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**DIPECHO South East Asia  
Consultative Meetings  
November – December 2007**

Outcomes of  
Working Groups and Side Sessions



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**Countries**

- Lao PDR (12 November 2007)
- Cambodia (15 November 2007)
- Vietnam (29 November 2007)
- The Philippines (13 December 2007)
- Indonesia (17 December 2007)



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**Topics**


- Sectors, Activities, DRR Mainstreaming (Lao PDR)
- Integration of DRR into local planning (Cambodia, the Philippines, Indonesia)
- Climate Change and Urban Environment (Vietnam)
- Education, Child Focus (Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia)
- Partnership, Networking, Information Sharing and Disaster Management Systems (Cambodia, the Philippines)
- Flood management, EWS, urban areas (Lao PDR, Cambodia, Indonesia)
- Health Preparedness (Cambodia, the Philippines)
- Communication and Advocacy (Vietnam, the Philippines)
- Public Private Partnership (Indonesia)



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**Methodology**

- 1) Review gaps, priorities and actions and try to go beyond in terms of:
  - what has improved and worked well
  - what still remains to be done or is still a gap
  - what can be better coordinated
  - what could contribute to the country's strategic national action plan
- 2) Looking at:
  - DIPECHO proposed orientations over a couple of cycles
  - Scaling up experience at commune, district, province levels
  - Better integration of measures in longer term instruments
- 3) **Identify concrete actions and precise target groups** aimed at
  - Consolidation of experience developed
  - Expansion to most relevant areas or programmes
  - Where DIPECHO can provide a clear added value
  - Actions which have not been enough addressed by other donors / Govts
  - Actions of promotion, communication, dissemination of practices
  - Possible joint actions
  - Support to be provided through regional and sub-regional projects
  - How to improve measurement of impact and effectiveness of actions and proposed upcoming actions



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**With special thanks to**

- **The persons and organisations which have helped preparing, facilitating and reporting:**  
  
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- **All participants who have contributed to the brainstorming and outcomes!**
- **The National Disaster Management Offices of all countries which have co-chaired the Meetings**



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**Lao PDR**

- WG 1: Sectors and Activities
- WG 2: DRR Mainstreaming
- WG 3: Flood Management and EWS
- **Materials of reference**
  - "Flood Preparedness Program in Lao PDR, Training Manual and Handbook", MRC/ADPC, LNMC, NDMO, November 2007
  - Outcomes of the DIPECHO Consultative Meeting of 2005 and proposed activities
  - Presentations made during the DIPECHO Consultative Meetings
- **Useful links**




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## Lao PDR / WG 1: Sectors & Activities

### Local Disaster Management Components

- **Local Capacity Building and Training**  
 Gap: More than 100 Districts are not trained on DRM/DM
  - **Focus on high risk districts**
  - Need to support complementary costs related to training (e.g. running cost and communication costs)
  - **Lack of Trainers (NDMO)**
  - Refer to UNDACT report's recommendations and follow-up action plan
  - **Improve integration of training between NAHICO and NDMC**
  - Integrate training / follow up with their work
  - Community-based First Aid training for emergency response at the village level (Lao Red Cross)
- **Mapping and Data Computerisation**  
 Gap: No National Database on Hazard and Risk Maps
  - Provincial and District have no Hazard/Risk Maps
  - **Gathering and Integrating Hazard/risk maps data**
  - **Disseminating, Using, updating (Long Term)**



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## Lao PDR / WG 1: Sectors & Activities

### Institutional Linkages

- **Institutional Strengthening**  
 Gap: NMDO confined under Ministry of Labour and Social Work in a "Response Ministry" with limited power / co-ordination means.
  - Weak Standard Operating Procedures, in particular at provincial and district levels.
  - Lack of **coordination** (horizontal, vertical and between sectors)
  - Poor incident/disaster reporting (from District to Province to capital)
- **Research and Dissemination**  
 Gap: Lack of research lead to lack of understanding about existing research etc.
  - All research undertaken, including tool/IEC, should be shared and disseminated
  - Build NDMO Capacity to manage information



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## Lao PDR / WG 1: Sectors & Activities

(Institutional Linkages – continued)

- **Advocacy**  
 Gap: Lack of Coordinating Group on DM/DRM in country
  - Support the NDMO to expand and build on existing groups (e.g LANGOCA, IASC etc.)
  - Ensure that all development agencies undertake HVCA prior to implementation of projects at village level.
- **DRR and Development Policy Planning and Programming (ref Working Group 2)**




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## Lao PDR / WG 1: Sectors & Activities

### Information, Education, Communication

- **Public Awareness**  
 Gap: No awareness raising campaign (except ASEAN Disaster Day in Vientiane and NAHICO on Avian Influenza)
  - Expand Education programme in School on DRR (lead in mainstreaming)
- **Education**  
 Gaps:
  - Lack of teacher trained in DRR as part of curriculum
  - Only 3 schools have DRR in curricula
  - Lack of IEC
 Actions:
  - Expand Education programme -> train more teachers and increase IEC.



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## Lao PDR / WG 2: DRR Mainstreaming

### Context

- No large scale disasters but numerous "chronic disasters"

### DRR approach as a priority through

- Poverty alleviation (reduce vulnerabilities, build capacities, improve economic situation) and rural development (family and community resilience)
- Education and training
- Public awareness raising




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## Lao PDR / WG 2: DRR Mainstreaming

### Actions

- **Dissemination of information and public awareness campaigns:**
  - Lao PDR lead country for this activity under the ASEAN Disaster Management Programme (Lao PDR, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Philippines)
- **Integrate effectively education measures, as per international, regional and national priorities**
  - Across sectors (income generation/diversification for disadvantaged families, in health including HIV/AIDS and reproductive health, crop diversification etc.)
- Through teachers' training
- In school curricula
- NDMO staff to be more active in schools



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Lao PDR / WG 2: DRR Mainstreaming

- Sensitise provincial **authorities** and decision makers on risks
- Activate the Provincial **Disaster Management Committees** and make them functioning through development of adequate modules and ToT
- Engage more the DM Committees in schools and various actions and meetings
- **Link training and planning with funding** of follow-up activities




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Lao PDR / WG 2: DRR Mainstreaming

Proposed **target groups**, with adequate approaches for urban vs rural settings

- **Information:**
  - Young children (education; peer-to-peer app.)
  - Teenagers (education; peer-to-peer approach)
  - Adults (public awareness campaigns, cross visits)
- **Training**
  - Officials
  - Red Cross volunteers (preparedness and response)
  - Private sector
  - Media



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Lao PDR / WG 2: DRR Mainstreaming

**Gap (climate change adaptation)**

- Ratification of the Convention on Climate Change
- Improved environmental protection (including for chemical threats)
- Application of legal framework & formulation for climate change
- Awareness raising and training for public
- Work with the private sector

**Gap (traffic accidents)**

- Make society participate
- Disseminate information



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Lao PDR / WG 3: Flood Management

Gap:

- Lack of cooperation and communication among local authorities at various levels

Action:


- Establishment of Communication Network and its mechanism, though all levels in country

Gap:

- Lack of overall Disaster Risk assessment, particularly for flood risk assessment.

Action:

- Flood Risk Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping of entire Lao needed



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Lao PDR / WG 3: Flood Management

Gaps:

- Low capacity of DMCs at all levels, vulnerable populations.
- Low level of integration of the Flood Preparedness Programme into Development Plan, particularly at commune level

Action:

- Training DMCs and make them enable to provide training to the lower DMCs
- Publish awareness education, particularly focused on school children and vulnerable villagers
- Identify clear role and responsibilities related to DRM of the members of DMCs at all levels




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**Kingdom of Cambodia**

- WG 1&2: Integration of DRR at local level, practical follow-up of recommendations
- WG 3: Drought and flood EWS
- WG 4: Health Preparedness
- WG 5: Partnership, Networking, Information Sharing and Disaster Management Systems

■ **Materials of reference:**

- "Flood Preparedness Program in the Kingdom of Cambodia, Training Manual and Handbook", MRC/ADPC, CNMC, NCDM, November 2007
- Presentations of the DIPECHO Consultative Meeting
- WHO and ISDR guidelines for Health Preparedness and DRR




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**Cambodia / WG 1 & 2: Integration of DRR at local level**

**Follow-up of recommendations 1-5 (WG 2):**

- Need to promote integration/mainstreaming of DRR into LPP on a wider scale, country-wide
- A clear format for integrating DRR into CDP (& LPP) should be developed at national level & disseminated at sub-national level
- Raise awareness at all levels on HFA – Ministry down to commune level
- NCDM take on strong / active role in promoting sustainable development concept that incorporates DRR
- National & sub-national budgets to allocate a % of budget for DRR




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**Cambodia / WG 1 & 2: Integration of DRR at local level**

**Follow-up of recommendations 7-9 (WG 1):**

- Encourage and follow-up Commune Councils to ensure that they understand the inclusion of the village disaster plans in the Commune Development Plan (CDP) is a key to future sustainable commune development
- Capacity-building to Commune Councils on CBDRM should be continued to ensure that they can understand the roles of the CCDM and cooperate together
- Key line ministries and local authorities at all levels require training on CBDRM



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Recommendation 1: Need to promote integration/mainstreaming of DRR into LPP on a wider scale, country-wide

**Proposed activities:**

- Sub-decree for mainstreaming DRR
- Instruction guidelines (SARACHOR) for mainstreaming DRR: NCDD
- NCDM and NCDD to jointly formulate and disseminate guidelines for mainstreaming DRR at CDP/CIP levels



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Recommendation 2: a clear format for integrating DRR into CDP (& LPP) to be developed at national level & disseminated at sub-national level

**Proposed activities:**

- Developing training materials and documents
  - To be integrated at the very beginning in the CDP assessment process at village level, not as a 6<sup>th</sup> component but fully mainstreamed into each of the existing 5 components (social affairs, economics, natural resource management, administration, gender).
- Process of mainstreaming DRR involving MoP, DRR forum, NGO, NCDM



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Recommendation 3: Raise awareness at all levels on HFA – ministry down to commune level

**Proposed activities:**

- Translate HFA into Khmer (2-page summary): UN/IOs, NGOs, CRC to support NCDM
- Disseminate HFA through national and provincial workshops.

Recommendation 4: NCDM take on strong / active role in promoting sustainable development concept that incorporates DRR

**Proposed activities:**

- Cambodia DRR forum, by NCDM, forum members and guest members
- Other workshops

Recommendation 5: National & sub national budgets to allocate % of budget for DRR

- To be elaborated...



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Recommendation 7: Encourage and follow-up CC to ensure that they understand the inclusion of the village disaster plans in the CDP is a key to future sustainable commune development


**Proposed activities:**

- Training of DRR for local authorities: NCDM, PCDM to implement, NCDM, MoP, NGOs to support
- Follow-up actions and dissemination on the importance of DRR for sustainable development to the CC by the Local Authority: Local Authority, DCMD to implement

Recommendation 8: Capacity-building to CC on CBRM to be continued to ensure the understanding of roles of CCDM and for joint cooperation

**Proposed activity**

- Provide training (refresher) for CC on a yearly basis: DCMD, Programme for Support of Decentralisation and Deconcentration (PSDD) to implement; NCDM, NGOs to support




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Cambodia / WG 1 & 2: Integration of DRR at local level

Recommendation 9: Key line ministries and local authorities at all levels require training on CBDRM

**Proposed activities**

- Capacity-building of DRM for the CC: NCDM, PCDM and DCDM to implement; need resource mobilisation (seek funding support) by NCDM from NGOs
- DRR is included in the agenda of the CC's regular meetings: commune level, CCDM to implement.



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**Cambodia / WG 3: Drought and Flood Preparedness, EWS**


**Sustainability of EWS**

Gaps:

- Two-way communication between central level and community still weak
- Understanding of community on EWS still low
- Lack of integration of EWS into DPP
- Clear objectives and detailed action plan on EWS has not yet been formulated by local authorities
- Lack of funds

**Actions:**

- Coordination and cooperation between concerned agencies
- An action plan on EWS with clear goals and objectives should be developed
- A feasible policy on EWS



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Cambodia / WG 3: Drought and Flood Preparedness, EWS


**Communication between central level and community**

Gap:

- Operational structure on EWS has not been functioning well

**Actions**

- Strengthen up capacity /understanding on EWS of responsible agencies, in particular communities
- Making clear role and responsibility of the concerned agencies in the EWS operation
- Allocated funds of Government into the EWS
- Shorten up the duration of information exchange between national and community levels



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Cambodia / WG 3: Drought and Flood Preparedness, EWS

**Dissemination of information within community**

- Gaps: Living in remote areas. Lack of infrastructure

**Actions**


- Improve the community infrastructure
- Improve the capacities of CCDMs

**Expansion of EWS to other vulnerable areas**

- Gaps: Lack of human and financing resources. Low capacities of CCDM

**Actions:**

- Capacity-building
- Outside funding



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**Cambodia / WG 4: Health Preparedness**

**What needs to be improved?**

- Better coordination / linkages between programmes / activities of Government, NGOs, UN, donors
- Formal and informal networks developed for vertical programmes need to be institutionalised and sustained
- Need to look for opportunities, to use funds from well-funded programmes (eg AI, climate change) for broader purposes.



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Cambodia / WG 4: Health Preparedness

**Concrete actions where DIPECHO can have an added value**

- Encourage NCDM to publish / disseminate a National Strategy
- When approving proposals for DIPECHO funds, criteria should include compatibility to national strategy

**Support for ISDR Theme for 2008: Safer Hospitals**


- NCDM to publish guidelines on risk assessment for hospitals
- All NGO/medical institutions should commit to undertake risk assessment of health infrastructure in their area. Data to fit in a national database.



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### Cambodia / WG 5: Partnership, Networking, Information Sharing and Disaster Management Systems


- **NCDM & NDCC partnership and coordination**
  - NCDM to play a proactive role
  - Build capacities of NCDM
  - Through DRR forum
- **Partnership with the private sector**
  - Using technology
  - Communication sector (eg mobile phone companies), IT sector
- **Networking with civil society**
  - Put DRR on the agenda for development networks
  - Building perspectives / skills to support communities on DRR
- **Using media (print, TV/radio)**



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### Cambodia / WG 5: Partnership, Networking, ...

- Provincial level coordination & partnerships: PCDM, CRC, NGOs
- Develop/disseminate common IEC materials
- Identification of concepts and gaps by DRR forum / NCDM
- Issue newsletters in Khmer for sharing learnings and information
  - Regular, wider reach
  - Contextualised
  - Editorial committee to be formed
  - NCDM + volunteers
- Linking websites
- Promote sharing, exchange of ideas among communities
  - Going beyond government-NGOs or NGOs-NGOs networking
- Promoting village / commune level information systems (/centres?) on DM / development
  - Work with existing structures / systems eg DM/Red Cross networks



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### Socialist Republic of Vietnam

- WG 1: Education, child-focus
- WG 2: Climate Change, DRR and Urban Environment
- WG 3: Communication and Advocacy

**Documents of reference:**


- "Child-Led Disaster Risk Reduction: A Practical Guide", Save the Children Alliance
- Table showing the impact of climate change on different sectors and adaptation options (Vietnam)
- "Why Advocate DRR", Tearfund and World Vision



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### Vietnam / WG 1: Education & Child Focus


- **Contributors:** DWF, Save the Children (SW, UK), Spanish Red Cross, ADPC, CARE, ECHO
- Characteristics of **child-focused disaster preparedness:**
  - Children are actively **involved** in and **consulted** on disaster preparedness
  - They are **convincing** the adults on their needs and priorities which are also integrated into DM Plans
  - They **participate** in DP BUT still **remain beneficiaries**
  - Enhanced sustainability
- **Child-focused DP always comes with a child-rights approach**
  - Vietnam was the second country to sign the UN Convention on Child Rights.
  - In schools there is a small book available which is also a part of the curricula)



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### Vietnam / WG 1: Education & Child Focus

- **Activities** contributing to improving/strengthening the impact of the applied approach:
  - Simple & clear messages
  - Methodology/pedagogy: interactivity, active learning, outreach
  - Training of child facilitators
  - As children are aware of the social/economic situation of other children, they are also able to identify the most vulnerable.
  - Trained "child task forces" for monitoring DP activities
  - "into school" – "out of school" approach
- **Best age groups for targeting:** 9-11 years (primary school) and 11-14 years (secondary school)
- In **areas** inhabited by ethnic minorities in Northern Vietnam, practitioners did not face any additional difficulties when applying this approach.



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### Vietnam / WG 1: Education & Child Focus

- **Education materials available:**
  - Save the Children (also used by DWF)
  - Vietnamese Red Cross
  - ADPC
  - Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, Chronic Crises and Early Recovery) – NEW
  - *Worldvision also seems to have similar training materials available need more information about their content*
- **One step forward:** Child-led DP where children also constitute the "delivery mechanism".






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### Vietnam / WG 1: Education & Child Focus

- **Identified good practices/success stories:**
  - Significant decrease in the number of child victims (drowning) during floods since 1999.
  - Collaboration among DIPECHO-partners (SC-VNRC/IFRC-DWF)
  - VNRC-SC-CPFC-DMC-CCFSC Handbook (financed by DIPECHO)
- **Challenges:**
  - There are a number of good approaches, but **DP/DRR is NOT in the official curricula.**
  - The roofing/structure of schools continues to remain vulnerable to natural disasters
  - **Mainstreaming** DRR into relief is only possible if the provision of relief assistance in a new area couples with longer-term commitment.
  - **Funding** available as everything costs money.
  - Changing the **attitude** of teachers and authorities
  - **Commitment** of the local authorities towards DP/DRR
  - **Changing typology** of natural disasters




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### Vietnam / WG 1: Education & Child Focus

**Recommendations:**

- **Reinforce the implementation of Article 9.1.13** of the National Strategy **on including DP/DRR into the official curricula** and remind national authorities of the Conclusions of the Bangkok Conference and the action points of the Delhi Declaration (NB- Vietnam was not present)
- **Collect** all the available teaching materials on DP/DRR, **combine, revise** them to help Ministry of Education. Incorporate information on Avian Influenza as well.
- **Advocate** for the inclusion of DRR in pre-service teacher training curricula
- **Develop** the available materials, all relating handbooks
- **Integrate DRR into school construction** → 2-storey, flood and storm resistant buildings
- DP Plan should consider better the needs of children
- **Convene a regional forum on child-focused DP**



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### Vietnam / WG 2: DRR, Climate Change and Urban Environment

**Objective**

- To ascertain knowledge and experience of CC/likely impacts, with reference to both the urban and rural contexts
- CC has an effect on natural disasters in Vietnam. Given our current knowledge of CC impacts how are we to address this in our future programme work? What do we do (in our DIPCHO projects)? Why? What do we need?

**Introduction**

- Short introduction: link between CC and occurrence of extreme weather.. one factor amongst a number
- The trends and predictions for Viet Nam - impact on sectors..
- Why highlight impact on the urban sector? [business/commercial sector, sports, tourism.. ]




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### Vietnam / WG 2: DRR, Climate Change and Urban Environment

**Conclusions/recommendations**

**Addressing impacts of CC in future work**


- Not in an isolated way.. should be integrated into socio-economic development
- Raising awareness on CC very important, especially for school children who need to know what CC is. However, awareness raising should not be just on its own but connected to action, for e.g. with livelihoods
- Not much experience in CC in Vietnam - how to address this issue? Need to learn from other countries/global situation/experience elsewhere
- Geographical focus on the Mekong and Red River delta and coastal areas – where most likely impact of CC on poor populations
- Who should we target? Wide range of target groups from ministerial level decision makers to school children



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### Vietnam / WG 2: DRR, Climate Change and Urban Environment

- Capacity-building of people on CC is necessitated
- Integrating DRR/CC impacts and socio-economic plans
- CC requires further research study (although recognised that this is not an exact science and that information is still being acquired..). However, where feasible and based on scientific evidence, organisations should go ahead with CC adaptation measures.
- Lead to policy issues...
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.. mitigation issues – should emulate the 3 Rs project – Reduce, Reuse and Recycle




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### Vietnam / WG 2: DRR, Climate Change and Urban Environment

**Urban vs rural sector**

- More attention paid in the past to rural areas as these the most affected by CC (?)
- Land use: plantation of rubber trees, fisheries, etc. - livelihood options.. need to do more on this so farmers have practices that are more resilient to impact of CC
- Food security an issue of concern in areas likely to be impacted by drought/increased flooding salt water intrusions etc.
- Urban areas: urban planning and construction are big issues; population/residential planning
- Need to ensure that public buildings/private homes/other infrastructure are resilient to CC or a distance from coastline - safer from SLR etc. Also concerns re. waste and sewerage




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Vietnam / WG 2: DRR, Climate Change and Urban Environment

**Different levels**

- There should be an integrated approach to link up the work at the different levels: if to do something at commune link to provincial and national levels
- Most is concentrated on the central level: policy/institutional reform; also more research/scientific evidence suitable for VN; priorities for international cooperation
- At province/district levels: planning most important - construction, agriculture, fisheries, etc. how make planning adaptive to CC
- Village/hamlet: should raise awareness of CC in vulnerable areas




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Vietnam / WG 2: DRR, Climate Change and Urban Environment

**Challenges (knowledge/unpredictability)**

- Balance between economic development and CC; most important drive that affects behavior and adaptation to CC
- CC is a very gradual process and not very easy to see; inadequate knowledge exists at all levels - there is a lack of adaptive capacity to CC - knowledge, experience, skills.
- Need to build a database on CC, collect historical information and come up with appropriate measures to address likely impacts of CC - in different sectors/geographical areas.
- Need further research onto the various scenarios that may unfold, e.g. IPCC predictions we need to act now not wait till the R&D has been undertaken?!
- Need improvements on the conducting of environment and impact assessment.




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Vietnam / WG 2: DRR, Climate Change and Urban Environment

**What are the benefits of taking CC into programming? Why bother?**


- Adaptation is essential - committing to impacts of CC in projects is essential; also mitigation - recognising that CC is causing disasters we need measures to reduce CC and disasters caused by CC
- Important that we incorporate CC into our programming - the losses will be less if have CC as a cross-cutting issue
- How to spend money? Raise awareness on CC or should we teach children how to swim!? Critical not just do it as it is fashionable?
- We can also learn from history about how to deal with CC. How have people reacted in the past? How to replicate this? BUT there is a disconnect and significant difference brought about by likely CC impacts



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Vietnam / WG 2: DRR, Climate Change and Urban Environment

- We still need to undertake more specific studies for Vietnam, e.g. develop indicators, separate ones for different areas
- Partnership between private and public sector - it is also very important to forge links between the private sector and the work of the project partner
- Carbon credits - the Red Cross has looked into this and have planted trees, *casuarinas* and too mangroves. However, currently this area is very complicated but it does represent potentially new form of funding for CC



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Vietnam WG 3 / Communication and Advocacy

**Focus:**

- Communication activities in context of projects with communities or authorities and advocacy in order to achieve integration of DRR into policies and planning

**Communication activities**

- Checklist based on partners' experiences and concrete examples

Communication activities must be:

- > useful
- > clear and relevant: a two-way communication (listen to each other)
- > accessible and appropriate to group
- > actionable
- > sustainable at low or no cost
- > memorable
- > cost-effective
- > timely planned
- > must involve target groups




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Vietnam WG 3 / Communication and Advocacy

**Communication (continued)**

**Recommendations for concrete actions for DRR actors if possible beyond DIPECHO**

- Create a shared "Information centre", to be active at all stages of an emergency and in-between and to be accessible by a wider audience e.g. the civil society = *joint project for DIPECHO?*
- Pool existing numerous materials for further use and dissemination to save time and costs
- Evaluate communication activities (never been done so far):
  - > What worked?
  - > Professional, systematic research to ensure quality of results
  - > Consider shared researchers
- Nominate communication officers or focal persons in each agency
- Share cost / information in design and production of communication materials





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Vietnam WG 3 / Communication and Advocacy

**Advocacy – situation**

Objective: advocate for allocation of resources at all level but eventually national level

- Many activities ongoing, at various levels (local, province, central)
- Mostly individual, project-focused activities, very few joint activities
- A few joint DIPECHO efforts, with some successes (mainly at lower i.e. local level), and some failures (beyond local level)




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Vietnam WG 3 / Communication and Advocacy

**Advocacy – Challenges**

- Who to advocate to? - no clear partner at central level, but resource allocation at central level necessary to get things moving at lower levels
- What are the issues ? - capacity/knowledge building on side of authorities necessary
- How? - need to identify right channels
- Coordination required and with whom? – so far few concerted actions
- Will the Government want to commit? – not a priority




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Vietnam WG 3 / Communication and Advocacy

**Advocacy - Recommendations for concrete actions**

- Focus on what is achievable
- Bear in mind:
  - Advocacy is a long term activity which goes beyond a project cycle
  - The issue is complex and should involve DRR actors beyond DIPECHO
- How to advocate: show how DIPECHO partners are supporting the national strategy
- First aim: better sharing of information between partners and government agencies (MARD, CCDSC others) to create common understanding issues



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**The Philippines**

- WG 1: Partnership, Networking, Information Sharing and Disaster Management Systems
- WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning: Improving Integration and Linkages
- WG 3: Education, Child-Focus
- WG 4: Health Preparedness
- Side Session on Communication and advocacy

**Materials of reference:**


- Presentations at the Consultative Meeting
- "Linking DRR to Development Planning", Susan Rachel G. Jose, NEDA
- WHO and ISDR guidelines for Health Preparedness and DRR
- "Breaking the Norms, Philippines community media innovations through public journalism show that the practice of the craft can go beyond mere agenda setting", Red Batario, Center for Community Journalism and Development
- "Why Advocate DRR", Tearfund and World Vision



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**Philippines / WG 1: Partnership, Networking, Information Sharing and Disaster Management Systems**

- **Partnerships**
  - Coordination
  - Sharing of resources
  - Level of accountability
  - Operational partnerships
  - Partnerships through international MoUs
- **Gaps**
  - Review of international MoUs
  - How to connect several networks
  - Fragmentation on plans, approach on DRR, institutional
  - Government body that will take the lead role in DRR or focal person / unit in NDCC
  - Consistency of categories of disasters
  - Information on training and who is offering them
  - DRR mapping: who is doing what?



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Philippines / WG 1: Partnership, Networking, Information Sharing ...

**What can be done at regional & national level**

- Consultative process
- Evidence based advocacy for local *sanggunians*
- Sharing of good practices at the region level
- Study and exposure trips to areas with good DRR practices – sister cities concept

**What has improved and worked well**

- Linking networks on DM
- Documentation of good practices



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Philippines / WG 1: Partnership, Networking, Information Sharing ...

**What could contribute to the strategic national action plan**

- Advocacy plan for a legal DRR framework
- Legislators fora on relevant bills
- Evidence based advocacy for legislators
- Institutionalising DRR in the NDCC down to the local DCCs
- Appropriate funds for DRR clearly stating the purpose. HFA can be used for advocacy
- Regular stakeholder forum

**Possible joint actions (at various levels)**

- Advocacy on legal framework – identify the accountability
- Publication of IEC and other materials, in particular for legislators



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**Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning: Improving Integration and Linkages**

- The basic challenge is helping the GoP and its respective departments and agencies come to terms with the new conceptual model of DRM/DRR and whether existing tools are adequate or appropriate for the tasks.
- There was some discussions that the rhetoric is too far ahead of the reality, and there is a need to pause and consolidate. In this regard, NEDA sees the value, and is working on, a conceptual model that could help frame practices and procedures (NB: the model complies with current conventions, but the value lies in it being proposed and being developed by a GoP agency)




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Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

**Providing basic input into Hazard Analysis**

- Much of the data for exists in agencies such as PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, and is being converted into useable maps by NAMRIA. NEDA's approach is amenable to being co-developed with DILG with input from other interested sectors.
- However, local government level information is non-existent or obsolete, which is causing difficulties for DRR planning.
- Similarly, there are issues about what tools are the most appropriate, the compatibility of tools, and the need for different tools for different units of analysis (e.g. city-level, c/f national level hazard mapping).

➢ These could be areas for DIPECHO funding consideration.




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Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

**Providing basic input into Risk Assessment / Vulnerability Assessment**

- It is imperative that this issue is not developed from a top-down perspective
- Civil society is imperative for effective vulnerability assessments.
- Sector approaches are also necessary.
- Currently, there are few mechanisms in place that permit these aspects to be systematically developed.
- There are also issues about which parameters are the most appropriate to incorporate, and how the data that will be collected can be incorporated into existing socio-economic development material.

➢ These could be areas for DIPECHO funding consideration




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Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

**Risk Management Solutions**

- Need to be tailored to the needs of different units of analysis (e.g. barangay, city, region, province, etc.).
- To be successful, need to be linked to the resource bases and aspirations of the respective levels, and need to be accompanied by awareness/education programs for different end-users (local decision-makers, citizens, emergency managers, etc).
- This needs to be linked to a wider Education program.

➢ These could be areas for DIPECHO funding consideration




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Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

**Other comments:**

- New conceptual DRM planning model using existing tools and incorporating risk assessment developed (NEDA)
  - Linkage of this model and tools with the new socio-economic development process of the LGU under the Joint Memo Circular of the Departments of Finance (DOF), Budget and Management (DBM), DILG and NEDA
  - Creation of various working groups / committees to deepen this topic
  - Consult and involve DILG, DBM and DOF as the three main planning departments
  - Use experience developed at local levels
- Support through regional/sub-regional initiatives: lobbying for the creation of committees addressing DRR concerns (with corresponding financing mechanisms)
- Possible joint action: a Day for a "Call for Action" for the integration of DRR in the planning and development process



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Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

**What has improve and worked well**

- Philippines is entering another phase in its socio-economic planning process with current efforts to streamline planning processes (see DILG MC2007-27) and NEDA's efforts to streamline provincial and regional planning processes.
- The processes outlined, particularly at the LGU levels, have indeed been simplified. However, the effectiveness and efficiency of the mechanisms introduced have yet to be tested in terms of capturing vertical (different levels of governance) and horizontal concerns (sectoral) in the planning processes.



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Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

**Gap**

- Integrate concretely DRR in the element descriptors, success indicators, spatial and developmental planning goals, framework and strategies of the planning processes currently being implemented by DILG and developed by NEDA. How? Which steps? Guidelines that LGU can use as working reference?

**What can be better coordinated**

- Need for coherence in the element descriptors, success indicators, spatial and developmental planning goals, framework and strategies used by both the LGUs (barangay, municipal, city, provincial) and regional planning bodies.
- If there are agreed upon common targets, Philippines will be able to clearly see how to progress, based on a set of indicators in a 3, 5 or 10-year period.
- How to improve this at province and lower levels, give NEDA's mandate focusing mostly at the regional level



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Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

**What could contribute to the strategic National Action Plan**

- How will the SNAP fits into the present efforts to streamline planning processes?
- How will the SNAP relate to the socio-economic development planning done by NEDA?
- Need to have multi-stakeholders discussions on this issue, at various levels

**What can be better done at region or sub-regional level**

- Creation of a special committee on scientific research and innovations on DRR and climate change risk assessment and adaptation;
- Financing mechanisms for DRR and climate change risk assessment and adaptation.
- Include DRR in the current efforts to revive the BIMF-EAGA (Brunei Darrussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines)



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Philippines / WG 2: Socio-Economic Planning...

**Concrete actions and precise target groups aimed at consolidation of experience developed**

- Bring together NGOs and LGUs involved in the integration of DRR in socio-economic development process not only to share experiences but also to identify issues, gaps and opportunities presented by the new socio-economic development processes in the Philippines.

**Gap filling**

- Indicate clearly that the thematic areas of the Hyogo framework for Action are being addressed by the planning processes, enhancing:
  - Research capacities in LGUs for disaster and risk assessment;
  - Efforts for innovations in disaster and climate risk reduction
- Need for a toolkit on how DRR elements can be integrated in the new socio-economic development planning process.
- The new socio-economic development planning regime in Philippines, including the tools for the integration of DRR concerns, need to be popularised down to the LGU level



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Philippines / WG 3: Education, child focus

**Contributors**

- Save the Children; German Red Cross; PLAN; CARE; World Vision; EMI; ADPC

**What has been done (sample):**

- Save the children – Workbook on Disaster Preparedness, DepEd Visayas has agreed to adopt at Regional level
- Children's story books – Environmental issues - written and illustrated by children – Visayas
- Early warning, mock drills, evacuation – Leyte
- ADPC, NDCC and DepEd have developed DRR module for secondary school – currently being validated
- EMI and WBI with NDCC provided a certificate course on DRR for implementers and policy course – this needs to be upscaled – ToT for second course will be in March 2008
- World vision – children and emergency – psycho-social care for disaster victims




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Philippines / WG 3: Education, child focus

**What has been done (continued)**

- Research on how to involve children in DRR – implementation in 2009
- CARE – a) Teachers training on CBDRM b) School Emergency Plan c) School DRM Committee d) Flip charts/ photo sets for teaching DRR in schools
- PLAN – a) Re-building schools b) Training teachers in DRR c) Involving children in DRR activities d) Documentation – community deciding on re-locating the school after pressure from children
- German Red Cross – a) Assessment b) Community capacity development c) Plan to focus on primary schools




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Philippines / WG 3: Education, child focus

■ **Consolidation of experience developed**

- DRR Forum as in Cambodia and Vietnam
- NDCC can develop a plan/ framework – where is assistance needed ? – will help NGOs in programming – this framework should be at regional and provincial level – avoid duplication and competition e.g. Albay experience
- DIPECHO should follow up integration of DRR into the curriculum - textbooks, ToT, financing, etc.
- Documentation of lessons learned, guidelines/manual and mapping of activities done by various organisations



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Philippines / WG 3: Education, child focus

■ **Dissemination of Practices**

- DIPECHO could strengthen technology use in NDCC/ other organisations e.g. the NDCC website can have provision for sharing of initiatives (databank) and a quarterly newsletter
- DIPECHO can support documentation of best practices
- DIPECHO could fund a E-group/ Community of Practice

■ **Support from Regional / sub-regional Experiences**

- Share experiences amongst policy makers of the region – there is an international standard of DRR - will motivate the policy makers when they know what is being done in other countries
- Mechanism for regional organisations to share experience in other countries




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Philippines / WG 3: Education, child focus

■ **How to Improve Measurement**

- The recipient of the program (and peers – cross organisational) should have an active role in the evaluation
- A baseline and end-line survey
- A mid term community audit
- Indicators should be relevant to the recipient of the program – often they are more relevant to donor or implementer
- Develop indicators for resilient community/ target group
- e.g. Advocacy program: Has the law been changed, has an order been issued, has a committee been formed




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Philippines / WG 3: Education, child focus

■ **Gaps**

- Children as partners in DRR – children's rights
- Move the school to less vulnerable site
- Emergency response not focused on children's safety (abuse, trafficking) and nutrition (based on carbohydrates) – child security
- Alternate mechanisms to teach when school closed due to building being used as evacuation center
- Advocacy and Guidelines on how to deal with children during disasters
- Equip the school to function as emergency shelter
- DRR in primary school curriculum – drop out
- School emergency planning
- Training and resources once DRR module integrated with curriculum
- Develop extra curricular activities (games, puppet show etc.)
- DRR in university education, including engineering and architecture – as a PG program
- Safe school construction – safe design – recipes for disaster



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Philippines / WG 4: Health preparedness

**What has been done**

- Policy development and its implementation
- Capacity-building of facilities and personnel
- Networking
- Linkages

**Gaps**

■ **Policies**

- Dissemination, in particular to LGUs
- Implementation
- Applicability to private sector



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Philippines / WG 4: Health preparedness

**Gaps**

■ **Infrastructure**


- Guidelines / standards for disaster preparedness of health facilities (both structural and non structural)
- Assessment of preparedness of health facilities

■ **Systems**

- Information sharing of lessons learned and best practices
- Information management systems at all levels

■ **Capacity-building**

- For managers
- For responders (skills)



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**Philippines / side session: Communication and advocacy**

- **Background:**
  - Communication and advocacy are key components of most DRR projects; a lot of this could/should be done through the media.
  - Most of the time the efforts made by DRR implementing organizations to engage with journalists yield little results
- **Objective of the session**
  - Look at key reasons for this communication gap and start discussing solutions



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Philippines / side session: Communication and advocacy


- **Participants were asked:**
  - 'what do expect from the media'
  - 'what do you want to tell your public through the media'
  - Discussion revealed wide range of responses depending background of participants but also a need for all organizations to work on 'messaging'
  - Most expectations were in contradiction to presentation that followed
- **Presentation "what media are looking for"**
  - Bottom line: profit
  - Translated by: ratings, staying ahead of competition, catering to opinions rather than forming them, keeping costs low



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Philippines / side session: Communication and advocacy

- **One the one hand - need to redefine the concept/ethics of the jobs of journalists/editors**
- **Introduction of the 'Concept of Public Journalism'** (content of "Breaking the Norms" by CCJD):
  - Building the framework: bringing the news back to the people
  - Taking on the challenge: rethinking the news and the vectors
  - Changing mindsets: public journalism or civic journalism: reinventing committed journalism; a media challenge; civic journalism – responding to the times; media and decentralisation – what roles do journalists play in self governance?



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Philippines / side session: Communication and advocacy

- **On the other hand – recommendations on how to engage with journalists**
  - Raise awareness and train journalists, as any other target group, rather than (or before) using them as a vector for your own information
  - Involve journalists in your activities
  - Develop regular relations with well identified media stakeholders (journalists but also editors), some are likely to be more interested than others e.g. feature journalists rather than news
  - Engage the identified journalists/editors over the long term
  - Work with communication students
  - Remember that local journalists have very limited means (materials, financials, human resources in number, skills and time)
  - Package well your information (make it interesting)
  - Adapt your messages and approach to the cultural sensibilities and the audiences



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**Indonesia**

- **WG 1: Implementation of the DRR Framework at local level**
- **WG 2: Education, Child-Focus**
- **WG 3: Public-Private Partnership**
- **WG 4: Floods and Urban Areas**

**Materials of reference**

- New legislative package
- Presentations at the Consultative Meeting
- Public-private Partnership
- EMI Jakarta Conference Proceedings



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**Indonesia / WG 1: Implementation of the DRR framework at local level**

- **Challenges of the working group: different opinions and understanding of DRR; limitations to address "natural" disasters only.**

**Approach: bottom-up / What has improved and worked well**

- Establishment of DRR forum
- Involvement of communities in planning and decision making
- Capacity of central administration to plan
- Government concern
- More data available
- Policy development
- Media interest
- Risk mapping






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**Indonesia / WG 1: Implementation of the DRR framework at local level**

**Gaps**

- Narrow definition of risk (community perspective vs programme constraints or narrow perspectives)
- Broader scope of risk mapping
  - Too much focus on “disaster”, rather than on “disaster risks”
  - Disaster maps should not reflect the priorities of the potential funding tool
- Clear direction /guidelines / understanding of DRR framework
- Focused approach
- Isolated work vs coordination
- Inclusion of the most vulnerable
- Participation of communities in policy design and action plans




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**Indonesia / WG 1: Implementation of the DRR framework at local level**

**Gaps (continued)**

- Mechanism to collect the communities’ voices, to be reflected in the programming
- Ownership by the community
- Need to have development plans
- In contingency plans: develop linkage between community, Government, organisations
- Need for a more focused approach towards the local level, compared to a heavy support at national level
  - Need to attract more funding at local level



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**Indonesia / WG 1: Implementation of the DRR framework at local level**

**What can be better coordinated**

- Bottom-up vs top-down development of plans
- Working at *kabupaten*, *kelurahan* or village levels
- Working closer to the end users /practical implementation
- Linking to and learning from regional and other DRR fora at local level.
- What should contribute to the strategic national plan
- Increased ownership
- Clarify who is doing what
- Integration with development plan
- Develop indicators / M&E, mechanisms for reporting
- Better advocacy to enforce government implementation plan



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**Indonesia / WG 1: Implementation of the DRR framework at local level**

- At regional level: advocacy measures; encourage Government to implement DRR at local level
- Too many regulations and problems in their enforcement
- Increase ownership of local governments, using opportunity of the new legal framework which gives roles and responsibilities
- Improve coordination at local level




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**Indonesia / WG 2: Education, child-focus**

**The Right to Education (Article 28) should be honored at all times in:**

- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
- During a disaster, as much as possible
- Post disaster
- Be all encompassing (reaching the disabled, those dropping out of the system etc)




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**Indonesia / WG 2: Education, child-focus**

**Reviewing the Gaps**

- From a brief mapping exercise conducted at the start of the discussion, it was determined that the majority of Agencies and Organisations are still focusing on the West of Indonesia, in particular, Western Sumatra and Java.
- This, predictably, is resulting in a gap of service delivery in the East of the nation.
- It is felt that DRR is still not part of the whole education curriculum in Indonesia. Gaps include accessing the disabled and other vulnerable groups such as school drop outs.
- There is also no “all encompassing National Platform” involving” INGOs, NGOs, Government representatives, Research Institutions, etc. It is believed such a body is needed – chaired by the relevant departments of the Government of Indonesia – in which to assist and promote better coordination amongst sector wide actors.





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Indonesia / WG 2: Education, child-focus

**Gaps (continued)**

- A further gap is the lack of a wide-spread and competent DRR skill-set in the field of education, within the sector.  
This also includes the feeling that there is a minimalist attitude of sharing of research and development between sector wide actors.
- Finally, there is the ongoing concern of an inflexibility of funding agreements with regards to location and scope, which are not allowing for a comprehensive development of DRR throughout Indonesia.




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Indonesia / WG 2: Education, child-focus

**Assessing the Priorities**

- There is a fairly urgent need to prioritise a more transparent approach to the development of DRR education at/from the National level ie 'who is doing what, where, when, how.'
- Emphasis on 'Community Owned' DRR at the local level.
- Increased capacity building of teachers in aspects of DRR and its dissemination.
- Increase in evacuation and simulation exercises.
- Addressing the issues with regards to school construction
  - minimum standards
  - reviewing lessons learnt




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Indonesia / WG 2: Education, child-focus

**Actions to Undertake**

- Ensure DRR is part of the new National Action Plan ie the percentage of funds allocated to DRR in Education needs to increase nationally and across all educational sectors (disabled, school drop outs etc.), not just the formal education sector.
- From a outputs perspective, address how activities are linking in with real change, incorporating M&E and lessons learnt, in an effort to link with 'behavioural change'.
- Increase the capacity building of teachers at all levels.
- Develop a standard design for schools, with enforceable standards for construction.
- DIPECHO can advocate for DRR at a national level and assist INGOs/NGOs to also advocate.
- Incorporate 'lessons learnt' and 'best practices' from other programs.
- eg AusAID policy of incorporating DRR as a cross-cutting issues (risk assessment, construction standards, use of local knowledge)



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Indonesia / WG 3: Public-Private Partnership

**What has improved:**

- "Corporate Social Responsibility" is compulsory
- CSR best practices exist and are documented
- Existing mechanisms are working well

**Gaps:**

- Private sector and media increasingly involved in humanitarian assistance: how to ensure that minimal humanitarian standards are fulfilled?
- In the delivery response, the Government has the obligation to protect its own citizens
- Accountability: who should act?
- Improved coordination during and after an emergency.
- Increase Government awareness on private-public partnerships




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Indonesia / WG 3: Public-Private Partnership

**Recommendations:**

- Identify companies with national coverage (eg Garuda) and identify their potential contribution (but also assess challenges)
- Look for partnerships on: logistic/supply chain, technical assistance, vehicles (air, land etc.), medical facilities, food products etc.
- Organise consultative meetings with the private sector
- Make the private sector more aware of disaster plans
- Seek for matching donations for co-financing from regional, EU etc. companies
- Look at experience of journals from Philippines business (eg Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines experiences)
- Look at a basis at the ASEAN level, or for an expansion to/through ASEAN
- Make public sector more aware of humanitarian standards
- DIPECHO to be clearer on how the private sector can be engaged in the Programme



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Indonesia / WG 4: Flood in an urban context

**Concrete actions forward:**

- Establish a municipal multi-stakeholder DRR forum for knowledge and experience sharing & coordination on flood preparedness and management.
  - Use political opportunity: newly elected Jakarta authorities' commitments
  - Use timing opportunity: new flooding season approaches
- Strengthen CBO/NGO linkage to mass media on DRR
  - Develop participatory tools
  - Include journalists in target groups in DRR activities



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Indonesia / WG 4: Flood in an urban context

- Networking among SEA megacities on DRR
  - Jakarta recently joined the Earthquake Megacities Initiative; see outcomes of forum
- Networking on Climate Change Adaptation in Megacities
- DRR mainstreaming in local planning, including in training of public service officials

