and to promote cooperative programmes on a regional and sub-regional basis, as well as to guide ADPC's work.

Annual meetings are convened by ADPC and are co-organised by the Government of the host country. The first two meetings of the RCC were held in Bangkok, Thailand in November 2000 and October 2001, the third meeting in New Delhi, India in October 2002, the fourth in Dhaka, Bangladesh in March 2004 and the fifth meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam in May 2005.

RCC meetings are attended by more than 50 RCC delegates comprising of heads of national disaster management offices from 25 Asian countries and Pacific region and observers from UN Agencies, donors and ADPC partners. The RCC benefits greatly from the generous support of the Government of Australia. With its wide participation the RCC Meetings increasingly provides a platform to enhance visibility of disaster risk management and demonstrates the support and commitment of political leaders of the member countries to disaster risk reduction.

Each year the RCC Meeting has a special focus. The RCC 2 had a special session on Flood Preparedness and Mitigation, RCC 3 on Drought Risk Management, RCC 4 on Urban Disaster Risk Management and the RCC 5 on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Plan, Policies and Implementation. Apart from the special sessions, the RCC Meetings have separate sessions on Sharing of experience by host country, Lessons learnt from recent disasters, Reporting on progress made on national and sub-regional initiatives and follow up on planned actions to implement the recommendations made by RCC member countries at previous meetings. The RCC 5 also had a special session organized in cooperation with UN ISDR and UNDP to review the outcome of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR), review its Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA), review country and regional plans for implementation and identify requirement for assistance. The RCC 5 adopted the Hanoi RCC 5 statement on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Development in Asian Countries which is provided in the Chapter 2 of this document.

The 6th RCC Meeting will be held from the 09<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> November 2006 at Kunming, Yunnan Province, China, co-hosted by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, Government of China and supported by the Government of Australia.

## ANNEXURE B

### RCC Members (as on November 2006)

Director General Department of Disaster Preparedness Office of the Vice President Government of Afghanistan	Director National Disaster Management Office Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare Lao PDR
Secretary, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MFDM) And Director General Disaster Management Bureau Ministry of Food and Disaster Management People's Republic of Bangladesh	Director Crisis and Disaster Management Directorate National Security Division Prime Ministers Department Government of Malaysia
Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Affairs Kingdom of Bhutan	Chief Coordinator National Disaster Management Center Maldives
Director National Disaster Management Center Ministry of Home Affairs State of Brunei Darussalam	Head National Disaster Management Agency Mongolia
1st Vice President And Secretary General National Committee for Disaster Management Kingdom Of Cambodia	Director General Relief and Resettlement Department Ministry of Social Welfare Myanmar
Director General Department of Disaster and Social Relief Ministry of Civil Affairs People's Republic of China	Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs Kingdom of Nepal
Chief Department of Emergency Situations and Civil Safety Service Ministry of Internal Affairs Republic of Georgia	Director General, Prime Ministers Inspection Commission/National Disaster Management Authority And Director General, Emergency Relief Cell Cabinet Division, Islamabad Republic of Pakistan
Special Secretary In charge of Disaster Management Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India	Director General National Disaster Management Office Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs Papua New Guinea
Secretary, Bakornas PBP National Coordinating Board for Disaster Management Republic of Indonesia	Administrator, Office of Civil Defense and Executive Officer National Disaster Coordinating Council Office of the Civil Defense Republic of the Philippines
Deputy for Technical Affairs Management and Planning Organization Islamic Republic of Iran	Secretary Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights And Director General Disaster Management Center Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
Director General of Civil Defence Jordanian Civil Defence Ministry of Interior Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Chief National Disaster Management Office Timor Leste
Chairman Emergency Agency Republic of Kazakhstan	Director General Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior Thailand
Administrator National Emergency Management Agency Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs Republic of Korea	Director Department of Dike Management, Flood and Storm Control Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Socialist Republic of Vietnam



#### ADPC

The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) established in Thailand since 1986, is a regional center working to support countries and communities to enhance their disaster reduction capacities through training, technical services, program implementation and information.

#### Contact Information

P.O. Box 4 Klong Luang  
Pathumthani 12120 Thailand  
Tel: (66 2) 516 5900-10  
Fax: (66 2) 524-5350, 5360  
Email: [adpc@adpc.net](mailto:adpc@adpc.net),  
[ajrego@adpc.net](mailto:ajrego@adpc.net)  
website: [www.adpc.net](http://www.adpc.net)

For more information on the Program, please contact the:

**Disaster Management Systems Team**  
Aloysius Rego, Director and Team Leader  
Hnin Nwe Win, Project Manager  
Arghya Sinha Roy, Project Coordinator

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