

Message from the Executive Director

It is with extreme pleasure that I present to you the report of the 6th Meeting of the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC 6) organized in collaboration with the Government of the P.R.China, held in Kunming, China from 9th to 11th November, 2006 and attended by 28 delegates from 21 RCC Member countries and 37 observers from regional organizations, UN Agencies and bilateral and multilateral funding agencies and ADPC partners.

It was for the first time that I participated at the RCC meeting and I am extremely happy to see the strong position that RCC has created for itself as an important and committed regional mechanism to take forward the agenda of disaster risk reduction.

Continuing the tradition of the past RCC Meetings, the RCC 6 was honored by a special message from the Vice Premier of the State Council of P.R. China, Chairman of National Commission for Disaster Reduction H.E. HUI Liang-yu, and graced by the presence of 2 ministers from People's Republic of China, demonstrating the political will and commitment from the highest levels of Government to support disaster risk reduction activities.

The three day event, with its rich range of discussions, active participation from NDMOs as well as 4 sectoral ministries from member countries, shaped new future directions of the RCC and its role in ADPC governance as per the charter. The meeting established a system of RCC Chair and Vice Chair in the intervening period between the two meetings. The host country of the meeting assumes chairmanship when they host; and the incoming host country acts as the vice chair and takes over as chair when it hosts. Thus China assumed Chairmanship of the RCC from November 2006 till the next meeting, while Sri Lanka took up the role of Vice Chair.

The discussions at the RCC reinforced its role since 2000 as an important regional forum and mechanism for advancing disaster risk reduction in Asia, as envisaged under the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) to promote action and monitor the implementation of the targets and HFA.

The meeting confirmed the importance the RCC member countries attached to the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation (MDRD) as reflected in the Hanoi RCC 5 Statement. During the meeting, the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel reviewed progress and planned activities under the RCC MDRD program till December 2007; and the RCC adopted the **"Kunming RCC-6 Road Map for operationalizing the Hanoi RCC-5 declaration on MDRD"**. Acting on the directions of the Road Map, the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel held its 4th Meeting in May 2007 and decided on the approach for Phase II of the RCC MDRD Program entitled "Partnerships for safe development and good governance". ADPC as RCC secretariat and technical support agency of the MDRD Program is actively communicating with potential donors and development partners to mobilize technical and financial support for Phase II.

Following the tradition of the previous RCC Meetings, I am pleased to inform you that the Government of Sri Lanka has confirmed its invitation to host the 7th RCC meeting in Colombo in February 2008. The theme of the meeting would be 'Rights based Community led Disaster Risk Reduction'. This meeting will serve as an important regional opportunity to continue with the implementation of the HFA and to act on the proceedings of the first session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction which was held in Geneva in June 2007.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Civil Affairs, China for hosting this meeting to perfection and also the Provincial Government of Yunnan for their hospitality. I would especially like to thank the Government of Australia for their support in conducting this important meeting.

I look forward to working closely with you.

Sincerely,

Dr. Bhichit Rattakul

Executive Director, a.i.

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

15 June, 2007

中华人民共和国民政部

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Message from Chair of RCC

I am delighted to present to you the proceedings of the 6th meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC 6), which was held in Kunming, China in November 2006.

As the host country of the meeting, it was a great pleasure for us to have the opportunity of hosting you all for this important gathering. As a specialized international organization in Asia-Pacific region, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and her Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management have long-standing and strong partnership with us in disaster mitigation and relief field. Back in May 2004, the MOU on cooperation was linked in Beijing, signifying the establishment of long-term cooperation mechanism between us. Again in 2005 the ADPC offered substantial and effective support in the preparedness of the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction hosted by China and the Study Course on Disaster Risk Management for officials of tsunami Affected countries offered by the Chinese Government. This collaboration on the hosting of the RCC 6 meeting further strengthened this cooperation between Asian countries and relative organizations, and improved the capability on disaster reduction in Asia.

Asian countries share similar histories and face identical challenges today. I am convinced that such important regional mechanisms like the RCC give us the great opportunity to come together and share our respective experiences and reinforce our cooperation in all fronts, which will surely help to reduce the disaster risk in Asia and make communities safer.

The Chinese government has paid great attention to disaster reduction and regards it as the priority to implement. It has earmarked enormous human, material and financial resources for disaster reduction and relief efforts on a yearly basis to minimize life and property losses and ensure safety and subsistence of the victimized. The hosting of the RCC 6 Meeting gave us an opportunity to share our experiences and stories of success with you all and learn from your experiences. The robust discussions during the meeting on the theme of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction has shown us a clear direction on how we all can proceed with the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development (RCC MDRD), as articulated in the 'Kunming RCC 6 Road Map for operationalizing the Hanoi RCC 5 declaration on MDRD' .

On behalf of the Chinese Government, I would like to thank you all for participating in the meeting and making it a fruitful event. The Chinese Government remains committed to strongly engage with all RCC member countries to take forward the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action in Asia.

As the Chair of RCC, I would once again like to congratulate you all for making this meeting a success and look forward to meet you all in RCC 7, which would be held in Sri Lanka in February 2008.

Thank you all!



Dr. Wang Zhenyao
Chair of RCC
Ministry of Civil Affairs
People's Republic of China

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Executive Summary of RCC -6

The Sixth Meeting of the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC6) was held in Kunming, China from 09-11 November 2006, in collaboration with the Government of the People's Republic of China. The meeting was attended by 28 delegates from 21 RCC Member Countries comprising heads of National Disaster Management Offices from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Jordan, Korea, Lao PDR, Maldives, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam. In addition 37 observers from regional organizations, UN Agencies, and bilateral and multilateral funding agencies: ADB, AusAID, FAO, SAARC, UN OCHA, UN ISDR, UNDP, USAID/OFDA and IFRC, senior officials from the Government of the People's Republic of China and ADPC partners from China also attended the meeting.

The opening ceremony of the meeting started with a reading of a congratulatory message from H.E. HUI Liang-yu, the Vice Premier of the State Council of P.R. China, Chairman of National Commission for Disaster Reduction. In his message H.E. HUI Liang-yu offered congratulations to this grand gathering and extended a warm welcome to attendees from across Asian and representatives from relevant world bodies. His words emphasized the vulnerabilities which Asia faces leading to severe disasters and hence the significance of such a gathering as RCC Meeting which brings together professionals in disaster risk reduction from various countries of Asia and serves as a focal point for sharing of experience in terms of disaster mitigation, relief and region wide cooperation. He stated that China in full confidence would work with other countries of Asia to address challenges of disaster risk reduction and towards building a safer Asia.

The Honourable First Vice Minister of Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R. China, Mr. Li Liguo inaugurated the meeting and in his address stated that Disaster Management and mitigation has been high on the agenda of the Chinese government and viewed as part of the efforts to achieve sustainable socio-economic development. The Chinese Government has earmarked enormous human, material and financial resources for disaster reduction and relief efforts on a yearly basis to minimize loss of life and property. The vision of the Chinese government is to gear more attention of various governments to the mitigation of catastrophic disasters. The RCC 6 Meeting is vitally significant as it brings participants from different parts of the continent to share best practices of disaster mitigation. The Meeting is expected to equip Asian economies with higher capabilities of disaster mitigation and relief and move into the next level region-wide exchange and cooperation on all fronts.

The welcome addresses were delivered by H.E. Mr. Kong Chuizhu, Vice Governor, Yunnan Province, P.R. China, H.E. Prof Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Chairman, ADPC, Board of Trustees and Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director a.i., ADPC. The ceremony was attended by the Consul General of Thailand, senior officials from UN Agencies, representatives from other international organizations and agencies, delegates from RCC member countries, senior officials from various Ministries of P.R. China, the national media and other relevant agencies and government departments.

The Objectives of the 6th RCC Meeting were to:

- Showcase the Disaster Reduction experience of the host country China
- Learn lessons from recent disasters and programs in member countries
- Review progress made since the Hanoi RCC 5 Meeting of the RCC program of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into development in Asia
- Operationalize the Hanoi RCC 5 declaration by finalizing activities for 2007-2008
- Reviewing the progress on the implementation of Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA)

The Meeting consisted of ten substantive sessions. The first day of the meeting included sessions on showcasing the achievements in Disaster Management by China, Lessons learned from National Programs on Preparedness and Mitigation, the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Development (MDRD) and Initiatives for Mainstreaming DRR into National Development Planning.

The second day of the meeting covered the presentations on Initiatives for Mainstreaming DRR into priority sectors, working group discussions on Next Steps for RCC MDRD Program and Lessons learned from Regional Program on Preparedness and Mitigation. The day concluded with a special session organized in coordination with UN ISDR on Progress on the Implementation of HFA.

The last day of the meeting began with discussions on the Progress on Implementation of HFA, followed by a Panel Discussion by representatives from ADB, UNDP, UN OCHA and USAID/OFDA on the Contribution to RCC MDRD Program and Implementation of HFA, an evaluation of the meeting and agreement on actions for the coming year.

Key Recommendations/Outcomes of the 6th RCC Meeting

I. RCC Mechanism and key themes

Among key outcomes of the Meeting was the recognition of

- RCC as an extremely useful mechanism for the member countries to meet annually and share regional experience in disaster risk reduction and thus operationalise practical south south cooperation
- Continued ministerial participation and presence in the meeting, reflecting the political will and commitment from the highest level of government to support disaster risk management initiatives and programs
- High level representatives from 4 sectoral ministries actively participated in the meeting and committed to support disaster risk reduction initiatives and programs in their respective sectors. Future meetings to involve participants from sectoral ministry.
- Increased commitment from member countries reflected in attendance of 4 countries for the first time namely Afghanistan, Korea, Malaysia and Brunei and significant cost sharing by countries from the region
- RCC-6 established a system of Chair and Vice Chair of the RCC in the intervening period between the two meetings. The host country of the meeting assumes chairmanship when they host; and the incoming host country acts as the vice chair and takes over as chair when it hosts. Thus China assumed Chairmanship of the RCC from November 2006 till the next meeting.
- Sri Lanka invitation to host the 7th RCC Meeting in Nov- Dec 2007 was welcome and accepted. Expressions of interest also came in from Iran and Philippines to host future RCC meetings.
- The importance of community led; disaster risk reduction which is rights based and selection of this subject as the main theme for the next RCC Meeting
- Countries and other agencies working in the field, should adopt a demand driven needs based approach to disaster risk reduction rather than be supply driven
- RCC-6 acknowledges the importance of volunteerism for taking forward disaster risk reduction and implementing the HFA

II. RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia (MDRD)

- Adopt Kunming RCC 6 Road Map for operationalizing Hanoi RCC 5 Statement
- RCC MDRD advisory panel commitment to develop a detailed and costed program document for the RCC MDRD Program
- RCC Undertake 4 ongoing Priority Implementation Projects. 10 pipeline Priority Implementation Projects to be finalized between June to September 2007

III. Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action by the RCC Member countries

The RCC Members and delegates called for

- Support from UN ISDR to provide guidance to the countries to implement HFA, to advocate for and support financially
- Support from ADPC to provide technical assistance, advocacy, and provide coordination and facilitate information sharing
- Support from RCC to act as monitoring mechanism and contribute to information sharing through newsletters, regional websites, formal communications with and between countries, consolidating progress of individual countries and documenting sector specific progress
- RCC expressed its willingness to serve as a regional platform/network as envisaged in the Hyogo Framework of Action and for monitoring implementation of HFA in the member

countries, coordinating between the countries and international organizations, consolidating the HFA themes and reporting to the Global platform.

- ADPC Committed to compile the responses of Nov 2004 questionnaire on mainstreaming and RCC Member country responses to WCDR 2005 into a baseline assessment of disaster management status in RCC countries; at the start of HFA Implementation decade (2005-2015) in collaboration with UN ISDR

Acronyms

AC	ADPC Advisory Council
ACDM	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
ADRC	Asian Disaster Reduction Center, Kobe, Japan
AEGDM	ASEAN Experts Group on Disaster Management
ARPDM	ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AUDMP	Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Program of ADPC
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BoT	Board of Trustees of ADPC
BRCS	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
BUDMP	Bangladesh Urban Disaster Mitigation Program
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Program of Bangladesh
CDRM	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Service
CFAB	Climate Forecasting Applications in Bangladesh
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee, Bangladesh
DDPM	Department for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Thailand
DFID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
DM	Disaster Management
DND	Department of National Defence, Philippines
DRI	Disaster Risk Index
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EWC	East West Center
FMMP	Flood Management and Mitigation Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Kathmandu
IDNDR	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IMDMCC	Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee
ISET	International Studies and Environmental Technologies, France
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (also UN-ISDR)

JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDAP	Local Disaster Action Plan (in Bangladesh)
LUDMP	Lao Urban Disaster Mitigation Program
MDRD	Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development
MFESB	Melbourne Fire and Emergency Services Board, Melbourne, Australia
MMIRS	Metropolitan Manila Impact Reduction Study
MRC	Mekong River Commission
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management, Cambodia
NDCC	National Disaster Coordinating Council, the Philippines
NDM	National Disaster Management
NDMC	National Disaster Management Center
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIDM	National Institute for Disaster Management, India
OFDA	Office of the US Foreign Disaster Assistance of USAID
RCC	Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management
RCC1	First Meeting of the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (Bangkok, Thailand, November 20 - 22, 2000)
RCC2	Second Meeting of the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (Bangkok, Thailand October 31 - November 2, 2001)
RCC3	Third Meeting of the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (Delhi, India, October 29-31, 2001)
RCC4	Fourth Meeting of the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (Dhaka, Bangladesh, March 29-31, 2004)
RCC5	Fifth Meeting of the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (Hanoi, Viet Nam, May 18-20, 2005)
RCC6	Sixth Meeting of the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (Kunming, China, November 09-11, 2006)
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMRC	SAARC Specialised Meteorological Centre, Dhaka
TDRM	Total Disaster Risk Management
TUDMP	Thailand Urban Disaster Mitigation Program
UDRM	Urban Disaster Risk Management Team at ADPC
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDP-BCPR	United Nations Development Program – Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
UN-ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for the Asia-Pacific
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Program
UN-ISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WCDR	World Conference for Disaster Reduction
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

CONTEXT

The Sixth Meeting of the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC6) was held in Kunming, China from 09-11 November 2006, in collaboration with the Government of the People's Republic of China. Altogether, 53 representatives from 20 RCC Member Countries comprising heads of National Disaster Management Offices from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Jordan, Korea, Lao PDR, Maldives, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam and senior officials from the Government of the People's Republic of China, ADPC partners in China attended the meeting. In addition 12 observers from regional organizations, UN Agencies, and bilateral and multilateral funding agencies: ADB, AusAID, FAO, SAARC, UN OCHA, UN ISDR, UNDP, USAID/OFDA and IFRC attended the meeting (*ANNEX A*).

THE RCC

ADPC is an independent, non-profit regional organization, established in 1986, promoting risk reduction and capacity building in disaster risk management in the Asia and the Pacific regions. The ADPC Board of Trustees (BoT), the international Advisory Council (AC) and the RCC form a three-tiered governance structure of ADPC. In 2005 nine countries signed a charter establishing ADPC as an intergovernmental organization, namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Sri Lanka. Eight of these countries have ratified the Charter. The RCC was established in March 2000 and comprises senior officials working in key government positions in national disaster management systems of countries throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Membership is by invitation of the Chairman of the BoT, with the 30 present members representing 26 countries and territories. The RCC is a specific mandate under the 2005 Charter. (*ANNEX B*). The first five meetings of the RCC were held in November 2000 and October 2001 in Bangkok, in October 2002 in New Delhi, in collaboration with the Government of India and in March 2004 in Dhaka, in collaboration with the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and in May 2005 in Hanoi, in collaboration with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The role of the RCC is to provide a consultative mechanism for:

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

OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

The objectives of the 6th RCC Meeting were to:

- Learn from Disaster Reduction experience of host country China
- Learn lessons from recent disasters and programs in member countries
- Review progress made since the Hanoi RCC 5 Meeting of the RCC program of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into development in Asia
- Operationalize the Hanoi RCC 5 declaration by preparing plan for 2007-2008
- Reviewing the progress on the Implementation of Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA)

The detailed meeting program is given in *ANNEX C* of this report.



II. THE OPENING CEREMONY

The Opening ceremony of the RCC 6 Meeting was held on the morning of 9th November at the Golden Ballroom of Kunming Greenlake Hotel in Kunming, China. The chief guest of the meeting was the Honorable First Vice Minister of Civil Affairs of P.R. China, H.E. Mr. Li Ligu.

The welcome address was delivered by H.E. Prof Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Chairman, Board of Trustees ADPC. The ceremony started with the reading of a congratulatory message from the Vice Premier of the State Council of P.R. China, Chairman of National Commission for Disaster Reduction, H.E. HUI Liang-yu. The opening speech was delivered by Honorable First Vice Minister of Civil Affairs of P.R. China, H.E. Mr. Li Ligu. The welcome address was delivered by H.E. Mr. Kong Chuizhu, Vice Governor, Yunnan Province, P. R. China. Prof Krasae launched the two publications 'RCC MDRD Program Brochure' and 'Towards the Toolkit on Mainstreaming'. Address was delivered by Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director a.i. ADPC.

The ceremony was attended by an audience of more than 120 officials comprising delegates from RCC member countries, counselors from various consulates in Kunming, senior officials from UN Agencies, representatives from other international organizations and agencies, senior officials from various Ministries of P.R. China, the national media and other relevant agencies and government departments.

In the welcome address H.E. Prof Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Chairman, ADPC, Board of Trustees, expressed his sincere gratitude to the Government of P.R. China for co hosting the meeting and providing exemplary hospitality. Prof. Krasae remarked that Yunnan Province being the historical gateway of China to South east and South Asia, is thus a key province in reinforcing regional partnerships and hence an ideal venue for a meeting on regional consultation like RCC. He took the opportunity to pay tribute to the veteran RCC member from the Philippines, Colonel Elma C. Aldea, who actively participated in the 5th meeting but is no longer with us. She was a devoted advocate of disaster risk reduction and an ardent champion of the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development. Prof. Krasae highlighted that he is positive that the RCC 6 meeting would advance the work on RCC Program on Mainstreaming and help to chart out the Road Map for operationalizing the Hanoi RCC 5 Declaration.

H.E. HUI Liang-yu, the Vice Premier of the State Council of P.R. China, Chairman of National Commission for Disaster Reduction, offered his congratulations and extended a warm welcome to attendees from across Asia and representatives from relevant world bodies. He in his message emphasized the vulnerabilities which Asia faces leading to severe disasters and hence the significance of such a gathering as this 6th RCC Meeting which brings together leading officials and professionals in disaster risk reduction from various countries of Asia and serves as a focal point for sharing of experience in terms of disaster mitigation, relief and region wide cooperation. He stated that China would work with other countries of Asia to address challenges of disaster risk reduction and work towards building a safer Asia.

In the opening speech Honourable First Vice Minister of Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R. China, Mr. Li Ligu stated that disaster management and mitigation has been high on the agenda of the Chinese government and viewed as part of the efforts to achieve sustainable socio-economic development. The Chinese Government has earmarked enormous human, material and financial resources for disaster reduction and relief efforts on a yearly basis to minimize loss of life and property. The vision of the Chinese government is to gear up more attention of various government departments to the mitigation of catastrophic disasters. The RCC 6 Meeting is vitally significant as it brings participants from different parts of the continent to share best practices of disaster mitigation. He articulated his expectations of the meeting to equip Asian countries with higher capabilities of disaster mitigation and relief and move into the next level of region-wide exchange and cooperation on all fronts.

In his address, Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director, a.i. ADPC extended his deep appreciation to H.E. Mr. HUI Liang-yu, Vice Premier of the State Council of P.R. China, for his congratulatory message, and expressed his sincere gratitude to H.E. Mr. Li Ligu, Vice Minister for his gracious presence at the ceremony.

Dr. Bhichit stated that the RCC is an important annual mechanism which brings together the Heads of National Disaster Management Offices of 26 Asian countries for purposive deliberations, and has come a long way since it was first convened by ADPC in 2000 and endorsed as a useful and beneficial platform for dialogue, exchange of experience and lessons learned. The 2001 Bangkok RCC Declaration recognized the valuable role it served as a means of developing practical cooperative programs between member countries, which vision is being realized with the development and initial implementation of the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction into Development (MDRD), whose framework was formulated over the 4th and 5th RCC meetings. The Hanoi RCC 5 Declaration rightly asserted that disaster risk reduction is not a stand alone sector but an essential and integral part of all sectors across all levels, whose mainstreaming requires combined efforts of decision makers, planning agencies, government ministries, development partners and the donor community. Dr. Bhichit emphasized that the Hanoi Declaration is consistent with Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) whose first priority calls for integrating risk reduction into development policies and plans at all levels of Government, including poverty reduction strategies". The 6th RCC Meeting will showcase the implementation of comprehensive multi-hazard disaster management strategies and approaches in many of the RCC member countries in the past one and a half years, which valuable experiences undoubtedly will serve as inspiration and learning while operationalising the Hanoi Declaration, ADPC has intensified its efforts to support mainstreaming in RCC member countries, and had worked hard at preparing RCC Guidelines and outline of Priority Implementation Projects compiled into a draft Toolkit: *'Towards a Toolkit on Mainstreaming'* which was released by Prof. Dr. Krasae along with the updated RCC MDRD Program Brochure in the opening ceremony.

The vote of thanks was made by Dr. Luis Jorge Perez Calderon, Deputy Executive Director, ADPC.

A copy each of the same key speeches at the opening ceremony is provided in ***Annexure D*** of this Report.

III. SESSION I: SHOWCASING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN CHINA

The first session of the meeting was co-chaired by Major General Farooq Ahmed Khan, Director General, Prime Ministers Inspection Commission/National Disaster Management Authority, Pakistan and Mr. Lim Hyun Woo, Deputy Director, National Disaster Management Agency, Korea and facilitated by Mr. Boon Tion Tay, Director, Finance/Monitoring and Evaluation, ADPC. This session aimed to showcase the disaster management experiences of China including early warning systems in China, experience from rehabilitation and relocation after floods and planning and implementation of comprehensive disaster risk reduction.

METEOROLOGICAL DISASTER MONITORING AND EARLY-WARNING IN CHINA

The session commenced with a presentation on ' Meteorological Disaster Monitoring and Early Warning in China', by Mr. Wang Bangzhong, Deputy Director General, China Meteorological Administration, P.R. China. Dr. Bangzhong's presentation covered the Impacts of the Meteorological disaster in China, Monitoring, Warning and Risk Assessment of such disasters. He explained the regulations issued by China Meteorological Agency which includes contingency plan for significant meteorological disaster, procedure for issuing unexpected meteorological disaster early warning signals, guidance on meteorological disaster early warning signaling and preventative actions: provisional rules on news release of major meteorological information, on collection, survey and evaluation of meteorological disasters. He also explained the procedure for issue of these regulations and guidance provided to the public on how to use such regulations. His presentation emphasized that the meteorological law of China includes hazard mapping, impact assessment, warning and planning options and measures.

EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM RELOCATION OF SETTLEMENTS FROM RECLAMATION LAND TO NEW TOWNSHIPS AFTER GREAT FLOODS OF 1998 IN CHINA

Dr. Cheng Xiaotao, Executive Director, Research Center on Flood and Drought Disaster Reduction, Ministry of Water Resources, P.R. China presented a paper on Experience and Lessons Learned from Relocation of Settlements from Reclamation Land to New Townships after the 1998 Great Flood of China. Dr. Cheng explained about the polders, which broke in the lower and middle reaches of the Yangtze in end 1990s, as a result of which a large proportion of land area was inundated. From 1998 to 2003 a large scale movement of demolishing polders to release floods, returning arable lands to lakes and relocating people to build townships have been carried out in Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi and Anhui, four provinces along the Yangtze River. Around the Dongting and Poyang lakes and the Yangtze River, such measures involved 1,461 polders, 2.42 million people in 620,000 households returning 2,900 km² land back to lakes and rivers and increasing flood storage capacity of 13 billion cubic meter (Wang Shucheng, 2003). Since 1999 no big flood has occurred in the Poyang Lake, and there has been a 'single' policy on not to use any polders. He highlighted the beneficial effects of returning polders to lakes and relocating people to townships as improved conditions of habitation, transportation, sanitation and systematic urbanization. The policy has constraints, which includes loss of land for the relocated population who found it difficult to find jobs in the township, or to accustom themselves to the need of new surroundings. He also emphasized the economic benefits resulting from improved functioning of agricultural structures, rapid development of construction and tertiary industries; as well as the ecological impacts, which include decrease in sedimentation in the lake, increase in ecological species, and restoration of the wetlands. Mr. Cheng concluded his presentation by highlighting some issues like lack of security facilities, lack of maintenance of dikes around the polders, shortage of drainage capacity of the polders.

COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER REDUCTION PLAN AND IMPLEMENTING COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER REDUCTION

In his presentation on "Comprehensive disaster reduction plan and Implementing comprehensive disaster reduction", Dr Wang Zhenyao, Director General, National Committee for Disaster Reduction, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R. China started with an overview of the disaster situation in China. He emphasized the learning experience for China from Typhoon Bill in July 2006; which identified the need for an end to end early warning system, importance of community based planning and preparedness, need for capacity building and public awareness and above all need to mobilize resources. Dr. Wang explained in detail the National System for Disaster Emergency Response, the China National Disaster Emergency Response Standard, the current early warning system, the national disaster emergency response operation system and the disaster emergency

rescue forces. In 2006, a new national comprehensive plan for disaster reduction (2006-2010) was made by NCDR of China, which included the concept of mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction. He concluded his presentation by highlighting the future direction adopted by NCDR; mainstreaming disaster risk management into development cycle, institution building for disaster management at different levels, improving the early warning system, a programmatic approach for disaster risk management, increasing public awareness and capacity building through training and research.

Plenary Discussion

Gen. Farooq, DG, NDMA, Pakistan, congratulated the Government of China on its various initiatives to reduce disaster risks. On the query of Mr. P. Kamal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, India, on whether China has formulated any new building laws or codes, Dr. Wang confirmed because of different wind speed in different parts of the country, China has revised the building codes accordingly so that they suitably incorporate the wind resistance factors.

Dr. Scott Cunliffe from UNDP, while commending the Government of China on its initiatives, stated that such initiatives must require a close working relationship with the various levels of the government. Dr. Wang explained that the NCDR coordinates with 34 ministries and bureaus and various related government departments in all provinces and counties in the country. Ministry of Civil Affairs being a part of the Central government does work at various levels starting at the national to the village and community level.

Mr. P.K. Pathak, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal emphasized the importance of the outcomes of the early warning system reaching the community. General Farooq emphasized that since the presentations showed a significant decrease in number of deaths with the progress of various programs and warning and monitoring system in China, it is certain that the early warning system is effective in reaching out to the people. Mr. Wang Bangzhong emphasized that a lot more there needs to be done so that information reaches much faster to the communities and China is trying out various systems like electronic monitors, cellular phones etc.

IV. SESSION II: INTRODUCTION, ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND OVERVIEW OF MEETING

This session, was co-chaired by Dr. Perez, Deputy Executive Director, ADPC and Dr. Wang Zhenyao, DG, NCDR, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R. China and facilitated by Mr. N.M.S.I Arambepola, Director and Team Leader, Urban Disaster Risk Management Team, ADPC.

The session commenced with Dr. Perez explaining the role of the RCC to provide an informal consultative mechanism for development of action strategies for disaster reduction in the region, promotion of cooperative programs on a regional and sub regional basis and providing guidance to ADPC for its future directions. Dr. Perez highlighted the objectives of the 6th RCC Meeting namely:

- Learning from Disaster Reduction experience of the host country China
- Learn lessons from recent disasters and programs in member countries
- Review progress made since the Hanoi RCC 5 Meeting of the RCC program of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into development in Asia
- Operationalize the Hanoi RCC 5 declaration by preparing plan for 2007-2008
- Reviewing the progress on the Implementation of Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA)

Upon the request of Dr. Perez, each of the RCC delegates and observers introduced themselves to the Meeting and provided a brief description of the organizations they were representing. Mr. Wang particularly welcomed countries attending the RCC for the first time namely Afghanistan, Korea and the Maldives. The draft Agenda of the RCC -6 Meeting, which had been circulated in advance was approved without any amendments.

Mr. Aloysius Rego, Director and Team Leader, Disaster Management Systems, ADPC made a detailed presentation on the overview of RCC as a mechanism tracing the history of the RCC Meeting since its inception and follow up actions by ADPC on the recommendations from earlier meetings. He emphasized the two major milestones in the process i.e. the Bangkok declaration of 2001 at RCC-2 on the role of programmatic approach of the RCC member countries in the decade 2001-2010; and the Hanoi RCC-5 Statement of 2005 on Mainstreaming DRR into Development.

Consultation of Steering Committee of the RCC-6

He explained that as in previous meetings, it was proposed that a small group of RCC Members be constituted to serve as on the Steering Committee for the Meeting whose role was to keep track of the deliberations, monitor the tempo of the discussions, advise amendments to the agenda and scheduled as appropriate, and to provide inputs to the outcome documents of the Meeting. He explained that the Advisory Panel of the RCC MDRD program on the previous day, had proposed that as in previous year, the RCC Members of this Advisory Panel could form the Steering Committee for RCC-6 as MDRD was the theme for the 6th Meeting. It was unanimously confirmed that the following RCC Members would sit on the Steering Committee for the 6th RCC Meeting:

- Bangladesh – Dr. Shantana Halder (representing MoFDMR)
- China – Dr. Wang Zhenyao, DG, NCDR
- Cambodia – Mr. Ross Sovann, Advisor, NCDM
- India – Mr. Prabanshu Kamal, Joint Secretary, MHA and Ms. Dipali Khanna, Joint Secretary, NDMA
- Lao PDR – Mr. Khamphao Hompnagna, Director, NDMO
- Pakistan – General Farooq Ahmed Khan, Director General, NDMA
- Philippines – Major General Glenn Rabonza, Executive Officer, OCD
- Thailand – Mr. Montree Chanachaiviboonwat, Director, DDPM
- Vietnam – Mr Nguyen Xuan Dieu, Deputy Director CCFSC

The meeting confirmed Gen. Farooq and Gen. Rabonza who were co-chairs of the Advisory Panel Meeting to be co-chairs of the Steering Committee.

Mr. Rego reflected on the progress made by the RCC since its beginnings in becoming a valuable forum for frank and meaningful deliberation led by the member countries; an increased sense of ownership and opportunity to demonstrate political commitment to DRR by the host country and the shift towards action orientation and implementation.

Mr. Rego also reported to the RCC on "Actions that ADPC as the RCC Secretariat has undertaken on recommendations from the previous five RCC Meetings and referred to the Meeting document 15 that provided a consolidated list of all the major action agendas identified at the RCC Meetings and a detailed listing of all follow-up actions that have been undertaken (**ANNEX F** of the Report). These documents are produced upon the request of the ADPC Board of Trustees (BoT), RCC Members and the supporting donors. The report seeks to serve as an honest record of the collective agenda of the RCC and its Members; as a means to monitor and follow-up progress of actions that has been undertaken and to identify areas where further action was required. The RCC delegates and observers were requested to examine the document and to approach ADPC for further clarifications and any of the recommendations or follow-up actions that were reported, as well as raise issues of significant concern at appropriate junctures during the meeting.

The first meeting of the Steering Committee was held immediately at the end of the first day.

V. SESSION III A: LESSONS LEARNED FROM NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PROGRAMS ON PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION

Session III was divided into two sub-sessions. The first sub-session III A was co-chaired by Mr. Penden Wangchuk, Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Affairs, Bhutan and Mr. Nguyen Xuan Dieu, Deputy Director, Department of Dike Management, Flood and Storm Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam and facilitated by Mr. Thanongdeth Insiengmay, Program Manager, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC.

SAFE ISLANDS IN MALDIVES

Mr. Thoriq Ibrahim, Director of Regional Development Public Works and Services, Ministry of Construction and Public Infrastructure, Maldives presented on the "Safe Islands in Maldives". Mr. Ibrahim gave a brief introduction on the vulnerability indicators for Maldives which includes how elevation from sea level, perennial beach erosion faced by the inhabited islands, wide dispersal of population across very small islands, remoteness and inaccessibility of islands, concentration of economic activities primarily on tourism, high dependence on import and high diseconomies of scale. Mr. Ibrahim gave a brief overview on the impact of the Dec 2004 tsunami on Maldives which led to the urgency of enhancing mitigation and redevelopment activities, and thus development of the Safe Islands Program of Maldives. The program looks at development of larger islands with better economic opportunities, high environmental resilience, and providing incentives for voluntary migration to these islands. To mitigate future risk from disasters, the land use plans of the safe islands have been developed incorporating features of high resilience: with wider environmental protection zone, elevated areas for vertical evacuation in case of floods, establishment of alternative modes of communication and energy and detailed disaster management plans. Currently five islands have been identified for the program and development plans prepared in consultation with people. Mr. Ibrahim concluded by emphasizing the challenges for the program i.e. geographical dispersion and difficulties of access to islands, transport and logistical difficulties, high unit cost of delivery of construction material, inadequate human resource to manage projects and above all unpredictable weather and the rough seas. He also emphasized that the way forward is the long term mitigation plans, multi hazards early warning system, continuous awareness, training and education, advocacy at local, national and international level for the safe islands and commitment from all.

PREPARADNESS FOR AVIAN AND HUMAN INFLUENZA PANDEMICS IN CAMBODIA

Mr. Ross Sovann, Technical Advisor, National Committee for Disaster Management, Cambodia, began with the disaster situation in Cambodia, the roles and responsibilities of National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and the 5 Year Strategic Plan for Disaster Management 2006-2010, as the context of the Cambodia National Comprehensive Avian and Human Influenza (NCAHI) Plan. The key issues highlighted in the NCAHI Plan includes support at the highest levels of government to ensure essential inter-ministerial cooperation, need for the key role of lead technical agencies, Ministry of Health (MoH), & Ministry of Agriculture (MAFF) for maintaining a strong and flexible approach to a pandemic preparedness and response, necessity for public awareness, education and communication. Mr. Sovann emphasized that the connection between the two lead ministries: MoH and MAFF should be strengthened to improve the effectiveness of pandemic prevention and response activities. According to the WHO Phase 3 Animal Health Emergency, the maximum emphasis of the sector is on Animal Health, followed by Human Health and Inter ministerial cooperation. But as the pandemic phase shifts towards rapid human to human transmission (WHO pandemic phase 6), the emphasis will rapidly shift from animal health towards human health concerns, with more need for strong inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination. Mr. Sovann also spoke on the proposed structure for NCDM which would include a technical taskforce on pandemics and the immediate future actions for 2006-2007 which would include joint submission of the plan to the Government (Prime Minister) by NCDM, MAFF and MoH for approval, developing the pandemic plan involving wider range of ministries and stakeholders with pandemic response plan for individual ministry and conducting series of tests and exercises on the plan.

COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR COASTAL PROVINCES IN THAILAND

Mr. Montree Chanachaiviboonwat, Chief of National Disaster Management Policy, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM), Ministry of Interior, Thailand presented on "Thailand's program on Community Based Disaster Preparedness for Coastal Provinces". Mr. Montree presented an overview of the organizational structure of DDPM and its activities i.e. disaster warning, community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM), One Tambon (district) One Search and rescue team (OTOS), civil defense volunteer program, preparation of disaster management plans and exercise for all levels, Strategic National Action Plan for disaster risk reduction 2007-2016 and for hazard specific disaster prevention and mitigation master plans. His presentation elaborated on the community based disaster risk management project being implemented by DDPM in partnership with UNDP and ADPC covering 16 communities in southern Thailand, under which 6 Crisis Management Courses (CMC) and 3 courses on Damage Assessment and Need Analysis (DANA) has been conducted for the stakeholders in disaster prone area along with 3 Basic Emergency Response Courses (BERC) for DDPM's trainers, and 2 Community-Basic Emergency Response Courses (C-BERC) for community leaders/committees. He further elaborated on the ongoing second community based disaster risk management being implemented by DDPM in partnership with GTZ in 2 communities in South and East of Thailand, under which handbook for CBDRM have been developed at 3 levels for trainers, practitioners and community. He concluded by emphasizing that though the recent floods in Thailand had proved that disaster risk can be reduced through community based disaster risk management practices; yet the challenges of using technology, capacity building at grass root level, information and database management, remains, for successful implementation of the CBDRM to cover all communities that need such a program.

Plenary Discussion

On the query from Mr. Bangzhong, on percentage of budget from the central and local government for the implementation of the project and number of staff or experts working on the program. Mr. Montree clarified that the central government budget accounts for 70% with 30% from local government, in addition to external funding. As for number of staff working on CBDRM, each regional center has around 10 staff to oversee the work or provincial office. Throughout the country there were 12 regional centers altogether. For the provincial office (76 offices in 76 provinces), 5 staff each works very closely to local authority for CBDRM. DDPM is also implementing some joint projects with ADPC, GTZ and UNDP. On Mr. Amarasinghe's comment on the importance of indigenous knowledge for the success of community-based project and integrating it with new technology. Mr. Montree confirmed that the projects do tap the rich palette of indigenous knowledge for its success and sustainability. Dr. Shantana Halder of Bangladesh commented that dissemination of information is equally essential for the success of community based disaster risk management projects.

ESTABLISHING END TO END MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS IN THE REGION

A presentation on the End to End Early Warning Systems was made by Mr. A.R. Subbiah, Director and Team Leader, Climate Risk Management Team, ADPC. He outlined the evolution of the ADPC-facilitated Multi- Hazard Early Warning- System, the highlights of the Regional EWS Program and the progress on the program implementation.

Mr. Subbiah recalled the post tsunami leaders and minister meeting of Jan 2005 that led to the recommendation that ADPC should act as a regional center or focal point for early warning for the region. ADPC's role is to collaborate with participating countries to establish a regional network of real-time sea level observation and earthquake monitoring stations: facilitate the provision of necessary support for the upkeep and maintenance of these stations until countries are able to take full responsibility for their operation and maintenance, exchange real-time monitoring data, and advisory information with national focal points and provide training and technical assistance. He explained in detail the framework for end to end early warning system at different level of regional, national, sub national and local with gaps and constraints in each. Mr. Subbiah pointed out that, an ideal early warning system should generate the warning system, disseminate the warning, communicate the warning message to the target group and make the response available for the people so that they can have proper responsive actions. However, there are still gaps in the systems in terms of lack of network, data sharing management, capacity to assess risks, standard operating procedure to communicate the warning.

Acknowledging the queries raised in a host of discussion forums on the establishment of an early warning system in Southeast Asia, Mr. Subbiah went on to elaborate on the respective roles of the regional and national centers, the expected institutional arrangements and the progress on the implementation till date. Lastly he highlighted the benefits for the participating countries which would include warning on low frequency high impact regional scale hazards, integration of hydro-meteorological hazards into regional EWS benefiting all countries including the land locked nations, access to new technology and its application, technical capacity building through exchanges and replication of regional experience.

Plenary Discussion

On the query of Mr. Che Moin Bin Umar, Director, Crisis and Disaster Management, Malaysia on the criteria for countries to join this End to end early warning system, Mr. Subbiah confirmed that all countries with high, medium or low risk can join the system. Mr. Che Moin Bin Umar also called for the coordination globally and also on the integration of the system.

SUB-SESSION III-B: LESSONS LEARNED FROM RECENT DISASTERS IN ASIAN REGION

The second sub-session III B was co-chaired by Dr. P.D Amarasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights, Sri Lanka and Mr. Sallehudin Bin Haji Ibrahim, Senior Superintendent, National Disaster Management Center Brunei and facilitated by Mr. Jonathan Abrahams, Team Leader, Public Health in Emergencies Team, ADPC.

CHALLENGES IN RECOVERY: LESSONS LEARNED FROM PAKISTAN EARTHQUAKE OF 2005

Major General Farooq Ahmed Khan, Director General, Prime Ministers Inspection Commission/National Disaster Management Authority, Pakistan made a presentation on Challenges in Recovery and Lessons learnt from Pakistan Earthquake of 2005. General Farooq provided an overview of the damage and losses due to the Pakistan earthquake, the challenges faced at various stages and lessons learnt. Immediate challenges included absence of disaster management organization, vastness of the affected area and dispersed location, inaccurate damage assessment, dysfunctional civil administration, services and infrastructure and lack of inter agency coordination. The challenges faced during early recovery were the lack of strategic framework, duplication, lag in coordination due to shift from UN OCHA led clusters to DRU/UNDP led coordination, lack of understanding within government system about early recovery phase and above all adjusting from liberal regulation during relief to restrictive regime during recovery. The long term challenges continue to be the non availability of material for reconstruction, shortage of skilled manpower, tenancy issue, budgetary allocation rather than support from specific project funding or earthquake trust fund etc. He highlighted some of the lessons learned which included necessity of institutional arrangements for disaster management with strong and robust mandates, need for seismic monitoring, effective enforcement of building codes, increased capacity for search and rescue, need for sustained coordination with local governments and ministries, establishment of appropriate mechanism to track aid flow, scientific damage assessment and need for volunteerism.

Plenary Discussion

Representatives from the Asian Development Bank and USAID /ODFA congratulated the Pakistan government on their great work to manage the emergency response and while agreeing with the challenges pointed by the General in his presentation, further emphasized the specific challenges of the hilly terrain, extreme climatic condition and incompleteness and consequent inaccuracy in damage data of the earthquake.

CHALLENGES IN EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM LEYTE LANDSLIDE IN PHILIPPINES, 2006

Major General Glenn Rabonza, Administrator, Office of Civil Defense and Executive Officer, National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), Philippines made a presentation based on the experiences during Leyte Landslides in February 2006. He gave an overview of the Philippines Disaster Risk Profile, Disaster Management Laws and NDCC Comprehensive Disaster Management Framework, and then explained the scale of the Leyte landslide and its impact on the people, the national response, the international humanitarian response and assistance, the beneficial importance of the coordination mechanism under the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management Emergency Response, International Humanitarian Assistance Network, PMO 36 and the UN system.

Plenary Discussion

Mr. Che Moin Bin Umar, Director, Crisis and Disaster Management, Malaysia, who had led the Malaysian team in the response of this event congratulated the Philippines government on their very efficient coordination and also commented that in such a situation often what is of concern is the role played by the media. General Rabonza agreed that while it is a challenge to coordinate the media, if well planned, media could play a very important role in the response and recovery. The challenge to coordinate NGOs after a disaster was also commented and queried by several participants. General Rabonza agreed about the challenges but stated that the NGOs with their mandate to work with the community are of great importance and emphasized that proper mechanisms could be set up, for they to could play a vital role in the recovery of the affected population. Mr. Terje Skavdal Head, OCHA Regional Office in Bangkok, reemphasized the ability of the NGOs, particularly local NGOs, to mobilize the community in case of an emergency, and their capacities to support actions of both the national and local governments as well as UN Agencies.

VI. Session IV: RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development in Asia

The sessions for the rest of the first day and the morning of the 2nd day reviewed the progress on the RCC program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development in Asia, the theme of the 6th RCC Meeting. This session was conducted in five-sub-sessions, co-chaired by three pairs of RCC delegates.

SESSION IV-A: OVERVIEW AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF RCC PROGRAM ON MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO DEVELOPMENT POLICY, PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN ASIA

The first and the second sub-sessions were co-chaired by Dr. Major General Purev Dash, Head, National Disaster Management Agency, Mongolia and Mr. Prabhanshu Kamal, Joint Secretary (Disaster Management), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and facilitated by Mr. A.R. Subbiah, Director and Team Leader, Climate Risk Management Team, ADPC.

RCC PROGRAM ON MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO DEVELOPMENT POLICY, PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN ASIA (MDRD): OVERVIEW AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS

Mr. Loy Rego from ADPC, made a presentation on the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia (MDRD); its overview, key milestones and progress to date. He recalled the previous five RCC Meetings and their recommendations on the subject of mainstreaming DRR which led to the launching of the MDRD program at the 4th RCC Meeting and issuing at the RCC -5 meeting, the Hanoi Statement on Mainstreaming DRR into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia.

The principal objective of the program is the Development and Adoption of National Programs to Mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction in RCC Member Countries. The program objectives include:

- 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

The program takes a two-track approach relating to mainstreaming of DRR, namely, into overall national development planning and into specific priority sectors. The first approach emphasizes on integration of DRR into National Development Planning processes by promoting and assisting the involvement of the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) in these national processes in close collaboration with the Ministries of Finance and Planning as well as the multi-lateral and bi-lateral agencies.

The second approach recognizes that DRR should be integrated across and in all sectors, however the RCC-4 meeting identified the agriculture, infrastructure, housing, education, health and financial services as priority sectors to initiate the mainstreaming of DRR. This approach involves dialogues between and linkage with the National Disaster Management Offices and sectoral Ministries.

The overall approach is consistent with the Hyogo Framework for Action, which under as its first strategic goal calls for integration of DRR in all sectoral development planning and programs.

Mr. Rego explained the program framework and its five key components namely:

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

He recounted the program outputs and impacts which includes developing 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 for mainstreaming Priority Implementation Projects (PIPs) undertaken. He emphasized linkages to concurrent ADPC activities, work by UNDP, WHO and the Provention Consortium and the MDRD Program synergies with the ISDR programs.

Mr. Rego presented the progress made under the program till date under each of the above mentioned five components and also the pipeline initiatives planned for 2007-2008 referring to the Chapters of the document on *"Towards the Toolkit on Mainstreaming"*; which was launched at the opening ceremony of the RCC 6 Meeting. He explained that an Advisory Panel for the MDRD Program has been established in March 2005 which comprise of RCC Members from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. Till date three meetings of the Advisory Panel had been conducted; the first two meetings in March 2005 and May 2005, and the third one on 8th November 2006 in Kunming the day before the commencement of the RCC 6 Meeting. Suggestions from the 3rd Advisory Panel Meeting included, wide dissemination of the Hanoi Statement in RCC Member countries by members, circulating RCC MDRD Program Brochure to relevant ministries and holding National Meetings on RCC MDRD Program.

Mr. Rego laid out the key challenges and possible next steps as follows:

- Reviewing/Revising Draft Guidelines on Mainstreaming and developing new Guidelines
- Compilation of results of questionnaire; duly updated combined with summary of updated National Reports of WCDR
- Continuing with the ongoing PIP Implementation and starting Implementation of the Pipeline PIPs
- Advocacy for RCC MDRD Programs in countries and in various sectors in countries, mobilizing in-kind and financial resources from RCC Members (south-south cooperation), mobilizing resources from donors, partnerships with UN agencies and other technical organizations

He concluded his presentation by emphasizing that ADPC as the RCC Secretariat looked forward to the RCC giving the Secretariat a clearer guidance and advice on how to move forward; and he introduced to RCC members and observers the Questionnaire on possible participation and contribution to the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development (MDRD), which was circulated to the participants and requested them to fill it up. He articulated that some of the key challenges include converting the framework into implementing actions, how to showcase past and future achievement, how to continue build partnership, in kind and financial support from RCC member countries as well as donors and UN agencies.

Plenary Discussions

Ms. Khanna from India, appreciated the initiative by the member countries under this RCC Program on Mainstreaming and highlighted that India has adopted a similar approach, where under the 11th Five Year Plan of Government of India, a working group with 3 sub-groups have been set up to look into various aspects for Disaster management and developing Guidelines to integrating DM with long term development. Dr. Halder from Bangladesh also stated that Guidelines for integrating Community Based Disaster Risk Management has been developed by CDMP and exchange of these guidelines within all the RCC member countries is essential for information sharing.

SESSION IV-B: MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO NATIONAL PLANNING PROCESSES

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR NATURAL DISASTER PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION IN VIETNAM

The draft summary of the "2nd National Strategy of Vietnam for Natural Disaster Prevention, Management and Mitigation until 2020" was presented by Mr. Nguyen Xuan Dieu, Deputy Director, Department of Dike Management, Flood and Storm Control, Vietnam and Mr. Nguyen Thanh Phuong, Expert, Department of Dike Management, Flood and Storm Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam.

The Draft National Strategy consist of three parts: Part I; looks into the Natural disasters and disaster prevention, management and mitigation in Vietnam, Part II ; objectives, tasks and measures for natural disaster prevention and Part III, the Action plan and implementation arrangements, management and mitigation by 2020. The speakers presented a brief summary on the contents of the each chapter under the strategy as follows: Chapter I; Natural disasters in Vietnam, Chapter II;

Achievements of Vietnam in Natural disaster prevention, control and mitigation, Chapter III; Change in trends of natural disasters and disaster prevention and management requirements, Chapter IV; Guiding points of view and General points of view on Natural Disasters in Vietnam, the impact of disasters and the DM in Vietnam, Chapter V; Goals and Objectives for minimizing impacts of disaster on human and economy, Chapter VI; Major tasks which includes investments in dyke system, multi-purpose reservoir, risk assessment, forecast and early warning, development of programs and plans of sectors and localities, raising awareness, knowledge and skills, promoting socialization, building capacity for preparedness, search and rescue and post-disaster recovery, Chapter VII; Major solutions, which is divided into two types: general solutions and solution for each region, Chapter VIII; Action plan; strengthening the organizational structure, legal documents, institutions and policies and programs, projects and proposals of national priority and Chapter IX; Implementing Organization; Central Ministries and Agencies, local authorities of various levels and Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of the strategy.

EXPERIENCE OF MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER OF BANGLADESH

Dr. Shantana Halder, National Expert (M&E), Policy, Programme & Partnership Development Unit (PPPDU), Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), Bangladesh (a program of the Government of Bangladesh implemented by Ministry of Food & Disaster Management & Relief) presented a paper on experience of Bangladesh in Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction concerns into Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of Bangladesh. Dr. Halder started with the disaster and poverty interface specific to Bangladesh, with disasters resulting in loss of assets, employment, increase in indebtedness and out migration. She explained the **five core principles** of the poverty reduction strategy paper; **country driven** hence promoting national ownership, **result oriented** and **focused on outcomes** that would benefit the poor, comprehensive in recognizing the multidimensional nature of poverty, **partnership oriented** involving **coordinated participation** of development partners and based on a **long term perspective** for poverty reduction. In 2003, Bangladesh produced the Interim PRSP with 12 thematic groups. The No. 7 thematic group focused on rural development and disaster management. She emphasized that risk reduction is reflected in all the matrixes of the PRSP with the Policy Matrix 07 particularly stressing on comprehensive disaster management towards poverty reduction and growth through **mainstreaming** disaster management and risk reduction **into national policies, institutions and development processes** (introduction of Disaster Impact and Risk Assessment (DIRA); **strengthening** disaster management and risk reduction **capacity**; ensuring **knowledge management** (acquiring, storing, sharing and applying) on DRR, **enhancing community level capacity** for DRR (community level preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation) and **ensuring social protection** of women, children, elderly, people with disability and other vulnerable groups against vulnerability and risk. In conclusion Dr. Halder reiterated the fact that Bangladesh follows a holistic approach for mainstreaming DRR and that Ministry of Food and Disaster Management has adopted a comprehensive approach for disaster management with all hazard, all risks, all sectors and public-private partnership and is the key to ensure implementation of the policy strategy being adopted in PRSP. MoFDM is closely working with both the govt. and private sectors as well as with the donors to establish a planning and implementation mechanism.

Plenary Discussions

On request of Dr. Corazon from Department of Education, Philippines, on the challenges faced by Bangladesh in implementation, Dr. Halder clarified that one of the major constraints is that though there are lot of actors who are involved in DRR in Bangladesh, they usually tend to focus on only one kind of disaster mainly floods. But since it is the same community which faces all kind of disasters, there is a need to have a proper system of assessment of understanding the need of the people and working in coordination with each other to avoid duplication in effort.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND LAND-USE PLANNING

Dr. Scott Cunliffe, Regional Disaster Reduction and Recovery Advisor, UNDP presented a paper on Disaster Risk Reduction and Land- Use Planning, highlighting on 'practical matters' that could be done to enhance the collective efforts to plan effectively for management of disaster risks. Land-use and spatial planning can be one of the most powerful ways to reduce risks and the adverse impacts of natural and man-made hazards to vulnerable families and communities at risk. Therefore there is need to consider giving greater emphasis and priority to mainstreaming of DRR. Dr. Cunliffe stated that in the process of making plans, we often tend to forget how to manage the

risk. Mitigation means "the ongoing effort to lessen the impact disasters have on people's lives and property through damage prevention." Policymakers are recognizing that integrating mitigation strategies into land use planning is an effective means of reducing disaster risk and lessening disaster impact. Integrating mitigation measures with land use planning is particularly useful in rebuilding communities, where preventative steps can help to minimize the risk of repetitive loss and there are ways of achieving this goal. Dr. Cunliffe explained this by sharing some practical lessons from findings based on a review of UNDPs global initiatives in supporting DRM incorporation into land-use planning and legislative systems around the world.

Land-use Planning creates policies at the local/municipal level that provides guidance on how the land (inside the administrative borders of a municipality) and its resources will be used and managed. The main instrument of land-use planning is zoning or zoning ordinances. Land-use planning is often situated below the regional planning level. It is just 'one' tool to assist in minimizing the impacts of natural and man made hazards and the primary role of this planning is for disaster mitigation, and this needs to be managed not just legislated. Hence while the regulations need to be in place, disaster mitigation must be managed. Dr. Cunliffe emphasized that history has shown us that community-driven disaster mitigation is the most effective risk reduction tool. Legal and regulatory framework, policy and planning, organizational aspects, resources and capabilities, partnerships; summarizes the five most important aspects of planning for DRM. The past experiences have shown that baseline information is often weak, implementation strategies are not accountable, strong leadership is lacking, DRM is often not a policy priority, political commitment is inadequate, DRM is not a multi-sector responsibility, accountability for disaster losses is not assigned and enforcement of implementation is weak. Two of the most valuable and practical planning tools in disaster risk reduction are Risk and hazard mapping and Education and Awareness Building. Risk assessment and mapping has been undertaken in many countries. There is a need for comprehensive vulnerability analysis to be undertaken for disaster-prone areas, incorporating information about past disaster events, the socio-economic conditions of the population living in the affected area, and inventories of major structures liable to damage. Risk assessment and hazard mapping would then be used to delineate areas vulnerable to natural hazards and determine the frequency, intensity, impact, return period and other data in relation to each category of hazard. Risk and hazard maps are therefore one of the most valuable working tools to drive urban and regional land use planning policy to reduce current and future community risk. One of the most innovative and effective examples of the inclusion of DRM into policies and plans occurs in specific sectors such as water management, transport etc. Secondly the importance of mainstreaming DRM into schools and curricula is equally important, as well as community level awareness-building. Dr. Cunliffe concluded his presentation by emphasizing that natural hazards are caused by the interaction between inter related factors of communities, hazards and environment. This relationship results in a number of direct and indirect losses which can be minimized by effective land use planning. But at the same time the implementation of land use legislation, rules and regulations are of no benefit at all if there is not a strong ownership locally, where communities willingly undertake DRM efforts on their own behalf. To highlight on these issues Dr. Cunliffe mentioned some of the UNDP initiatives; the Global Mainstreaming Project. The objectives of the project is to support the development of policies, tools, and human resource capacity for the integration of disaster risk reduction within development approaches in high risk disaster prone countries, to provide a forum for advocacy and the sharing of mainstreaming experiences and to support the harmonisation of these mainstreaming approaches amongst all development actors.

Plenary Discussions

Gen. Farooq Ahmed Khan, Director General, National Disaster Management Authority, Pakistan highlighted that while it is important for us to consider theoretical aspects of land use planning for disaster risk reduction, it is also important to learn from real time experiences arising from poor planning of land use on aftermath of disasters as for example, legislative issues like tenancy and ownership rights. He highlighted that these recent experiences of Pakistan in terms of legislative issues could have provided great learning experiences at this gathering.

SESSION IV-C: INITIATIVES ON MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OF PRIORITY SECTORS

This sub-session was co-chaired by Dr. Abdul Matin Adrak, Director General, Department of Disaster Preparedness, Afghanistan and Mr. Ross Sovann, Technical Advisor, National Committee on Disaster Management, Cambodia and facilitated by Mr. Loy Rego, Director and Team Leader, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC. While welcoming participants to the session; Dr. Adran took the opportunity of highlighting some special challenges that Afghanistan faced; the new initiatives being taken by his agency and appealed to ADPC to set up a country presence in Kabul.

INTRODUCTION TO PRIORITY IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT OF RCC PROGRAM ON MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO DEVELOPMENT POLICY, PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN ASIA

A presentation on the Priority Implementation Project (PIPs) of the RCC MDRD Program was made by Mr. Rego of ADPC. One of the key components of the RCC MDRD program framework is to undertake Priority Implementation Projects (PIPs) in Countries to initiate mainstreaming of DRR. The PIPs are designed to be not only for pilot purposes to serve as for practical examples for active learning. The scope of the PIP includes establishing a working group with national and sectoral agencies, national experts, planning the implementation projects and its activities, implementing the project and documenting the experience. Mr. Rego explained the list of possible themes for PIP under national and sectoral integration and referring to the document Toolkit covers, explained the entire process adopted by the RCC MDRD program on initiating PIPs in countries. Chapter 4 of the 'Towards the Toolkit on Mainstreaming' is a detailed chapter on the PIP with three separate sections on 1) Expression of Interest to undertake PIP, 2) Outline Plans for PIPs and 3) Implementation of PIPs. As explained in the first section, at the beginning of the RCC Program on MDRD, in April 2005, questionnaires were sent to the RCC member countries, requesting to express their interest to undertake PIP in their country. The responses received from the countries were compiled with 23 PIPs identified under 12 themes. Parallel to this activity, outline Plans for PIP were developed (Section two of Chapter 4) for 6 themes: Integrating DRR into National Development Planning, Environment Impact Assessment, enforcement of Building laws, Hazard resilient design in rural housing, disaster risk impact assessment into construction of new roads and bridges and school curriculum. The third section of the Chapter 4 details out the past and ongoing priority implementation projects being undertaken in Cambodia, Lao and Philippines. Mr. Rego concluded his presentation by reiterating the RCC Secretariat's commitment for undertaking new PIPs, willingness to receive more PIPs from countries and above all sought guidance from RCC Members on how to mobilize more resources for PIP implementation, seek partnership with similar activities in ongoing programs share experience of each PIP in other RCC members countries and how to expand the PIP and make them sustainable.

Plenary Discussions

On the query of Mr. Che Moin Bin Umar, Director, Crisis and Disaster Management, Malaysia, on involvement of the national governments in the implementation of the PIPs, Mr. Rego emphasized that the MDRD Program was started on the initiative of the RCC Members and the PIPs selected for implementation in any member country is a priority identified by the country and is being implemented by the formation of a national working group led by the NDMO and partner ministry comprising of officials from respective ministries/departments, national experts and agencies in the particular field.

Ms. Khanna from India supported the concept of PIPs as they would be useful learning experience and explained that a similar approach, though using a different name is being adopted in India. Mr. Ross Sovann, Technical Advisor, National Committee for Disaster Management, Cambodia, emphasized that implementation of the PIPs lead for being taken by the respective RCC member governments with ADPC only providing technical assistance.

Mr. Ross Sovann added that PIPs are essential part of Mainstreaming and the countries should take the responsibility in the implementation of PIPs in certain sectors. ADPC and international organizations can support and facilitate at the initial phase and when the idea of Mainstreaming is widely promoted and firmly established in government practice and policy, the government, its organizations and all concerned sectors can then rely on themselves and their resource.

MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

A presentation on the topic was made by Mr. A.R. Subbiah, Director and Team Leader, Climate Risk Management Team, ADPC, who began with the experience in Indonesia where USAID/OFDA have supported the Climate Forecast Application Program (2003-2008) to generate user friendly forecasts and establish an institutional mechanism from national to the community level. Mr. Subbiah explained in detail the various steps involved in an end to end climate information generation and application system, and how the establishment of the Climate Field School has resulted in building the capacity of the farmers who are now able to create rainfall graph based on their own observation using locally fabricated rain gauges. At present the farmers are pilot testing the new planting calendar based on their enhanced understanding of rainfall patterns in their locality. Mr. Subbiah highlighted some of the outcomes of the program; behavioral change at farmers level with demonstrable benefits, at the local institutional level; an increased ownership of the program and budgetary commitment from the district government to support the program and its replication, at the national level institutional changes and budgetary commitment from national government. Mr. Subbiah concluded by presenting the Guidelines and Implementation Plan developed by ADPC under this program for Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into Agriculture sector for Lao PDR, as a potential PIP between NDMO and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Lao PDR.

Plenary Discussion

On the query of Gen. Farooq Khan, Director General, National Disaster Management Authority, Pakistan on the success of the field experience in translating into National Policy, Mr. Subbiah explained that following the successful capacity building of the farmers and establishment of climate risk schools in Indonesia, the Ministry of Agriculture has created a new cell on Climate risk monitoring and is involved in upscaling the program to other provinces. He also explained the economic benefits of establishing such a system, which is for loss of one crop in one hectare; the loss is about \$ 150. That is why the district administration is putting up resources to expand this in all the districts and also provide resources to the meteorological department to invest on localized forecast.

MAINSTREAMING RISK REDUCTION IN EDUCATION SECTOR

Ms. Hnin Nwe Win, Project Manager, and Mr. Arghya Sinha Roy, Program Coordinator, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC made a detailed presentation on the RCC MDRD PIPs and Guidelines for Mainstreaming DRR into Education Sector. The presentation highlighted the priorities identified by the countries like Cambodia, Lao PDR, Jordan, Nepal and Philippines and their expression of interest to undertake PIP in the Education Sector, ADPC has developed the RCC Guidelines on Integrating DRR modules into school curriculum with financial support from GTZ. These Guidelines (Document No 11 of the Toolkit) covers the rationale of mainstreaming DRR into school curriculum, approach to be taken, examples of good practices and technical references of such integration, proposed steps for integration, and activities for institutionalization. The Guideline is generic and could be used by any RCC Member countries. Based on the Guidelines and under the same GTZ financing. ADPC in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports and NCDM in Cambodia have developed an Implementation Plan for initiating a PIP in Cambodia. (Document No__ of Toolkit) With the strong expression of interest from the countries to carry out PIPs, ADPC in partnership with UNDP has submitted a proposal to EU for initiating a PIP on mainstreaming DRR into Education sector of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines. The PIP at present in the final stage of approval would be implemented over a period of 15 months starting January 2007 and would develop DRM modules for secondary schools of the project countries, train teachers to pilot test the DRM modules, conduct pilot in selected schools of the country, revise the module as per feedback from pilot test and initiate integration of such module into the national educational policy. Apart from developing DRM modules, the PIP would address the other Education sector theme namely building schools to increased standards of hazard resilience by conducting research in the three countries on impacts of past disasters on the education sector of the countries, which would provide evidence based arguments for disaster resilient development in the Education sector.

Plenary Discussions

Congratulating the team on the initiatives, Dr. Corazon from Department of Education, Philippines, emphasized that the DRM module proposed to be developed under the pipeline PIP in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines should be based on individual country context. The speakers agreed and highlighted that the modules would be developed by the individual country working groups comprising of officials from Ministry of Education, teachers, principals and national experts and hence would definitely cater to the needs of the country.

PRIORITY IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT IN PHILIPPINES ON MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR UNDER THE RCC PROGRAM ON MDRD

Hon. Manuel S. Agyao, Assistant Secretary, Department of Public Works & Highway, Philippines, presented the current PIP being implemented in Philippines by his Department in partnership with NDCC on integrating disaster risk impact assessment into design and construction of new roads and bridges in Philippines. Mr. Agyao provided a background on natural disasters in the Philippines, the damage experiences in this sector from natural disasters particularly floods, landslides, earthquakes and typhoons. He explained key provisions of the Philippine Building Code and activities of his department in dealing with the appropriate design. He appreciated the PIP and along with Gen. Rabonza explained the activities under the project which includes the following:

- Analysis on the existing procedure (various phases of the project cycle) for development of new roads and bridge projects at national and local level in Philippines 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 Bridges in Philippines and how disaster risk assessment is included in these reports
- Analysis on past damages suffered by the Road and Bridge infrastructure in Philippines 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 and Bridges to address the use of disaster risk assessment
- Proposing 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
- Compiling a list of projects (National and Local) for the next five years (2007 to 2011) for construction of Roads and Bridges and which can make use of the revision proposed under this project
- Preparing a 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 and Bridges.

MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Mr. N.M.S.I Arambepola, Director and Team Leader, Urban Disaster Risk Management Team, ADPC made a presentation on integrating DRR into Local Governance. In many Asian countries the subject of Disaster management is handled by national level institutions or a ministry. Usually 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 often acts as a hindrance for achieving the disaster resilience at community and local levels. Due to the varying nature of policy and local governance structure, the requirements for advocacy for mainstreaming risk management in the local government sector varies from creating mechanisms for ensuring the active community participation in decision making process to focused lobbying with the decision makers at national and sub-national levels to introduce appropriate policies to ensure risk management as a routine practice. While selecting the appropriate strategy that should be adopted for mainstreaming risk in local government sector by partner institutions of the ongoing USAID funded ADPC program on Hydro Meteorological disasters Mitigation in Secondary cities of Asia (PROMISE) in respective countries, there is a need to identify a practical, cost effective and easy approach for implementing effective advocacy campaigns for mainstreaming risk management at local level. Mr. Arambepola proposed that the first task should be to carry out a situation analysis in the respective country followed by an organized action or series of actions directed at influencing people, policies, regulations, practices and systems for enforcement in order to bring about necessary changes. The steps to be adopted in helping mainstreaming would include Identifying related policy issues, selecting an advocacy objective, developing and

delivering advocacy messages, understanding the decision making processes, building alliances and partnerships with likeminded individuals and institutions, making effective presentations, mobilizing additional resources and evaluation for improving the approach. Possible areas for integration of mitigation and preparedness practices are local government level disaster management committees to strengthen the participatory governance process, urban land use planning for avoidance or minimizing the exposure to hazard events, building by laws to have stronger and hazard resistance construction of houses , buildings and infrastructure, emergency response planning for better preparedness and annual budgetary allocations to have consistency in budgetary provisions for risk management activities etc. He briefly explained the PROMISE program under implementation in five Asian countries since Oct 2005 namely Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and the city level activities in Chittagong, Hyderabad, Kalutara and presented the possible interventions under the PROMISE program, which includes, development of generic guidelines to facilitate integration of risk reduction in activities carried out by local governments, local government level demonstrations and lessons learned workshops, publications, national level meetings with authorities and seminars to present findings of demonstrations at city level and regional level activities such as round table discussions, study tours, etc. These activities were based on discussions at the PROMISE Working Group Meeting in Manila in Oct 2006 among implementing partner city government technical institution and NGO implementing partners. Several RCC members welcomed the proposed approach and recognized that when approved; these projects would be important PIPs. Gen. Farooq commented on the need for integration of such initiatives through the national agencies/authorities which are responsible for ensuring that the strategic direction of achieving disaster risk reduction is maintained at all level in the country. It is understood that many of these initiatives are implemented through partner NGOs, but it has to be kept in mind that in order for the project to be successful and sustainable it needs to be consulted and integrated in the strategic direction laid down by the government. Gen. Farooq also enquired as to the selection and approval process of these projects. Mr. Arambepola clarified that the project was developed in response to a donor funded call for proposals that required the city government partners be identified and consulted at the proposal stage and that the ministries of urban development were identified as key partners. Mr. Rego added that the RCC members are briefed on all projects that ADPC developed and cited past workshops on urban risk reduction; i.e. the special session in RCC-4 in 2004 and country workshops in Vietnam (2003) and Dhaka (2005) with MoFDMR and CDMP as one basis of identified cities and priority themes when developing these proposals. Dr. Adrak from Afghanistan also emphasized that as a regional organization, ADPC should play a vital role in bridging the information links between the RCC members and he invited ADPC to set up its office in Kabul and support Afghanistan in disaster preparedness. Dr. Bhichit from ADPC agreed on the critical value ADPC could provide in bridging the information between the RCC members and assured the members the greater role it would play in the future in achieving this objective.

SESSION IV-D & E: GROUP DISCUSSION AND REPORTING ON NEXT STEPS ON MAINSTREAMING OF DRR

This sub-session was co-chaired by Mr. Thoriq Ibrahim, Director of Regional Development Public Works & Services, Ministry of Construction and Public Infrastructure, Maldives and Mr. Hussein Salem Fahed Alakili, Staff Brigadier Officer In Civil Defense, Civil Defense Directorate of Jordan and facilitated by Ms. Hnin New Win, Project Manager, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC. Four groups were formed to discuss on the Next steps of the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development.

The Group 1 comprised the MDRD Advisory which discussed questions related to overall approach, while Group 2 and 3 comprised of RCC Members discussed issues related to PIPs on rural housing and land use planning. Group 4 comprised donors, UN agencies and RCC partners discussed how they could support the program. The questions discussed and working group discussion are presented subsequently for each group. The Group 2 comprising of the RCC Members (from Bangladesh, China, Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Sri Lanka) who also are the MDRD Advisory Panel and ADPC staff, were requested to discuss on the following:

- Review the RCC MDRD Pipeline Initiatives as listed in the MDRD Program Brochure (Last Page) and advise on relative priorities and any additions
- What other steps would they want ADPC to take as the secretariat of the RCC MDRD Program

- There were suggestions on RCC Members circulating the MDRD Program Brochure to other Ministries and agencies in countries. How should this be operationalised?
- There were suggestions that RCC Members hold National workshops on Mainstreaming and the MDRD Program to promote the concept and program. How should this be operationalised?
- Advice on what process should be followed to review and finalise the Draft RCC Guidelines (Chapter 2 of the Toolkit)

SESSION IV-E: PRESENTATION BY WORKING GROUPS

Discussion Outcomes of Group 2

The Group 2 comprising of the RCC Members (from Afghanistan, Bhutan, Brunei, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal and Timor Leste) and ADPC staff, were requested to discuss on the following:

- In the RCC MDRD Pipeline Initiatives (Plan for 2007-2008) as mentioned in the last page of the MDRD Program Brochure, two pipeline initiatives are planned for Mainstreaming DRR into Rural Housing Sector and Land use planning
 - For developing Guidelines on these two initiatives suggest examples of Good practices from the RCC Member countries and existing National Guidelines
 - The above programs are planned for two countries, which other countries should this be expanded to, and where is the need most urgent
- Advise on what to do next on Component 3 of the MDRD Program (Refer to page 10 of the Brochure); on Showcasing good practices on MDRD

Mr. Pratap Kumar Pathak from Nepal presented the outcomes of discussion of Group 2. The group concluded that for good practices from the RCC Member countries for developing Guidelines for Mainstreaming DRR into Rural Housing and Land use Planning, successful examples from the following countries should be referred:

- Maldives: Safer Islands Programme
- Nepal; Inclusion of DRRM concerns into local development plans – periodic and rolling plans by recognizing disaster as cross-cutting area of intervention and Community based disaster risk reduction through mobilization of local institutions and piloting for local level action plans based on vulnerability of flood and landslide hazards
- Afghanistan; House construction by Government in compliance with DRR guidelines for local community
- Malaysia; Guidelines on Structural Town & Rural planning by Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- Jordan; Decentralized system for enforcement building code
- Mongolia; Implementation of building codes (same for rural & urban areas)
- Brunei; Housing scheme under Ministry of Development applicable all over the country
- Korea; Regulations of the Local government to construct houses based on hazard/risk scenario in the local area and Disaster Impact Assessment for land use planning

With the RCC MDRD pipeline PIP to integrate disaster risk reduction concerns into rural housing, presently planned for Indonesia and Sri Lanka, the group felt the need to expand the initiative to Afghanistan, Timor Leste, Maldives and Nepal.

On next steps on Component 3 of the MDRD Program: Showcasing good practices on MDRD, the group acknowledged that it is necessary to produce a compendium of regional good practices which would review the existing practices. The group emphasized that it is a must to have a documentation of good practices at a regional level. Websites should also be maintained by each of the RCC Member countries with link to the ADPC website. Technical support from ADPC is required particularly for countries like Timor Leste. There was also a suggestion that ADPC should feature a detailed section on RCC on its website.

Discussion Outcomes of Group 3

The Group 3 comprised of representatives from Ministry of Education from RCC Member countries of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines along with representation from UNDP and ADPC staff. The Group was requested to discuss on the following questions in order to Mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction into Education sector:

- Refer to Document 11 and 27 in *Towards the Tool Kit on MDRD* and provide inputs to improve the documents
- Refer to the Document 29 in *Towards the Tool Kit on MDRD* and the Briefing document (circulated during the briefing meeting on the 8th Nov 2006) on the pipeline project on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Education of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines
- Indicate if such initiatives of including DRM into school curriculum has been undertaken in your country at national or private level
- Suggest possible national consultant, institutional partners who have previous experience in such initiative
- Indicate the names of the other partner Ministries with whom Ministry of Education has a close working relationship

Dr. Corazon L. Echano from Department of Education, Philippines presented the discussion of Group 3.

On inputs to improve the document on Guidelines and Implementation Plan for mainstreaming DRR into Education sector; the group identified that in the Document 11 of the Toolkit on Mainstreaming; i.e. the Guidelines for Mainstreaming DRR into Education sector, it is necessary to elaborate more on the Rationale of exposing school children to concepts of disaster management, and the necessity of a detail section to carry out need assessment. The section on Good practices in the Guideline should also include references of existing technical guidelines and website addresses.

Suggestion for start up of the Pipeline project on Mainstreaming DRR into Education sector in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines included preparing a detailed project document before the start up of the project and circulating it with the stakeholders of the countries and organizing a consultative meeting with all stakeholders in each country at the start of the project.

Regarding the initiatives in project countries to integrate DRM module into school curriculum, the Philippines experience was shared where a DRM module has been developed for Grade X of secondary school. The module is being pilot tested at present and would be revised accordingly after the pilot. The group also felt the need to integrate these DRM modules into non formal education and distant learning courses.

The discussion also revealed that the Ministry of Education in each country works in close association with other Ministries/Departments like Department of Interiors and Local Government, Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Environment and Natural Resources in Philippines, Ministry of Public Health, Social Welfare, Ministry of Communication Transport Post and Construction in Lao PDR and Ministries of Health, Rural Development, Environment and Construction in Cambodia. Apart from the Ministries and government department there are other stakeholders involved in the development activities of the Education sector like UNICEF, JICA, AusAID and international and national NGOs, who should also be involved.

Discussion Outcomes of Group 4

The Group 4 comprised of representatives from various donor organizations and UN Agencies, which included ADB, AusAID, FAO, IFRC, USAID/OFDA, UNDP and UN ISDR along with ADPC staff and were requested to refer to the RCC MDRD Program Brochure and provide comments, suggestions and recommendations on improvement of the following:

- Approach adopted by the RCC MDRD Program (Page 9 of MDRD Program Brochure) and to initiate Mainstreaming with NDMOs being one of the focal points in the country
- Component 1 and 2 of Program Framework (Page 10 of the RCC MDRD Brochure)
- Component 5 of the Program Framework; Mobilizing partnerships and resources for sustainable implementation of the program (Page 10 of the RCC MDRD Brochure) and how continuing dialogue should be maintained with each of your agencies to establish further partnerships

Mr. Michael Annear from IFRC presented the outcome of the discussions in Group 4. The group expressed the agreement on the approach to mainstreaming DRR through a two-track approach: National Development Planning and Sectors. It was acknowledged that from the past experience it is understood that the previous support to NDMOs may not have been very successful; hence it is

not sufficient to concentrate only on capacity building of the NDMOs, but need to work actively with the NDMOs as well.

The group advised to promote the increased awareness of DRR and its mainstreaming in the following:

- It was realized that 'Government' comprising of several line ministries, it is necessary to raise awareness of the entire system. It is also essential to create political will and support to undertake initiatives on DRR and this could be achieved through:
 - Supporting bottom up approaches such as Community based disaster preparedness, which would help in developing momentum and commitment within the wider community and would result in its raising awareness within the national system
 - Make use of the opportunities in the aftermath of a disaster to raise awareness and advocate for disaster resilient development
 - Need to link technical institutions/individuals within a country to the political institutions so that there is awareness of the capacity and existing plans, approaches etc that can be built upon and supported.
- Need for the Donors to look at their own actions through:
 - Being more flexible in their interaction with governments and support to the mainstreaming of DRR.
 - Promote a coordinated approach from within all agencies to ensure individual activities are supportive of each other and work towards a common goal, rather than operating in isolation
 - Ensure understanding of DRR and its mainstreaming within its own staff and consultants. When there is a clear understanding within an agency it would be easier to support partners in mainstreaming DRR effectively.
 - Need for the donors to advocate for the importance of DRR, through political avenues not just at the technical level. This should be conducted in parallel with the linkage of donor/international organizations and government technical representatives.
 - The mainstreaming of DRR could also be supported through performance based projects where additional resources can be provided based on the achievement of agreed milestones related to mainstreaming DRR.
- Governments, Donors and International agencies need to base their activities on evidence driven approaches supported by empirical evidence such as hazard studies, baseline information etc. This will support the identification of activities that support the actual needs and ways in which DRR can be mainstreamed rather than focusing too often on preparing for the big events especially relevant when seeing some of the preoccupation post tsunami.
- Advocacy for DRR should also be supported by promoting risk management within all sectors of the government. This would help in developing a culture of risk management within all programs and activities be it financial, infrastructure, disaster etc, thus contributing towards comprehensive risk reduction.

VII. Session V: Lessons Learned from Regional Programs on Preparedness and Mitigation

This session was co-chaired by Mr. Khamphao Hompangna, Director, National Disaster Management Office, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, Lao PDR and Dr. Shantan Halder, National Expert (M&E), Policy, Programme & Partnership Development Unit (PPDU), Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), Bangladesh and facilitated by Mr. Aslam Perwaiz, Program Coordinator, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC

ASEAN AGREEMENT ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The session had a brief presentation made by Major General Glenn Rabonza of Philippines as a representative of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) on the ASEAN's initiatives on Disaster Management and Emergency Response. After a brief introduction on the risk from disasters in the ASEAN countries and the need to cooperate to reduce the risk, the institutional framework and the program framework of the ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management, General Rabonza introduced the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). He explained the different articles under the agreement ranging from Prevention and Mitigation (Article 6), Preparedness (Article 8), Stand by arrangement on disaster relief and emergency response (Article 9), Joint emergency response through the provision of assistance (Article 11), Technical Cooperation (Article 18) and ASEAN coordination center for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA) (Article 20). General Rabonza concluded his presentation by emphasizing that ASEAN is steadfast in its commitment to disaster risk reduction, its initiatives are in line with the HFA and the AADMER provides the platform for promoting and strengthening cooperation and collaboration in disaster risk reduction and response among Member Countries and relevant international organisations.

FLOOD EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRENGTHENING; COMPONENT FOUR OF MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION'S FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION PROGRAM (FMMP)

This joint initiative of Mekong River Commission (MRC) and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) was presented by Mr. Thanongdeth Insisienmay, Program Manager, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC. Mr. Thanongdeth started with a brief on the five components of the MRC Flood Management and Mitigation Program which include: 1: Establishment of Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Centre, 2: Structural Measures and Flood Proofing, 3: Mediation of Trans-boundary Flood Issues, 4: Flood Emergency Management Strengthening and 5: Land Management. He focused his presentation on the Component 4 of the program and explained the main outputs of the component which includes Preparation and implementation of flood preparedness programmes, development of national capacities, regional knowledge sharing and facilitating trans-boundary cooperation in emergency management between provinces. The program is being implemented by ADPC in 2 districts each in 2 provinces in Cambodia namely Prey Vieng and Kandal and 2 provinces in Vietnam namely An Giang and Dong Thap. Mr. Thanongdeth explained that the key project partners in both the countries the National Mekong Committees, the NDMO – RCC Members i.e. NCDM in Cambodia and DDMFSC in Vietnam, provincial and district department of related ministries, and NGOs working in the area. He highlighted some of the achievements under the project till date, Institutional Role Analysis for FPP capacity at Province level, completed development of Provincial and District Flood Preparedness Programs by the provincial and district authorities, Priority FPP Sub-project Implementation with Provincial and District DM Authorities, Public awareness activities organized and Preparation for institutionalizing province-to-province trans-boundary emergency assistance.

Plenary Discussion

In response to a question from General Farooq of Pakistan, Mr. Thanongdeth explained that while planning the program in the year 2001 to 2003; the MRC had consultations and sought to incorporate lessons learned from the transboundary river basins including lessons of flood management from countries of South Asia including Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan. It was appreciated by Mr. Ross Sovann of Cambodia, that this particular project is being successfully implemented by ADPC in partnership with the Provincial Committee of Disaster Management (PCDM), however the challenge remains for NCDM on how to upscale it at a National level.

REGIONAL PROGRAM ON CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT FOR LANDSLIDE IMPACT MITIGATION (RECLAIM) AND HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL DISASTER MITIGATION IN SECONDARY CITIES IN ASIA (PROMISE)

Mr. N.M.S.I Arambepola, Director and Team Leader, Urban Disaster Risk Management Team, ADPC provided the participants with an overview of two of the Regional Programs being implemented by ADPC; Asian Program for Regional Enhancement for Landslide Impact Mitigation (RECLAIM) and Program for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE). Supported by the Government of Norway, the RECLAIM program is being implemented by the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute and ADPC in the target countries Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand, where partner organizations are engaged in landslide mitigation activities, infrastructure development and have close association with the NDMO – RCC Members in the respective countries. The objective of the program is to build the capacity at the regional and national levels by promoting dialogue between decision-makers, practitioners from service sector and professionals. Mr. Arambepola explained the activities under the program with the help of case studies from Thailand and Sri Lanka. He highlighted the achievement of the First Phase of the project, namely establishment of the Regional network and exchange of knowledge from different project countries. The funding for the Phase 2 of the program has been secured and the next Regional training would focus on Early warning, instrumentation and monitoring, seismic action induced landslides, risk assessment, landslide hazard zonation mapping, conducive policy environment and mainstreaming landslide disaster risk reduction and good practices in Landslide Risk management. Phase II expands coverage to include Philippines and add two landslide mitigation demonstration project from Thailand and Philippines have been added. National training curriculum will also be developed and National level training on landslide risk management in partner countries would be carried out in collaboration with technical partners (NGI and ADPC).

Mr. Arambepola then presented on the USAID supported Regional Program for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE), the goal of which is to reduce vulnerability of urban communities through enhanced preparedness and mitigation of hydro-meteorological disasters in South and South East Asia. The program adopts the strategy to increase adoption of private and public sector mechanisms for community preparedness and mitigation of hydro-meteorological disaster risk in urban areas of South and South East Asia which will measurably alleviate human suffering, prevent loss of life, and reduce the potential for physical and economic damage". The project countries include Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. Mr. Arambepola explained the program objectives with indicators for each objectives which includes; adoption of specific hydro-meteorological disaster preparedness and mitigation measures *to manage hydro-meteorological disaster risk* by stakeholders in targeted cities, increased stakeholder involvement and further enhancement of strategies, tools and methodologies related to community preparedness and mitigation of hydro-meteorological disasters in urban communities, enhanced coordination with USAID missions to promote sustainability and ensure program activities accord with USAID country and regional strategies and strengthen networks and regional links among relevant risk management institutions/organizations for improving potential and capacity for application and dissemination of lessons learned.

Gen Farooq emphasized that the recent experiences of Landslides in Pakistan could act as great learning experiences and that regional programs like PROMISE could make use of such experiences in help reach lessons learned and knowledge reach different countries. Dr. Halder of Bangladesh highlighted that through Promise the existing networks should be strengthened rather than forming new networks.

VIII: SESSION VI: SPECIAL SESSION ON PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HFA COORGANIZED BY ADPC AND ISDR

This session was chaired by Mr. Montree Chanachaiviboonwat, Chief, Natural Disaster Sub Bureau, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior, Thailand and facilitated by Ms. Christel Rose of UN ISDR and Mr. Loy Rego of ADPC.

POST TSUNAMI INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN SRI LANKA AND DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ROAD MAP FOR SAFER SRI LANKA

Dr. P.D. Amarasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights, Sri Lanka, made a presentation on the post tsunami institutional changes in Disaster Management in Sri Lanka and development and implementation of Road Map for safer Sri Lanka. He explained the impact of the 2004 Tsunami on Sri Lanka, which led to the recognition for comprehensive disaster risk management framework, and led to several institutional changes in Sri Lanka: the enactment of the Disaster Management Act No. 13 in 2005, the setting up of National Council for Disaster Management and Disaster Management Centre and the establishment of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights. The consensus that ongoing policy and legislative efforts have to be complemented by adequately identifying risks, evaluating their differential impacts, developing strategies for their management and adequately communicating the risk to all stakeholders at the community, provincial and national level have contributed towards the conceptualization of the framework of 'Road Map for Safer Sri Lanka'. There has been an affirmed need to address the underlying vulnerabilities with regard to strengthening local and national governance structures, emphasizing national and community based environmental resource management and considering the differential nature of hazard risks and associated vulnerabilities while formulating national action plans for poverty alleviation and infrastructure for Sri Lanka. In acknowledging these present needs, the Ministry for Disaster Management has adopted a comprehensive framework developed in consultation with all stakeholders which coordinates multi stakeholder efforts in the next 10 years through a holistic strategy or 'road map' towards building a 'safer Sri Lanka'. The Road map comprising seven thematic components and a 110 project brief which are consistent with ongoing and past efforts in the field of disaster risk management and development planning in Sri Lanka. The components are 1) Policy, Institutional Mandates and Institutional Development, 2) Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment, 3) Tsunami and Multi Hazard Early Warning System, 4) Preparedness and Response Plans, 5) Mitigation and Integration of Disaster Risk reduction into Development Planning, 6) Community based DRR and 7) Public Awareness, Education and Training.

Plenary Discussion

Mr. Ross Sovann of Cambodia congratulated Sri Lanka on their proactive initiative in developing the Road Map for Safer Sri Lanka and noted that this offered useful model and way forward for other countries. Mr. Wangchuk of Bhutan briefly reported on his government's effort at developing a similar Road Map for Safe and Happy Bhutan, following the framework of His Majesty of increasing Gross National Happiness in the country. He distributed a copy of the framework to each delegate. On the query on timeline of implementation of projects under the Road Map by Dr. Halder of Bangladesh, Mr. Amarasinghe confirmed that the timeline of the projects are same as that of the Hyogo Framework for Actions.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION OF MONGOLIA

A presentation on the Emergency Management Organisation in Mongolia was made by Dr. Major General P. Dash, Head, National Disaster Management Agency. General Dash gave an overview of the Mongolia and the recent disasters like drought, flood, avian influenza, earthquake, desertification that have hit the country. Each year between March and October migratory birds from Pacific Ocean fly over Mongolia to central Asia. In 2005, the Avian Influenza with virus H5N1 was detected in these migratory birds. To control the spread of the virus a national strategy has been developed and the action plan is under implementation. Another recurrent hazard in Mongolia is 'Dzud'. Due to extreme climate in the country, during the winters, snow covers the pasture land, due to which livestock starves to death. And Mongolia being largely dependant on animal husbandry, a large number of herdsmen lose their source of livelihood during this situation of Dzud and it results in a disaster. According to the Mongolian Law on Disaster Protection, the ministers and member of the government are responsible for advocating and adopting mitigation

measures for the country and the National Emergency Management Agency is the responsible authority. There are 11 state disaster protection services, headed by ministers, state secretaries and chief of agencies which work in order to implement various mitigation measures. The State emergency commission provides integrated management to the state disaster protection services and is responsible for emergency response. The Head of State Emergency Commission is the Minister in charge for Emergency Management and the Deputy Head of Commission is the Chief of National Emergency Agency. The enactment of the State Disaster Protection Policy is ongoing. NEMA is also responsible for providing training to staff, acquiring techniques and equipments to emergency operations.

POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT; THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY IN INDIA

Ms. Dipali Khanna, Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor, National Disaster Management Authority and Mr. Prabanshu Kamal, Joint Secretary (Disaster Management) National Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, India presented in detail the institutional developments in India on Disaster Management and the Disaster Management Act of 2005. With the impact of 2004 Tsunami, it was felt that response to disasters needed to be further improved and appropriate preparedness and capacity building measures are institutionalized, with an effective coordination mechanism and necessary legislative back up. It was, therefore, decided to enact a law on disaster management to provide for requisite institutional and coordination mechanism and powers for undertaking prevention and mitigation measures. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted on 23rd December, 2005 under the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India. This will have the advantage of permitting the States to have their own legislation on disaster management. The salient features of the Act are:

- Set up of Disaster Management Authorities at National, State & District level under the chairmanship of Prime Minister, Chief Minister and District Collector respectively
- National Authority has 7 members looking after different aspects with Ministerial rank and is assisted by National Executive Committee under Home Secretary
- National Authority being assisted by National Executive Committee under Home Secretary
- State Authorities being responsible for laying down policies and plans for Disaster Management in States and District Authority acting as District Planning Coordinating and Implementing Body with specific roles assigned to Local Authorities
- National Institute of Disaster Management constituted for training, research, documentation and development of national level information base
- Constitution of disaster response fund and disaster mitigation fund at National, State and District level
- Special provision for emergency procurement of resources in situation of a disaster

The Charter of the NDMA includes three sections with responsibilities under each, as follows:

Operational: Laying down policies, plans and guidelines for effective response at National Level, Building mitigation and preparedness systems; Creating National Disaster Response Force specialized response, Promoting active participation of community, NGOs and corporate Sector, and Providing support to other countries affected by major disasters as determined by the Govt.

Financial: Mainstreaming Disaster Management into developmental plans at all levels, Formulating and executing mitigation plans. Providing financial assistance and Building upon ongoing and existing infrastructure and initiatives.

Policies and Guidelines: Laying down Disaster Management Policy at National Level, Laying down Guidelines Disaster-wise for Central Ministries and States, Ensuring preparation of DMS plans at National and State Level and Supervising and Monitoring Implementation of Plans at these Levels. The Disaster Management Strategy has four focus areas; Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Capacity Building and Response. The work in progress includes preparation of Policies and Guidelines and other priority tasks, which includes equipping and operationalising the National Disaster Response Force, creation of national disaster mitigation reserves, inter ministerial committee on funding of reconstruction and rehabilitation and establishment of the SAARC Centre for disaster management etc.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK OF ACTION (HFA) AT A REGIONAL LEVEL

Ms. Christel Rose of UN ISDR made a presentation on the Implementation of HFA at the regional level, three parts, i.e. 1) introduction to HFA and its priorities, 2) status of HFA implementation at

international, regional, sub regional and national level. 3) proposed tools for implementation of HFA at national and community level like the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP).

The objectives of the SNAP process include: To identify, enhance and support ongoing successful disaster reduction initiatives and projects to ensure sustainability; To have a cohesive and integrated DRR programme that Governments are committed to implementing; To establish the mechanisms at the country and regional levels to support the effective mainstreaming and implementation of DRR, To improve the efficiency of resource allocation and utilisation through clearly defined objectives, activities and outputs in one integrated programme; To strengthen the cooperation and coordination of existing national and regional partnerships through their involvement in design and implementation of DRR.

She emphasized that the process of SNAP would be led and coordinated by the respective national governments with assistance from UN Country Teams, international and regional organizations.

Ms. Rose stated the following expectation from the RCC 6 Meeting and the special session:

- Clear understanding and consideration of RCC countries' needs in terms of national coordination mechanism and current obstacles / constraints in setting up such a mechanism
- Clear understanding of RCC members' effective mobilization to facilitate a strong political commitment for HFA implementation at the national level

She explained possible roles of ISDR AP office and the ISDR Asia (IAP) Partnership to: Assist Government in defining national priorities for HFA implementation -engage with the Government and NP into national consultations towards the development of a national strategy for DRR; Mapping-out exercise: clear assessment of status / progress on DRR, of existing or necessary structures and projects, and of key actors' responsibilities at national level; Assisting Government in the mainstreaming process of DRR into various sectors and areas of work, in particular in development processes like CCA/UNDAF, PRSPs and contingency plans; a request for Assistance to formulate / reformulate a national strategy for DRR should be addressed by Government to UN/ISDR and requested that an official focal point for HFA in each RCC member country be designated and communicated to UN/ISDR Asia and Pacific. She distributed a copy of the ISDR official guidelines in formation of National Platforms (NP's), acknowledged that further consensus agreement was needed on the relevance of national platforms and then she appreciated the increased interaction at the regional and sub-regional level towards HFA implementation and progress monitoring, with the ASEAN ADMER and ARPD, and SAARC, member countries drafting SAARC Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management, and possible Ministerial meeting in 2007 on HFA Regional mechanisms such as IAP and RCC.

Ms. Rose also suggested other possible areas of cooperation with ISDR with RCC Countries through distribution of Inter-Agency Field Libraries, Awareness-raising & Education on DRR, support to the International day for Disaster Reduction, Riskland game and CD (Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Maldives), ISDR monthly Highlights at the regional level and publication of the ISDR Informs Asia & Pacific whose next edition is scheduled for March 2007 and sought inputs on relevant DRR initiative in A&P by January 2007.

She also mentioned planned Regional events on DRR in coming months, which UNISDR is organizing namely:

- Regional event on the integration of DRR into PRSPs, March-April 2007
- Planned regional event on DRR and Education, second half of 2007 – UNESCO, UNICEF and others: a) integration of DRR into school curricula, b) disaster resilient schools / school safety programmes
- UNESCO A&P Programme of Educational Innovation for Development (APEID) – Session with ISDR and UNICEF
- Event on Lessons learned / good practices on traditional / indigenous knowledge on DRR

RCC Members highlighted that there were close links with the MDRD PIPs on Education, which should feed into the event and guidelines sought to be produced by UNISDR along with UNICEF and UNESCO, and offered to cooperate in organizing the event.

Mr. Ross Sovann articulated that in the last few years some countries have gone very far with the implementation of the HFA and countries like Cambodia are way far behind. Hence such countries need the close assistance of the ISDR secretariat to work closely with the government.

General Rabonza of the Philippines highlighted that though it is understood that the countries need to move forward with the implementation of the HFA, it is also required to have a much stronger coordination between the various regional and international actors. He emphasized that it is to be realized that the countries have their various priority programs to implement within their limited capacity and manpower. On top of which the programs developed by the regional and international actors, which are often developed in isolation of each other but needs to be implemented by the same human resources at the national level. This stresses the limited available resources of the countries. Hence his appeal to the various regional and international organizations would be to discuss and develop programs which are well coordinated and avoid duplication. He strongly articulated that at the end of the day, it is essential for the country to be convinced in order to implement and take forward any program.

Joining General Rabonza, General Farooq reiterated the absolute necessity of the Government in taking the lead on coordination among various programs and initiatives being taken in the different countries. He also pointed out that the donors could provide a critical role in making this coordination among UN Agencies and Regional organization happen.

Mr. Rego of ADPC recollected that in order to achieve this coordination, a long standing process had been initiated by USAID, UNOCHA and ADRC in 2001 which led to a series of meetings convened by regional organizations like ADPC and ADRC and the UN Agencies namely UNOCHA and WHO. These meetings were held in Katmandu in 2001; Bangkok in 2002 and Manila in 2004. The objectives of these meetings were on how the international agencies and their initiatives should coordinate and reach the countries in a well defined coordinated fashion. He emphasized that building on the momentum of this process; as well as discussions in the UN Inter Agency Task Force was formed the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP), and that in the future it should try to address this problem.

Ms. Bronwyn Robbins of AusAID commented that AusAID being a strong supporter of the Paris declaration of aid effectiveness and endorses humanitarian good donorship. She informed that the 2007 planned AusAID review of support to South east Asian countries in Disaster risk reduction would certainly look into this aspect of harmonization.

PRESENTATION ON DKKV-GTZ-ADPC STUDY ON CURRENT STATUS OF DISASTER REDUCTION INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND POTENTIAL FOR NATIONAL PLATFORMS FOR DISASTER REDUCTION IN 3 SOUTH AND SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES

Mr. Loy Rego of ADPC made the presentation on the above DKKV-GTZ-ADPC study on current institutional status of disaster reduction and potential for national platforms for disaster reduction in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Sri Lanka. The study was funded by the German Government through GTZ; and was done by ADPC in collaboration with the German national platform on disaster reduction (DKKV). This study conducted in close consultation with the national governments, aimed to collect relevant information and provide it to national and international actors who are aiming to support the establishment of National Platforms in these countries. The study covered the: Profile of Countries, Current Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Reduction, overview of Other organizations working in Disaster Management and an Analysis of situation and recommendations for the next step on National Platform

The Recommendations emphasized that in each of the 3 countries like Bangladesh and Cambodia, the respective NDMO, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management in Bangladesh; the National Committee for Disaster Management in Cambodia and the Ministry for DM and Human Rights and the DM Center of Sri Lanka should serve as the corner stone of a national platform. The study recommended that formation of the national platforms had to be linked to the process of formulating and implementing national plans and programs and that Risk reduction is best advanced in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka through program implementation of the CDMP and Road Map. In Cambodia, support is required from the UN agencies, UN ISR and donors to revitalize the 2001 strategy and move ahead on its implementation. The proposed initiative of UNISDR and its Asia partnership to include Cambodia as one of the countries to support the development of a 'Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP)' is a welcome action and the first step in Cambodia could be to organize a national workshop in Cambodia to discuss the implementation of the HFA, and in

that context the updating of the 2001 strategy. The study also made recommendations for integration of DRR issues into development planning process in each country, national reporting on HFA implementation and benefits from Regional Linkages.

Plenary Discussions

Dr. Halder of Bangladesh acknowledged the importance of the study and requested for its wider circulation in the countries, and for ADPC and DKKV to organize national workshops in each country with the RCC member NDMO. Other RCC Members appreciated the approach taken and conclusions and felt it had a wider relevance to other RCC countries in Asia

NATIONAL PLATFORM ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN CHINA

Mr. Li Baojun made a presentation on the National Platform on Disaster Reduction in China, introducing the China National Committee for Disaster Reduction (NCDR), its members and duties, management system, and achievements of NCDR since 2005. These include improvement in national coordination system (establishment of national platform), improved emergency response and relief, capacity building of disaster management, improving stock pile of disaster relief material and promoting international exchange and cooperation. Highlighting the challenges and constraints he stated that one of the primary challenges is that the platform system (or coordination body) has not been established at local level. There is also the need to make regulations and action plan on disaster reduction at national and local levels, capacity building and awareness rising on disaster risk reduction particularly at community level and mobilizing support from private and public sector.

REPORT ON DISCUSSION AT RCC 5; SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE SESSION FOR THE ASIAN REGION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HYOGO FRAMEWORK OF ACTION (HFA)

Mr. Loy Rego, Director and Team Leader, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC made a brief presentation on the Report on discussion at RCC 5 on Implementation of HFA. The presentation highlighted some of the discussions that had taken during RCC 5 Meeting and the expectations of the RCC Members from the UN-ISDR, the IATF, the UN Agencies, ADPC, the UN-ISDR IAP and the donor community in the support of the Implementation of the HFA and the National Platforms. He drew attention to the document entitled ADPC Plans to support HFA Implementation which was presented at the RCC 5 and submitted to the ISDR Secretariat as input to the 11th meeting of the UN Inter Agency Task Force (IATF) of Disaster Reduction, 25-26 May 2005, Geneva, which is contained as Annex F of the RCC-5 Report.

IX: SESSION VII: WORKING GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON HFA IMPLEMENTATION

PRESENTATION OF WORKING GROUP DISCUSSION ON HFA IMPLEMENTATION

This session was co-chaired by Mr. Pratap Kumar Pathak, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal and Mr. Laurence Cosme Xavier, Emergency Response Officer, National Disaster Management Office, Timor Leste and facilitated by ADPC and UN ISDR.

The participants were divided into three groups with each group discussing on the following topic.

Group 1: Role of RCC as a Regional Platform and mechanism to support HFA implementation in Asia

Group 2: Establishment of National Platforms (NPs) for disaster reduction in Asian Countries

Group 3: Steering Committee continues to discuss on the steps forward for the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development.

Presentation of Working Group Discussions

The groups discussed actively for more than an hour after which they made presentation on their discussions. Following is a summary of the discussion presented by the individual groups:

Role of Regional Platform and Mechanisms in Supporting HFA Implementation in Asia

The group discussed the following questions:

- Has any country in your group developed a National Action Plan to implement HFA?
- What support in national implementation of HFA do countries expect from a) UN-ISDR? b) RCC? c) ADPC?
- The Hanoi RCC-5 Statement recommended "*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.*" What role should RCC play to monitor progress in implementation of HFA?
- The SG report to the UN General Assembly in August 2005 on the new ISDR System calls for establishment of "*Regional networks or coordination platforms for disaster reduction cooperation at regional and sub-regional level, including inter-agency task forces and networks of national platforms, for coordination and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in regional settings, and for advocacy and information networking.*" This system was subsequently approved by the GA in December 2005 and in operation since January 2006. What role, if any, could the RCC play as a regional/network platform?

The group acknowledged that National Action Plans have been developed in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. With regard to the expected support for implementation of HFA, the group concluded that they expect technical support from ADPC, UNDP and RCC as a mechanism; for advocacy, sharing of knowledge, for monitoring of implementation of HFA; they would seek assistance from ADPC, ISDR, UNDP and also RCC as a whole. The members also sought financial support from ISDR and coordination from ADPC in mobilization of resources.

With regard to specific role of the RCC, the group acknowledged that RCC could play a vital role in terms of periodic monitoring and evaluation in the implementation of HFA. It could also provide great assistance in information sharing by maintaining regional websites, newsletters, consolidating progress of individual countries and capturing progress in specific sectors.

RCC as a regional mechanism could also play an important role in consolidating the HFA themes and reporting back the progress made in the countries and specific sectors to the Global Platform. 'Establishing National Platforms (NPs) in Asian Countries'; noting that HFA calls for the development of adequate institutional and legal frameworks to facilitate the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, including the creation of a national coordination mechanism for DRR (referred to by ISDR as "National Platform" by UNISDR), the group addressed the following questions:

- How do you see the relevance of having a national coordination mechanism for disaster risk reduction to assist the Government in implementing DRR and HFA?
- Please highlight the link between a national platform and a national strategy/action plan for DRR.

- The ADPC/DKKV study on “Potential of National Platforms in 3 countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia and Sri Lanka” was presented to RCC, with certain conclusions. Please comment on the conclusions.
- For countries with NPs already established¹, please share with us the challenges you encounter to be fully recognized by the Government.
- What are the major constraints preventing the establishment of such a coordination mechanism or designating it officially?

The Group discussion highlighted that countries, which have a disaster coordinating committees/councils, tend to focus on response; and does not necessarily include in their mandates activities related to disaster preparedness and mobilization. The mandate of these organizations need to include preparedness risk reduction activities not only response. The discussion also emphasized the need to link planning and finance agencies with disaster coordinating organizations (NDMO) and identified that ‘budget’ is one of the prime concern along with need for capacity building.

¹ China and Phillipines



X: SESSION VIII: PANEL DISCUSSION ON CONTRIBUTION TO RCC PROGRAM ON MDRD AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HFA BY UN AGENCIES, DONORS AND DEVELOPING PARTNERS

This session was co-chaired by Dr. Luis Jorge Perez Calderon, Deputy Executive Director, ADPC and Mr. Che Moin Bin Umar, Director, Crisis and Disaster Management, National Security Division, Prime Ministers Department, Malaysia. The topic of the panel discussion was 'Contribution to RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia and Implementation of HFA' and the panel consisted of representatives from the Asian Development Bank, UNOCHA, UNDP and USAID/OFDA.

Asian Development Bank

Ms. Florinda Aunario, Sector Officer, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank appreciated the active participation and discussion taken place at the meeting and emphasized that ADB stands committed for mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development. One of the main thrust of ADB is to integrate DRR into all the development projects and technical assistances. Ms. Aunario congratulated on behalf of ADB to the success of the meeting and was extremely pleased with the outcome in terms of the RCC MDRD Program and Implementation of the HFA and would await with interest for further proposals in this regard. She circulated a paper entitled "ADB and Risk Reduction".

UNOCHA

Mr. Terje Skavdal, Head, OCHA Regional Office in Bangkok, acknowledged that with the mandate of humanitarian assistance and as a lead agency in the ISDR system, OCHA is also responsible for the implementation of the HFA particularly in Priority No. 5. Mr. Skavdal highlighted that with each disaster being a learning experience, OCHA Asia Pacific Regional Office is focusing in the area of capacity building, improving coordination, partnership with other UN and Non UN Agencies for better and timely international response. Disaster risk reduction being a cross cutting issue, it is important to respect the participation and contribution of all actors, government and NGOs at various level for successful reduction of disaster risks. Congratulating ADPC on its pioneering work done in the field of DRR in the region, the speaker expressed interest to partner with ADPC in compiling baseline information on disasters, and other capacity building initiatives.

UNDP

Mr. Scott Cunliffe, Regional Disaster Reduction and Recovery Advisor, UNDP congratulated the Chinese Government, AusAID and ADPC for this successful RCC-6 Meeting, which provided to be an extremely valuable platform to share information, to witness the developments and initiatives of the countries to integrate disaster risk reduction. This valuable component of regional capacity is extremely useful for the work of UNDP. The Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery of UNDP is involved in a variety of areas ranging from climate risk management, global risk identification, community based disaster risk management, capacity building and these all share the common mandate with the RCC. UNDP along with World Bank and DFID is also supporting a large scale global program on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development. The RCC being an active regional mechanism and with its ongoing program on MDRD can collaborate and contribute in the UNDP Global Program on Mainstreaming.

USAID

Mr. William S. Berger, Regional Advisor, USAID/ OFDA based in Kathmandu shared the mandate of OFDA to reduce the loss of lives and property from disasters and its priorities being in line with the HFA. He highlighted that all platforms are important, though it is difficult to harmonize the platforms and mechanisms, the objectives of each is important and beneficial for the development. The need of mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development is important, but at the same time is 'risk assessment'. Risk assessments needs to be incorporated in all priority activities of the countries. Every country is uniquely different from each other, with different set of issues and politics, and with the national government in the driving seat for development and with multi-stakeholder cooperation, could contribute to the solution of the larger issues related to development.

SESSION XI: EVALUATION OF MEETING, AND ACTIONS FOR COMING YEAR

This session was co-chaired by Major General Glenn Rabonza, Administrator, Office of Civil Defence and Executive Officer, National Disaster Coordinating Council, Philippines and Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Ad Interim, Executive Director, ADPC and facilitated by Mr. Loy Rego, ADPC.

Dr. Bhichit started the session by providing his insights into the process and the outcomes of the meeting, which proved a very valuable learning experience for him in his first three months in this position. He acknowledged that it is extremely important that this RCC meeting emphasized the need for political will as well community participation for taking forward the agenda of disaster risk reduction in the RCC Member countries. He suggested that given the discussions that had taken place during the meeting, RCC as an already existing active regional mechanism should act as a regional focal point for the following:

- Collecting information from the region on the experiences and initiatives of the countries on disaster risk reduction
- Raising awareness in the member countries on disaster risk reduction
- Supporting and provide guidance to the national coordination agencies of disaster management; as well as a periodic networking opportunity in an informal trusted setting
- Monitoring the implementation of the HFA in the region
- Facilitating the sharing of experience between the member countries
- Provide support to the initiatives of the UN Agencies and donor organizations working in disaster risk reduction
- Providing support to the regional organisations like ASEAN, SAARC etc

Dr. Bhichit also stated that ADPC, as the humble secretariat of the RCC, would continue to stand committed to the RCC in supporting the carrying out of all the above mentioned priority activities, and would assist the RCC and member countries in the programmatic development and resource mobilization for DRR implementation.

Presentation of the RCC -6 Steering Committee

Gen. Farooq Khan, Director General, National Disaster Management Authority, Pakistan presented the final outcomes of the Steering committee. He stated that the importance of the RCC as a regional mechanism is immense. Since with the change in personnel in the national governments, the participation in successive meetings might not be consistent, and was suggested that a detailed briefing note should be developed circulated by ADPC well in advance of the meeting to the member countries. There were also an advice from the Steering Committee to maintain a separate section on RCC on the ADPC website, recommended that ADPC should present all the good initiatives that it has been undertaking in the member countries, to the RCC for periodic review; not just the specific RCC Program.

Kunming RCC 6 Road Map to operationalize Hanoi RCC 5 Statement on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development (MDRD); Plan for RCC – MDRD Program during 2007-2008 approved by the 6th meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management at Kunming, China on 11th November, 2006

The Kunming RCC 6 Road Map for RCC MDRD Program was developed by the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel and endorsed by the RCC at its Sixth Meeting in Kunming, setting clear directions for activities during 2007 and 2008. It divides the implementation into phases: I, II and III, and recognizes that Phase II of the program is a key expansion phase to move towards and achieve progress on the wider goals of the program namely a regional consensus approach to mainstreaming, national MDRD programs and a critical mass of MDRD champions and practitioners in the RCC Member countries. The time line of the program is shown in the schedule below:

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2012	2012-2015
Phase I A								
Phase I B								
Phase II								
Phase III								

Phase I

The Phase I of the program covers the period since the launching of the program in 2004 to end of 2007 reflecting the start up Phase of the program where in consensus was built among RCC members. The program framework collectively developed and a clear focus chosen for implementation.

Phase IA Start up Strategy development and Initial Implementation (Jan 2004 to 15 Nov 2006)

The phase I A of the program, covered the time period from January 2004 to 15 November 2006. Following are the important milestones and meetings during the period where the program took shape and gained recognition as an important regional initiative.

- 4th Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC-4-Dhaka, March 2005)
- UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR, Kobe, January 2005)
- First and Second Meeting of the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel (March 2005, Bangkok and Hanoi, May 2005)
- 5th Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC- 5, Hanoi, May 2005):
- UN ISDR Inter Agency Task Force Meetings in Geneva (May and November 2005)
- 6th Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC- 6, Kunming, November, 2006)

The RCC 6 Meeting expressed satisfaction at the progress made as reflected in the 188 page publication “Towards a Toolkit on MDRD” which reported the extent of progress made to date under each of the program components as follows:

- Six Guidelines for MDRD were developed
- Implementation Plan for Four PIPs were prepared
- The first Priority Implementation Project (PIP-1) in infrastructure sector in Philippines was launched
- A proposal submitted to ECHO in partnership with UNDP for 3 PIPs in the Education sector
- Documentation of the current status on Mainstreaming was initiated

RCC 6 expressed gratitude to the consistent support from Australian Government through AusAID and appreciated the active involvement and financial support of new development partners namely UN/ISDR, GTZ and the German Government, SIDA.

Phase I B Ongoing Implementation and Phase II Development (15 November 2006 to 31 December 2007)

The Phase I B would continue with the ongoing program implementation while developing a phase II for Implementation over the period 2008-1010.

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

- 1 Development of Phase II Program Document for Implementation over 2008-2010
- 2 Guidelines: Finalization of four Drafts and preparation of three more
- 3 Continuing implementation of ongoing PIPs

- 4 Moving pipeline PIPs to implementation
- 5 Developing new PIPs based on RCC member countries expression of interest
- 6 Preparing report on Baseline status of MDRD
- 7 Planning compendium of good practices
- 8 7th RCC Meeting in Sri Lanka
- 9 Engaging with donors, UN Agencies, development partners for building partnerships and mobilizing resources

It advised ADPC in its role as RCC Secretariat to continue its active dialogue and representation in moving these actions ahead in the coming year. The detailed action points endorsed were as follows:

1) RCC MDRD Phase II Program Development:

The RCC Secretariat is advised to prepare a draft of the Phase II program for implementation over the 3 year period of 2008-2010, based on the discussion at the 3 RCC meetings, 3 RCC MDRD Advisory Panel meetings, the experience of program implementation so far, and the feedback from development partners including donors' IFIs, UN Agencies and technical agencies and experts. Recognising the scale and scope of the program needed, this program should be planned seeking funds from a range of donors and based on partnerships with UN Agencies and synergies with ongoing regional, national and global programs.

The RCC MDRD Program should detail out proposals on individual PIPs, the scope of activities, time line, location, timeframe, budget, possible partners etc. The draft program document should be developed by 28 February 2007; revised based on discussions with the Advisory Panel and thereafter with RCC members; as well as consultations with development partners and finalized based on their inputs.

The target date for finalization was 31 May, 2007 in time for further informal consultation with global partners on the sidelines of the Global Platform in Geneva in June 2007.

In order to meet this schedule, it was planned to hold the following meetings:

a) Program Development Consultation with development partners and technical specialists in mid January 2007

b) 4th Meeting of the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel

This meeting is planned to take place in March-April 2007, through video conferencing. The meeting will be anchored from Bangkok. The meeting would try to invite two RCC Members to be present with the ADPC team in Bangkok for the video conference. The primary objective of the meeting is to present to the RCC Advisory Panel members the progress on the program since the 3rd Meeting which was held in November 2006 in Kunming China and to seek their advice. The progress would largely include the outputs of the two day consultative meeting of experts on program development of the RCC MDRD Program document.

c) 5th Meeting of the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel

The 5th meeting of the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel would take place over a period of 2 days during the period May-July, 2007 in Bangkok. The RCC MDRD program document developed during the period of February to April 2007 would be presented in detail to the RCC Advisory Panel Members to receive their inputs and to plan the finalization and presentation to donors.

2) RCC MDRD Guidelines Finalization

During this period it is planned to finalize the following RCC Guidelines

- Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR into PRSP
- Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR into Land use planning
- Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR into Local Governance
- Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR into Microfinance schemes

3) Continued Implementation of Ongoing PIPs

- **PIP (1) Mainstreaming DRR into Infrastructure in Philippines**
This ongoing PIP in Philippines with support from UNISDR would be completed by the first quarter of 2007.
- **PIP (2-4) Mainstreaming DRR into Education sector in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines**
Three PIPs on mainstreaming DRR into Education sector in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines is being implemented over a period of 15 months starting January 2007 by

Ministry/Department of Education and NDMOs of the three respective countries in partnership with ADPC and UNDP. The PIPs are supported by EU through the 5th DIPECHO Plan of Action for South east Asia.

4) Finalizing pipeline PIPs to move them to implementation

Following are some of the PIP's on which concept notes have been developed and included in the Toolkit document. These would be further revised based on discussion in RCC 6 and further follow up discussion with detail costing and presented to the partners and donors for implementation, as part of the Phase II proposals

- PIP 7; Mainstreaming DRR into Agriculture sector of Lao PDR with FAO and GTZ in partnership with ADPC's Climate Risk Management (CRM) team
- PIP 8 + 9; Mainstreaming DRR into Rural Housing Sector of Sri Lanka and Indonesia with AusAID
- PIP 10; Mainstreaming DRR into Environmental Impact Assessment for Indonesia with UNEP and Provention Consortium
- PIP 11; Mainstreaming DRR into Land use Planning process in Pakistan
- PIP 12-16; Mainstreaming DRR into Local Governance within the framework for the ongoing PROMISE program funded by USAID in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam with ADPC's Urban Disaster Risk Management (UDRM) Team in the lead
- PIP 17- 18, Mainstreaming DRR into Health Sector, based on interest expressed by PHEMAP and D&D course participants and PEER countries in collaboration with WHO and UNDP with ADPC's Public Health and Emergencies (PHE) team in the lead.
-

5) Preparing fundable project proposals for new PIPs

Revisions of EOI s by countries and continued dialogues with RCC Member countries and sectoral Ministries, and obtaining expression of interest to initiate PIP projects on MDRD. Depending on the interest expressed by the countries, developing new Project Proposals for these PIP Implementations and mobilizing resource. These would be packaged into the Phase II Program.

6) Baseline Status on Mainstreaming and DRR: Gathering and Updating the March 2005 Report

This survey was advised by RCC-4 and undertaken in October 2004-March 2005 with responses received from 9 countries (namely; Bangladesh, China, Myanmar, Nepal, Mongolia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam) compiled and presented at the 5th RCC Meeting in May 2005.

The compilation of the baseline status on mainstreaming in the countries, as part of the Component 3 of the program was appreciated by the countries with a strong recommendation to continue with the compilation, which would help in showcasing the various initiatives of the countries. The RCC-5 and 6 also advised linkage with the reports they had prepared and submitted to ISDR for the WCDR 2005, and follow up with ISDR on proposal of a joint report. This will help in monitoring the progress in DRR made by the countries during the HFA Implementation decade as laid out in the Hanoi Declaration.

ADPC was advised to coordinate with ISDR, who agreed to collaborate with the RCC on this activity.

7) Showcasing Good Practices

During the discussions at the 4th, 5th and 6th RCC meetings and interaction with the country partners during various project implementations, it is confirmed that a lot of initiatives are being ongoing in the RCC Member countries on mainstreaming of DRR. These initiatives are being initiated by a wide range of actors, starting from the government, research organizations, NGOs and UN agencies. The deliberations at the RCC Meetings highlighted that there is a strong need to bring forward these examples of Good Practices which would enable sharing of experience among the countries. The RCC Secretariat was asked to further build on the concept and work done as included in the Toolkit and also coordinate with other organizations.

8) 7th Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC- 7): At the RCC 6 Meeting, Sri Lanka has proposed to co-host the RCC 7 Meeting in Sri Lanka in November-December 2007.

9) Building Partnerships and Mobilizing Resources

The RCC reiterated the need for significant resources to be mobilized to support the efforts of this RCC Program and the need to link up with a range of specialist UN Agencies and Technical organisations; which approach is laid out in its Hanoi Declaration. It was specifically emphasized that much more active linkages need be established with ongoing large national DRR programs of RCC member countries especially those being implemented by World Bank, ADB, UN Agencies and country teams and bilateral donors.

The RCC Secretariat was advised to undertake an active dialogue and promote greater awareness of the program and broker effective partnerships for implementation of the RCC MDRD program and the wider goal of the Hanoi RCC 5 declaration.

Message by ISDR Director

Ms. Christel Rose, Regional Programme Officer, UNISDR, read out a congratulatory message sent by Mr. Salvano Briceno, Director, UNISDR. In his message Mr. Briceno regretted that he could attend the meeting personally, however from the briefing from his colleagues he congratulated the RCC members and the ADPC for this invaluable contribution to advancing the objectives of the HFA. He also stated that it is an honour for the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to participate at the RCC meetings. The UN/ISDR fully recognizes the valuable role of the RCC as a useful regional forum and reporting mechanism on progress made in HFA implementation and its monitoring process and, in a spirit of harmonization and synergy, welcomes a strong partnership with the RCC in this endeavor through ISDR's regional office for Asia and Pacific in Bangkok, in close coordination with relevant regional and sub regional partners in the ISDR Asia Partnership. He stated that he looks forward to continuing the close and fruitful collaboration with ADPC and RCC in the run-up towards the first session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Geneva, 5-7 June 2007) and would like to invite the RCC to engage actively in the regional consultations leading to the development of a regional platform under new ISDR system to monitor HFA implementation.

Date, Venue and Theme of RCC 7 and subsequent meetings

Mr. Peter Dias Amarasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights, Sri Lanka, announced that consultation with the Honorable Minister for Disaster Management and Human Rights, Sri Lanka he would propose that Sri Lanka be given the opportunity to host the RCC 7 Meeting in 2007.

Mr. Rego from ADPC thanked the Government of Sri Lanka for the generous offer and also announced that in previous meetings of RCC 4 and 5, the Government of Iran had proposed to host a subsequent meeting in Iran. Though unfortunately at the RCC 6 Meeting, participants from Iran could not attend, however they have reiterated their proposal and reserve the honor of hosting one of the subsequent RCC Meeting in Iran.

Major General Rabonza of Philippines also proposed the hosting of the future RCC 8 or 9 Meeting in Philippines.

The meeting welcomes the offers from Sri Lanka, Iran and Philippines and resolved to accept the invitation of Sri Lanka for RCC 7; and Philippines for RCC 8. The decision on venue for RCC-9 was proposed to be made at the next meeting after the RCC member extends the invitation in person.

System of Chair and Vice Chair of RCC Mechanism

Mr. Loy Rego of ADPC reported on the proposal, which was discussed at the previous RCC Meetings, on establishing a system of Chair and Vice Chair of RCC Mechanism, similar to that of other intergovernmental mechanism like ASEAN and SAARC. It was proposed that in the intervening period between two meetings, the host country would continue to chair the RCC mechanism and the potential host country for the next meeting would act as the Vice Chair. Mr. Penden Wangchuk, Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Affairs, Bhutan proposed adoption of this the proposal which was unanimously adopted by the meeting. The RCC members from China and Sri Lanka gracefully accepted the honour of assuming the position of Chair and Vice Chair of the RCC System.

Role of ADPC as secretariat of the RCC mechanism

The RCC Members appreciated the role of ADPC as secretariat of the RCC since 2000 and unanimously affirmed the role of ADPC to continue serving as the secretariat of the RCC mechanism.

XII. SESSION X: CLOSING CEREMONY

This session was co-chaired by Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director, Acting (Interim), ADPC and Dr Wang Zhenyao, Director General, National Committee for Disaster Reduction, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R. China. Joining on them on the dias was Ms. Bronwyn Robbins, First Secretary, AusAID, Mr. P.D Amarasinghe, SriLanka, Mr. Hyeon Mum Oh, Deputy Director, National Emergency Management Agency, Korea and Mr. Rego from ADPC.

Remarks by Dr. Wang Zhenyao, Director General, National Committee for Disaster Reduction, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R. China

Dr. Wang on behalf of the host country thanked all the RCC Members and observers for attending the meeting and contributing actively for the last three days on its outcomes. He emphasized that the exchange of new ideas, discussions, initiatives in other countries was of extreme importance for China and progress on disaster risk reduction. He thanked ADPC and the RCC Secretariat for their hard work in organizing the meeting. He also thanked the Government of Australia for the support of the Meeting. He hoped the partnerships reinforced in the meeting would continue and bring benefit to Asia and individual countries.

Remarks by Mr. Loy Rego

Summarizing the meeting, Mr. Loy Rego, remarked that the RCC- 6 has been a milestone in history of the RCC. The holding of the meeting in a provincial capital for the first time itself shows the commitment of the host country towards disaster risk reduction and initiatives to integrate risk reduction activities at various level from the national to the local. Yunnan also being the gateway for the South east Asia and the vital position in the greater Mekong sub region, this meeting would certainly help to deepen the partnership between the countries of the region in working towards disaster risk reduction. It was the first time that as many as 22 member countries were represented in the meeting, with four countries namely Afghanistan, Brunei, Korea and Maldives attending for the first time. He remarked that it is extremely encouraging that participation from the member countries has not been restricted to the National Disaster Management Offices but also included the sectoral ministries from four countries, which reinforces the fact that disaster risk reduction is a cross sectoral issue with its responsibility lying with all. He thanked the Chinese Government on its complete commitment for the success of the meeting and deeply appreciated the significant level of cost sharing by the Government of China to conduct the meeting. He emphasized that such wide active participation from the member countries, presentations on their initiatives and challenges, rich discussions etc; definitely paves the path to further operationalize the concept of south south cooperation, which is an underlying principle of the RCC.

With the initiation of the RCC MDRD Program during the RCC 4, the Hanoi RCC 5 Statement on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia, the RCC 6 meeting came out with the Yunnan Road Map for operationalising the RCC MDRD Program. He appreciated the commitments of the RCC MDRD Advisory Panel is designing the way forward and to develop a detailed program document by May 2007. ADPC as RCC secretariat and humble facilitator of the Program accepted the responsibility to assist. Mr. Rego also reiterated that four PIPs are on way and 10 more PIPs on the pipeline for implementation between 2007-2008, ADPC as the facilitator of the program would request the countries to submit expressions of interest for undertaking further PIPs in the member countries.

Mr. Rego highlighted that some of the outcomes of the discussions have been to pay greater emphasis on community based disaster risk management, adopting a demand driven approach to disaster risk reduction rather than supply driven programs and acknowledging the importance of volunteerism for taking forward disaster risk reduction. He confirmed that ADPC as the facilitator of this regional mechanism would continue to work on the directions showed by the RCC.

Remarks by Mr. Hyeon Mum Oh, Korea

Mr. Hyeon Mum Oh, Deputy Director, National Emergency Management Agency, Korea remarked that being the first time participation of Korea, it has been of great value in learning the experiences of the countries and initiatives on disaster risk reduction and he looks forward for future involvement and contribution to the important regional mechanism and program.

Remarks by Mr. P.D. Amarasinghe, Sri Lanka

Mr. P.D. Amarasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management, Sri Lanka on his closing remarks thanked the Chinese government, Government of Australia and the ADPC for the successful organizing of the meeting. He once again confirmed that Sri Lanka would be grateful to host the RCC 7 Meeting in 2007 and proposed Rights based "Community led disaster risk management" as a possible theme for the meeting.

Address by Ms. Bronwyn Robbins, First Secretary, AusAID, Thailand

Ms. Robbins thanked the opportunity given to her to participate in the RCC 6 Meeting and spending time with the RCC Members and other distinguished guests and to hear some of the experiences and challenges faced by the countries in initiating the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development. She stated that the Australian Government Aid Agency is committed to assist the developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development in line with the national interest. In the coming year, the Government of Australia would focus on building strong humanitarian and emergency response capacity in the partner countries in Asia Pacific through link with local disaster management bodies, governments and communities. The White Paper on Australian Aid, released in 2006, and the Humanitarian Action Policy, noted that it would assist governments and communities in the region to develop their own capacity to reduce the impact of disasters and to prevent disasters from undermining development objectives.

Through the humanitarian program, AusAID has been pleased to support the work of ADPC particularly in the important task of holding the Regional Consultative Committee Meetings. The work of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre and in particular the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management provides salient examples of the value of collaborative and consultative processes and how effective partnerships can be achieved to meet common development goals. She informed the meeting of the plans of the Australian Government to conduct an assessment of the DRM needs in the Asian Region and that the RCC and its program would be one of the important programs considered.

She thanked ADPC for organizing the RCC 6 Meeting and for being an AusAID partner. She also thanked the Government of P.R. China for generously hosting the event as well as all the participants for all their contributions to the important meeting.

Closing Remarks by H.E. Prof Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Chairman, ADPC, Board of Trustees

Prof Dr. Krasae remarked that from his perspective the meeting has achieved a lot, looking at the significant and broader perspective of mainstreaming, learning from the RCC colleagues of the innovative programs being undertaken in the countries, discussing and identifying the specific opportunities as well challenges of mainstreaming and leaving with a clear direction for the advancement of the RCC MDRD Program.

The national platforms, recognized as one of the opportunities for HFA implementation, and, as called for in the Hanoi Declaration, and he hoped more Asian countries will form such platforms. The session on Implementation of the Hyogo Framework, co-organized with UN-ISDR, was useful in identifying important milestones and roles that the RCC and ADPC can plan in support to HFA. He was confident this discussion will certainly inform and guide the deliberations at the next Global Platform meeting in June 2007.

He sincerely thanked the Government of Australia for their support to hold this meeting and stated that ADPC would approach the Australian Government to continue their support for future meetings. Prof. Krasae especially thanked the Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R. China and Provincial Government of Yunnan Province for their help through out the meeting and the lovely evening gatherings they hosted. He thanked the ADPC colleagues who help organize this meeting.

In conclusion, he thanked all RCC delegates for their active participation in all the discussions and expressed confidence that the RCC mechanism which had come a long way had now established an important future role in supporting implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

A copy each of the same key speeches at the opening and closing ceremony is provided in **ANNEX D** of this Report.

XIII. ANNEXES

ANNEX A: DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS TO THE 6TH RCC MEETING

Part A: RCC Members

#	COUNTRY	NAME & DESIGNATION	CONTACT DETAILS
1	Afghanistan	Dr. Abdul Matin Adrak Director General Department of Disaster Preparedness (DDP)	MRRD Bldg, 2 nd floor, Sha Mahmood Gazy Watt Kabul, Afghanistan Tel/Fax: +93-70-275830 Email: noorpadshah@yahoo.com habib_yanoor@yahoo.com
2	Bangladesh	Dr. Shantana R. Halder National Expert (M&E) Policy, Programme & Partnership Development Unit (PPDU) Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	92-93 Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka 1212 Bangladesh Tel: +880-2-9890937, ext. 104, Fax: +880-2-9890854 Email: shantana.halder@cdmp.org.bd
3	Bhutan	Mr. Penden Wangchuk Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Affairs	Tashichhodzong, Thimpu, Bhutan Tel: +9752-322704 Fax: +9752-325049 / 327864 Email: pw04@druknet.bt lug46up@yahoo.com
4	Brunei	Mr. Sallehudin Bin Haji Ibrahim Senior Superintendent National Disaster Management Center	Old Airport Berakas BB3510 State of Brunei Darussalam Tel: +673-2380382 Fax: +673-2380387 Email: sallehudin_ndmc@brunet.bn
5	Brunei	Mr. Janaidi Bin Haji Hunong Superintendent National Disaster Management Center	Old Airport Berakas BB3510 State of Brunei Darussalam Tel: +673-2380382 Fax: +673-2380387 Email: janaidi_ndmc@brunet.bn
6	Cambodia	Mr. Ross Sovann Technical Advisor AI & Pandemic Preparedness Coordinator National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM)	No 274 Monivong Road Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: +85523 211 171 Fax: +85523 211 030 Mobile: +85512-966888, 26691116 E-mail: ross_sovann@everyday.com.kh ross_sovann@hellogsm.com.kh
7	Cambodia	Mr. Chea Se Undersecretary Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: +855-12-962717 Fax: +855-23-210702

8	P.R. China	Dr. Wang Zhenyao Director General Department of Disaster Social Relief Ministry of Civil Affairs	Ministry of Civil Affairs Beijing, PR China Tel: +8610-85203131 Fax: +8610-85203139 / 85203147 Email: wangzhenyao@ndrc.gov.cn
9	India	Mr Prabhanshu Kamal Joint Secretary (Disaster Management) Government of India National Disaster Management Division Ministry of Home Affairs	Room No. 210, North Block, New Delhi - 110001 Tel- +91-11-23092478 Mobile- +91-9868819595 Email: arun.sahdeo@mha.nic.in
10	India	Ms Dipali Khanna Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor National Disaster Management Authority	Centair Hotel, Near IGI Airport New Delhi, India Tel: +91-11-25655013/+91-9810525130 Email: palya420@hotmail.com
11	Jordan	Mr. Hussein Salem Fahed Alakili Staff Brigadier Officer In Civil Defense Civil Defense Directorate of Jordan	PO Box 1050 Amman, Jordan Tel: +96265661111 Fax: +96265685982 Email: court_dpt@cdd.gov.jo
12	Korea	Mr. Hyeon Mum Oh Deputy Director Disaster Countermeasures Team National Emergency Management Agency	Suite 1201 Leema Bldg 146-1 Susong-dong, Jongro-gu Seoul, South Korea Tel: +822-2100544507 Fax: +822-21005499 Email: ing1969@nema.go.kr
13	Korea	Mr. Lim Hyun Woo Deputy Director National Emergency Management Agency	Suite 1201 Leema Bldg 146-1 Susong-dong, Jongro-gu Seoul, South Korea Tel: +822-21005445 Fax: +822-21005489 Email: hwoohm@nema.go.kr
14	Lao PDR	Mr. Khamphao Hompangna Director National Disaster Management Office Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare	Pangkham Road, PO Box 347, Vientianne, Lao PDR Tel: +85621-219450 Mobile: +856-202-204093 Fax: +85621-213287 Email: ndmo@laotel.com
15	Lao PDR	Mr. Khampath Phetlasy Deputy Director of International Relation Division Ministry of Education Department of Planning and Cooperation	PO Box 67 Lanxang Road Vientianne Capital Lao PDR Tel: (856-21)216005 Fax : (856-21)216006 Email: champathlao@yahoo.com
16	Malaysia	Mr. Che Moin Bin Umar Director, Crisis and Disaster Management National Security Division Prime Ministers Department	Level G, West Wing, Perdana Putra Bldg 62502, Putrajaya, Malaysia Tel: +603-88882050 / 3050 Fax: +603-88883051 Email: moin@bkn.jpm.my

17	Maldives	Mr. Thoriq Ibrahim Director of Regional Development Public Works & Services Ministry of Construction and Public Infrastructure	Gazee Bldg Ameer Ahmed Magu Male' 20125, Maldives Tel: +960-3348278 Fax: +960-3327351 Email: thoriq@planning.gov.mv
18	Mongolia	Dr. Maj. Gen. Purev Dash Head National Disaster Management Agency	Partisan Street 6, Ulaanbaatar 2120644, Mongolia Tel: +976-11-329029 Fax: +976-11-322307 /315515 Email: p.dash@mongoliadisaster.org nema_mongolia@yahoo.com
19	Nepal	Mr. Pratap Kumar Pathak Joint Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs	Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal Tel: +9771-4211241 Fax: +9771-4211204 / +9771-4211209
20	Pakistan	Gen. Farooq Khan Director General National Disaster Management Authority Prime Minister's Secretariat	Islamabad, Pakistan Tel: +9251-9222373 Fax: +9251-9204197 Email: fakhan@ndma.gov.pk
21	Philippines	Maj Gen Glenn Rabonza Administrator, Office of Civil Defence and Executive Officer, National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), Office of the President	OCD, Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines Tel: +632-9126675 Tel/Fax: +632-9122424 / 9120441 Email: genrabonza@ndcc.gov.ph
22	Philippines	Dr. Corazon L. Echano Supervising Education Program Specialist Curriculum Development Division, Bureau of Secondary Education, Department of Education, Bureau of Secondary Education	3 rd Fl. Bonifacio Bldg. UL. Complex, Meralco Ave. Pasig City Tel: (632) 632- 77-46 Fax: (632) 632-7746 clechano@yahoo.com
23	Philippines	Hon. Manuel S. Agyao Assistant Secretary Department of Public Works & Highway Department of Public Works & Highways	Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila Phils. Tel: (632) 304 3372 Fax: (632) 304 3022 Email: agyao.manuel@dpwh.gov.ph
24	Sri Lanka	Dr Peter Dias Amarasinghe Secretary Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights	02 Wijerama Mawatha Colombo 07, Sri Lanka Tel: +94-11-2695012 Fax: + 94-11-2681982 Email: amasklk@yahoo.com
25	Timor Leste	Mr Lourenco Cosme Xavier Emergency Response Officer National Disaster Management Office	GPA Kobe House 6, Palacio de Governo, Dili, East Timor Tel: +670-3322597 Email: aurelioguterres@yahoo.com
26	Thailand	Mr. Montree Chanachaiviboonwat Chief Natural Disaster Sub Bureau Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Ministry of Interior	3/12 U-thong Nok, Dusit District, Bangkok 10300, Thailand Tel: +662-2430020 ext 3352, Fax: 02-2432204 Email: montrichat@yahoo.com

27	Vietnam	Mr Nguyen Xuan Dieu Deputy Director Department of Dike Management, Flood and Storm Control Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Devt.	A4 Building 02, Ngoc Ha Ba Dinh Hanoi, Vietnam Tel: +844-7335686 Fax: +844-7336647 Email: pclbtw@fpt.vn
28	Vietnam	Mr Nguyen Thanh Phuong Expert Department of Dike Management, Flood and Storm Control Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	A4 Building 02, Ngoc Ha Ba Dinh Hanoi, Vietnam Tel: +844-7335686 Fax: +844-7336647 Email: phuongcat75@yahoo.com

Part B: International Observers

#	ORGANIZATION	NAME & DESIGNATION	CONTACT DETAILS
1.	Asian Development Bank	Ms. Ma Florinda Aunario Sector Officer Regional and Sustainable Development Department	6 ADB Avenue, Ortigas, Pasig City, Philippines Tel: +632-6326886 Fax: +632-6362193 Email: faunario@adb.org
2.	Australian Agency for International Development	Ms. Bronwyn Robbins First Secretary	Australian Embassy 37 South Sathorn Road Bangkok 10120, Thailand Tel: 02 287 2680 Extn: 5529 Fax: 02 287 2028 Email: bronwyn_robbins@ausaid.gov.au
3.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Mr. Yuji Niino Land Management Officer	39 Phra Atit Rd. Bangkok 10200 Thailand Tel : 02-697-4213 Fax: 02-697-4445 Email: yuji.niino@fao.org
4.	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	Mr. Lyonpo Chenkyab Dorji Secretary General SAARC Secretariat	Post Box No. 4222 Kathmandu, Nepal Tel: +977-1-4221 794,4221 785 Fax: +977-1-4227033, 4223 991 Email: saarc@saarc-sec.org dirbhu@saarc-sec.org
5.	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	Mr. Kumar Shrestha SPA to the Secretary General of SAARC	SAARC Secretariat, Post Box No. 4222 Kathmandu, Nepal Tel: +977-1-4221 794,4221 785 Fax: +977-1-4227033, 4223 991 Email: saarc@saarc-sec.org dirbhu@saarc-sec.org
6.	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA)	Mr Terje Skavdal Head OCHA Regional Office in Bangkok	Executive Suite, 2 nd Floor, UNCC Building Rajdamnern Nok Avenue Bangkok 10200 Thailand Tel: +66-2-288-2572 Fax: +66-2-288-1043

7.	UN / ISDR Asia and the Pacific	Ms Christel Rose Regional Programme Officer	United Nations Conference Center Rajdamnern Nok Avenue Bangkok 10200 Thailand Tel: +66-2-288-2766 Fax: +66-2-288-1050 Email: rosec@un.org
8.	USAID/OFDA	Mr. Robert Thayer Regional Coordinator (ASIA/LAC) Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, U.S. Agency for International Development	1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington D.C. Tel: (202) 712-1257 Fax: (202)216-3706 Email: rthayer@usaid.gov
9.	USAID/OFDA	Mr. William S. Berger Regional Advisor USAID/ OFDA	PO Box 5653, Rabi Bhawan, Kalimati, Kathmandu, Nepal Tel: 977-1-427-7829 Fax: 977-1-4281-789 Email: wberger@usaid.gov
10.	USA Embassy	<i>MR JOHN Q. ADAMS</i> Director Regional Environment Office for South Asia	US Embassy PO Box 295 Kathmandu, Nepal Tel: +9771-4411179 Fax: +9771-4419485 Email: adamsjq@state.gov
11.	UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok	<i>MR. SCOTT CUNLIFFE</i> <i>REGIONAL ADVISOR NATURAL DISASTER</i> <i>REDUCTION, RECOVERY</i>	UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok United Nations Service Building, Rajdamnern Nok Ave. Bangkok, Thailand Tel: +662-288 2751 Fax: +662-288 3032 Email: scott.cunliffe@undp.org
12.	Unit/ International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies for South East Asia	Mr. Michael Annear Head Disaster Management Unit	Ocean Tower I, 5 th FL., 170/11-12 Sukhumvit Soi Ratchadapisek RD. Bangkok 10110, Thailand Tel: +662-6618201 ext 442 Fax: +662-26619322 Email: michael.annear@ifrc.org

Part C: Government of the People's Republic of China - Beijing

#	ORGANIZATION	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Ministry of Civil Affairs	H.E. Mr. Li Liguo	Vice Minister
2.	Department of Disaster and Social Relief Ministry of Civil Affairs	Dr.Wang Zhenyao	Director-General
3.	Department of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Civil Affairs	Mr. Kang Peng	Director-General
4.	China Meteorological Administration	Mr. Wang Bangzhong	Deputy Director General
5.	Secretariat Office Ministry of Civil Affairs	Mr. Yang Xiaodong	Deputy Division Director

6.	Department of Disaster and Social Relief Ministry of Civil Affairs	Mr. Li Baojun	Division Director
7.	Department of International Cooperation National Disaster Reduction Center of China	Mrs. Guan Yan	Deputy Division Director
8.	Department of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Civil Affairs	Ms Bi Ying	Project Officer
9.	Department of International Cooperation National Disaster Reduction Center of China	Mr. Xu Fuhai	Project Officer
10.	Department of International Cooperation National Disaster Reduction Center of China	Ms. Cheng Yaoying	Project Officer

Part D: Government of the People's Republic of China – Yunnan Province

#	ORGANIZATION	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	The People's Government of Yunnan Province	Mr. Qin Guangrong	Acting Governor
2.	The People's Government of Yunnan Province	Mr. Kong Chuizhu	Vice Governor
3.	The People's Government of Yunnan Province	Mr. Huang Yi	Secretary-General
4.	The People's Government of Yunnan Province	Mr. He Xingze	Vice Secretary-General
5.	Provincial Department of Civil Affairs Yunnan Province	Mr. Ye Libin	Director-General
6.	Provincial Department of Civil Affairs Yunnan Province	Mr. Duan Liyuan	Deputy Director-General
7.	Yunnan Provincial Office of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Gan Xuechun	Deputy Director-General
8.	Provincial Department of Finance Yunnan Province	Mr. Xiao Xiaopeng	Deputy Director-General
9.	Secretariat Office Government of Yunnan Province	Mr. Zhu Fashun	Division Director
10.	Provincial Department of Finance Yunnan Province	Mr. Tang Xinmin	Division Director
11.	Provincial Department of Civil Affairs Yunnan Province	Mr. Li Guocai	Division Director
12.	Disaster Relief Center of Yunnan Province	Mr. Gao Shaotang	Director

Part E: National Partners from China

#	ORGANIZATION	NAME & DESIGNATION	CONTACT DETAILS
1.	China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research	Mr Cheng Xiaotao Director Department of Water Hazard	A-1 Fuxing Road, Beijing 10038, PR China Tel: +8610-68781595 Fax: +8610-68536927 Email: chengxt@iwhr.com
2.	Office of Mountain-River-Lake Development Committee of Jiangxi Province	Dr Bangyou Yan Vice Director	South One Road, Provincial Governmental Complex Nanchang, 330046P.R. China Tel: + 86-791-6288746 Fax: + 86-791-6288747 Email: yanbangyou@mrl.org.cn ybangyou@sina.com
3.	Office of Mountain-River-Lake Development Committee of Jiangxi Province	Mr Yangming Zhou Technician	South One Road, Provincial Governmental Complex Nanchang, 330046P.R. China Tel: + 86-791-6271022 Fax: + 86-791-6288747 Email: zhouyangming@mrl.org.cn

ANNEX B: LIST OF RCC MEMBERS (AS OF NOVEMBER 2006)

Director General
Department of Disaster Preparedness
Office of the Vice President
Government of Afghanistan

Secretary,
Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MFDM)
And
Director General
Disaster Management Bureau
People's Republic of Bangladesh

Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Affairs
Kingdom of Bhutan

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

1st Vice President
And
Secretary General
National Committee for Disaster Management
Kingdom of Cambodia

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

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

Special Secretary
In charge of Disaster Management
Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India

Secretary,
Bakornas PBP
National Coordinating Board for Disaster
Management
Republic of Indonesia

Deputy for Technical Affairs
Management and Planning Organization
Islamic Republic of Iran

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

Chairman
Emergency Agency
Republic of Kazakhstan

Administrator
National Emergency Management Agency
Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs
Republic of Korea

Director
National Disaster Management Office
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
Lao PDR

Director
Crisis and Disaster Management Directorate
National Security Division
Prime Ministers Department
Government of Malaysia

Chief Coordinator
National Disaster Management Center
Maldives

Head
National Disaster Management Agency
Mongolia

Director General
Relief and Resettlement Department
Ministry of Social Welfare
Myanmar

Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs
Kingdom of Nepal

Director General,
Prime Ministers Inspection Commission and
National Disaster Management Authority
And
Director General
Emergency Relief Cell
Cabinet Division, Islamabad
Republic of Pakistan

Director General
National Disaster Management Office
Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs
Papua New Guinea

Administrator, Office of Civil Defense and Executive Officer
National Disaster Coordinating Council
Office of the President
Republic of the Philippines

Secretary
Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights
And

Director General
Disaster Management Center
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Chief
National Disaster Management Office
Timor Leste

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

Director
Department of Dike Management, Flood and Storm Control
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Annex C: Meeting Program of the 6th Meeting of the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management

In collaboration with Ministry of Civil Affairs, Government of China
Supported by the Government of Australia
09th -11th November 2006
Kunming Green Lake Hotel, Kunming, China

Wednesday 16.00-17.30	08th November 2006 3rd Meeting of the Advisory Panel of the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development (MDRD-3) <i>(For MDRD Advisory Panel Members only)</i>
17.30-19.00	Registration
19.00-21.30	Welcome Reception <i>(Hosted by Government of China)</i>

Thursday 08.00-08.45	09th November 2006 Registration of Participants
08.00-08.46	Opening Ceremony of the 6th RCC Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction of Dignitaries on the dais by Mr. Kang Peng, Director General, Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R. China (Chair of Opening Ceremony)• Welcome Address by H.E. Prof Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Chairman, ADPC, Board of Trustees• Message from Vice Premier P.R. China• Opening Speech and Inauguration of the meeting by H.E. Mr. Li Liguu, First Vice Minister of Civil Affairs, P.R. China• Welcome Address by H.E. Mr. Kong Chuizhu, Vice Governor, Yunnan Province, P.R. China• Launching of the RCC MDRD Program <i>Documents; Brochure and Towards a toolkit for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia</i>• Address by Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director <i>Ad Interim</i>, ADPC• Vote of Thanks by Dr. Luis Jorge Perez Calderon, Deputy Executive Director, ADPC• Presentation of the plaque of appreciation to the Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R. China• Group Photo
Session I 10.30-11.45	Showcasing the achievements of Disaster Management in China <p>Co Chairs: Major General Farooq Ahmad Khan, Pakistan and Mr. Lim Hyun Woo, Korea</p> <p>Facilitator: Mr. Boon Tiong Tay, Director, Finance/Monitoring and Evaluation, ADPC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Meteorology Monitoring and Early-Warning by Mr. Wang Bangzhong, Deputy Director General, China Meteorological Administration• Experience and Lessons Learned from Relocation of Settlements from Reclamation Land to New Townships after the Great Flood of 1998 in China by Prof. Dr. Cheng Xiaotao, Executive Director, Research Center on Flood and Drought Disaster Reduction, Ministry of Water Resources, P.R. China• Comprehensive Disaster Reduction Plan and Implementing Comprehensive Disaster Reduction by Dr. Wang Zhenyao, Director General, Ministry of Civil Affairs, China
Session II 11.45-12.30	Introduction, Adoption of Agenda and Overview of the Meeting <p>Co Chairs: Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director <i>Ad Interim</i>, ADPC and Dr. Wang Zhenyao, China</p> <p>Facilitator: Mr. N.M.S.I Arambepola, Director and Team Leader, Urban Disaster Risk Management Team, ADPC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of RCC and Purpose of the Meeting by Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director <i>Ad Interim</i>, ADPC• Self Introduction by all participants and observers• Adoption of Agenda

- Confirmation of the Advisory Panel to serve as Steering Committee for the Meeting
 - Overview of ADPC's RCC Follow up Activities by Mr. Loy Rego, Director, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC
- Session III A** **Lessons learned from National and Regional Programs on Preparedness and Mitigation**
- 13.30-14.30 **Co Chairs:** Mr. Penden Wangchuk, Bhutan and Mr. Nguyen Xuan Dieu, Vietnam
Facilitator: Mr. Thanongdeth Insiengmay, Program Manager, DMS, ADPC
- Safe Islands in Maldives by Mr. Thoriq Ibrahim, Director of Regional Development, Public Works and Services, Ministry of Construction and Public Infrastructure, Maldives
 - Preparation for Avian Influenza by Mr. Ross Sovann, Technical Advisor, National Committee for Disaster Management, Cambodia
 - Thailand's program on Community based disaster preparedness for coastal provinces by Mr. Montree Chanachaiviboonwat, Chief of National Disaster Management Policy, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Thailand
 - Presentation on ADPC End to End Early Warning System by Mr. A. R. Subbiah, Director, Climate Risk Management Team, ADPC
- Session III B** **Lessons learned from Recent Disasters in the Asian Region**
- 14.30-15.00 **Co Chairs:** Dr. Amarasinghe, Sri Lanka and Mr. Ibrahim, Brunei
Facilitator: Mr. Jonathan Abrahams, Team Leader, Public Health in Emergencies Team, ADPC
- Challenges in Recovery : lessons learned from Pakistan Earthquake 2005 by Major General Farooq Ahmad Khan, Chairman, Prime Ministers Inspection Commission/National Disaster Management Authority, Pakistan
 - Challenges in Emergency Response for lessons learned from Leyte Landslide in Philippines, 2006 by Major General Glenn Rabonza, Administrator, Office of Civil Defence and Executive Officer, National Disaster Coordinating Council, Philippines
- Session IV A** **Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development**
- 15.15-15.45 **Co Chairs:** Dr. Maj. Gen. Purev Dash, Mongolia and Mr. Prabanshu Kamal, Joint Secretary (Disaster Management) National Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, India
Facilitator: Mr. A. R. Subbiah, Director and Team Leader, Climate Risk Management Team, ADPC
- RCC Program on Mainstreaming DRM into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia: Overview and review of Progress by Loy Rego, Director, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC
- Session IV B** **Initiatives for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into National Development Planning**
- 15.45-17.00
- Second strategy on Water Related Disasters by Mr. Nguyen Xuan Dieu, Deputy Director, Department of Dike Management, Flood and Storm Control, Vietnam
 - Experience of Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction concerns into PRSP by Dr. Shantana R. Halder, National Expert(Monitoring and Evaluation), Comprehensive Disaster Management Program Bangladesh
 - Govt. of Iran's Program on Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction by Ms. Farzaneh, Head Specialist, Management and Planning Organisation of Iran
 - Disaster Risk Reduction and Land-Use Planning by Dr. Scott Cunliffe, Regional Disaster Reduction & Recovery Advisor, UNDP

17.00- 17.30	1st Meeting of RCC-6 Steering Committee
Friday	10th November 2006
Session IV C	Initiatives on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development planning of priority sector (Session conducted with support from UNISDR)
8.30- 10.00	<p>Co Chairs: Dr. Abdul Matin Adrak, Afganisthan and Mr. Ross Sovann, Cambodia</p> <p>Facilitator: Mr. Loy Rego, Director and Team Leader, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Priority Implementation Projects (PIP) by Loy Rego, Director, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC • Guidelines for Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into Agriculture Sector by Mr. A. R. Subbiah, Director, Climate Risk Management Team, ADPC • Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into Education Sector by Ms. Hnin Nwe Win, Project Manager, and Arghya Sinha Roy, Program Coordinator, Disaster Management Systems Team ADPC • Priority Implementation project on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Infrastructure sector of Philippines by Mr. Manuel S. Agyao, Assistant Secretary, Department of Public Works and Highways, Philippines • Presentation on ADPC proposal on Mainstreaming DRR into Local Governance by Mr. N.M.S.I Arambepola, Director, Urban Disaster Risk Management Team, ADPC
Session IV D	Working Group Discussion on Next Steps on Mainstreaming of DRR
10.00-11.15	
Session IV E	Presentation by Working Groups on Next Steps on Mainstreaming of DRR
11.15-12.30	<p>Co Chairs: Mr. Thoriq Ibrahim, Maldives and Mr. Hussein Salem Fahed Alakili, Jordan</p> <p>Facilitator: Ms. Hnin Nwe Win, Project Manager, DMS, ADPC</p>
Session V	Lessons learned from Regional Programs on Preparedness and Mitigation
13.30-14.45	<p>Co Chairs: Mr. Khamphao Hompangna, Lao PDR and Dr. Shantana R. Halder, National Expert(Monitoring and Evaluation), Comprehensive Disaster Management Program, Bangladesh</p> <p>Facilitator: Mr. Aslam Perwaiz, Program Coordinator, DMS, ADPC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response by ACDM Chair • Towards joint action in the South Asia region by RCC member countries from South Asia • Mekong Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP) by Dr. Truong Hong Tien, FMMP Coordinator, Mekong River Commission • Flood Emergency Management Strengthening (Component 4 of FMMP) by Mr. Thanongdeth Insisienmay, Program Manager and Ms. Hnin Nwe Win, Project Manager, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC • Presentation on ADPC Program on RECLAIM and PROMISE by Mr. N.M.S.I Arambepola, Director, Urban Disaster Risk Management Team, ADPC
Session VI	Special session on Progress on the implementation of HFA (organized in coordination with UNISDR)
15.00-17.45	<p>Co Chairs Ms. Farzaneh, Head Specialist, Management and Planning Organisation of Iran and Mr. Montree Chanachaiviboonwat, Thailand</p> <p>Facilitator: ADPC and UN ISDR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of Discussion at RCC 5; Special consultative session for the Asian Region on the Implementation of Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) adopted at the 2nd World Conference on Disaster Reduction and Objectives of the Session by Loy Rego, Director, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC • Post Tsunami Institutional changes in Disaster Management in Sri Lanka, Development and Implementation of Road Map for Safer Sri Lanka by Dr. P.D. Amarasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights, Sri Lanka

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Framework for Disaster Management by Major General P Dash, National Disaster Management Agency, Mongolia • Policy and Institutional development : the Disaster Management Act and the establishment of National Disaster Management Authority in India by Ms. Dipali Khanna, Joint Secretary and Financial Advisory, National Disaster Management Authority and Mr. Prabanshu Kamal, Joint Secretary (Disaster Management) National Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, India • Presentation on HFA Implementation at a Regional Level by representative from UN-ISDR • Presentation on DKKV GTZ ADPC Study on Current status of disaster reduction institutional arrangements and potential for National Platforms for disaster reduction in 3 South and South East Asian countries (by ADPC) • Presentation on National Platform in China by Mr. Li Baojun, Division Director, Ministry of Civil Affairs, P.R. China
17.45-18.15	2 nd Meeting of RCC 6 Steering Committee
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Saturday	11th November 2006
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Session VII	Working Group Discussion on HFA Implementation (3 Groups)
8.30-9.15	Co Chairs: Mr. Pratap Kumar Pathak, Nepal , Mr Laurence Cosme Xavier, Timor Leste Facilitator: ADPC and UN ISDR
9.15-10.00	Presentation of Working Group Discussion on HFA Implementation
Session VIII	Panel Discussion on Contribution to MDRD and Implementation of HFA (ADB, UNDP, UNOCHA, USAID,)
10.00-10.30	Co Chairs: Dr. Luis Jorge Perez Calderon, Deputy Executive Director, ADPC and Mr. Che Moin Bin Umar, Malaysia
Session IX	Evaluation of Meeting, and Actions for coming year
10.45-11.30	Co Chairs: Major General Glenn Rabonza, Philippines and Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director <i>Ad Interim</i> , ADPC Facilitator: Mr. Loy Rego, Director and Team Leader, Disaster Management Systems Team, ADPC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Filling up of Evaluation Forms ▪ Report from Steering Committee/ RCC MDRD Advisory Panel (co-chairs) • Plenary Discussion on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usefulness of RCC as a mechanism • System of Chair and Vice Chair of RCC Mechanism • Role of ADPC as secretariat of the mechanism • Suggestions on action by RCC Members and ADPC on RCC Action Agenda • Future Meetings of RCC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date and Venue of RCC 7 • Offers/ Expressions of Interest to co-host RCC 8 and 9
Session X	Closing Ceremony
11.30-12.15	Co Chairs: Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director <i>Ad Interim</i> , ADPC and Dr. Wang Zhenyao, China <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Summary Overview of the Meeting” by Mr. Loy Rego • Remarks by the Participants • Invitation to RCC 7 • Address by Ms. Bronwyn Robbins, First Secretary, AusAID, Thailand • Closing Remarks by H.E. Prof Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Chairman, ADPC, Board of Trustees
12.15	Depart Harbour Plaza for Greenlake Hotel for Lunch
13.30 – 17.00	Field Visit - Half day field visit organized in collaboration with Yunnan Provincial Department of Civil Affairs, China

**Welcome Address by Professor Krasae Chanawongse, Chairman, ADPC Board of Trustees
9 November 2006 Golden Hall, Kunming Green Lake Hotel**

Your Excellency Mr. Li Ligu, First Vice Minister of Civil Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Kong Chuizhu, Excellency Vice Governor, Yunnan Province, Dr. Bhichit Rattakul Executive Director *Ad Interim*, ADPC, Dr. Luis Jorge Perez Calderon, Deputy Executive Director ADPC, Excellencies, RCC members and observers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to welcome you all this morning at this special occasion in Kunming, at the opening ceremony of sixth annual meeting of the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management.

Your Excellency Mr. Li Ligu, we are honored to have you with us this morning. Your presence at this opening ceremony is ample evidence of the commitment and confidence of China to effectively deal with the disaster risks it faces. We are looking forward to learn from your long experience in disaster reduction over several centuries. Special thanks go to our host the Ministry of Civil Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of China for their warm and generous hospitality and excellent arrangements in this historic city of Kunming.

Your Excellency Governor, Mr. Kong Chuizhu we are honored to have you with us this morning and our sincere thanks to the Yunnan province for their warmth and enthusiastic welcome, hospitality and excellent arrangements.

Yunnan Province is the historical gateway of China to South East and South Asia. Yunnan is a key province in China's partnership with ASEAN and is a leader of the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) initiative of the six Mekong Riparian Countries.

It is appropriate that this RCC meeting being held here will discuss regional cooperative initiatives that RCC members are involved in. These include the ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management, the Mekong River Commission's Flood Management and Mitigation Program and South Asian Initiatives on Water Resources and Flood Management Cooperation.

I had last visited Yunnan Province in 2003 and am pleased to see the dramatic development in the past few years.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I derive immense pride and satisfaction in leading ADPC, as the Chairman of its Board of Trustees. In 2006, we mark the 20th anniversary of ADPC. Over the years since its inception, ADPC has responded dynamically to the paradigm shift in disaster management, adopting a comprehensive approach in its programs by enhancing institutional support, applying community based disaster risk reduction practices and supporting mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in countries of the Asian Region. The ADPC Charter signed by nine Asian countries last year confirms its mandate and articulates the high expectations of its role.

The RCC has certainly come of age since our first meeting in Bangkok 2000. I have personally participated in all subsequent meetings of the RCC in Delhi, Dhaka and Hanoi, and have seen its growth and momentum increasing. On behalf of the ADPC Board of Trustees, I can confidently say we are convinced that the key directions the RCC has set itself for the decade till 2010, will augur well for the future development of Asia.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On this occasion, I would like to remember the ADPC Vice Chair Madam Cora De Leon and ADPC Executive Director, Dr. Suvit Yodmani. They could not be with us today because of their new additional responsibilities as Secretary General of the Philippines National Red Cross and Honorable

Minister of Tourism and Sports of the Royal Thai Government. Their energetic leadership and contributions to the past five RCC meetings has brought us to where we are today.

Please allow me to take this opportunity to also pay a tribute to a veteran RCC member from the Philippines who is no longer with us; Colonel Elma C. Aldea, former Administrator and Executive Officer of the National Disaster Coordinating Committee, of the Philippines. She was a devoted advocate of disaster risk management and an ardent champion of the RCC Program on Mainstreaming. She spearheaded the discussion on Hanoi Declaration last year and also acted as the Chairperson of the RCC-5 Steering Committee. Though she is no longer with us, her spirit and her dedication will inspire us as we plan ahead.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is appropriate that this Kunming meeting will advance the RCC work on mainstreaming by planning ahead to implement the RCC-5 Hanoi Declaration. Disasters have an enormous impact on development. Every disaster results in a serious social and economic setback to the development and poverty reduction priorities of the developing countries, by diverting the scarce resources that are programmed for development to relief and rehabilitation efforts. This poses a threat in achieving the Millennium Development goals.

On the other hand, the kind of development choices made in many countries, itself, creates disaster risks. When disaster risk reduction considerations do not feature in the project design of the development activities, critical facilities like schools and hospitals get damaged or destroyed. Roads built in floodplains with poor drainage sometimes increase flooding.

Thus disaster risk reduction needs to be integrated in development policies, plans and programs and is a necessary part of making development more risk resilient and sustainable. Last year meeting called for action by decision makers in a range of national Ministries, and by donors and development agencies. I am glad this is a priority theme for discussion at this meeting.

I am confident this Kunming Meeting will provide further determination and commitment to take up a number of priority implementation projects by member countries as well as provide the RCC with a Road Map for further program development and mobilization of resources needed.

Since the 5th RCC meeting, ADPC has produced an updated RCC program brochure and draft toolkit on mainstreaming. I am sure these will guide our deliberations and enable us to take stock of work done since 2004 and plan action over the next two years and beyond. I am glad that these two documents will be released later this morning.

With that I would like to conclude by extending heartfelt thanks the Government of China for their support and collaboration and warm hospitality.

I sincerely wish you all a very pleasant stay in Kunming and a successful meeting.

Thank you very much

Inaugural Address by the H.E. Mr. Li Liguo, Vice Minister of Civil Affairs, P.R. China

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

As we are meeting here today at the opening ceremony of the 6th Meeting of ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management in Kunming, Capital City of Yunnan Province, I would like to, on behalf of the Chinese Government, offer our cordial congratulations on the convocation of the Meeting and extend a warm welcome to all the attendees representing other parts of Asia and relevant world bodies!

As a specialized international organization in Asia-Pacific region, the ADPC and the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management have long-standing and strong partnership with us in disaster mitigation and relief. Back in May 2004, the MOU on cooperation was inked in Beijing,

signifying the establishment of long-term cooperation mechanism between us. Again in 2005 the ADPC offered substantial support for the Asian Disaster Reduction Conference organized by China and the Training Program of Human Resources for Disaster Prevention and Reduction offered by China for competent officials from tsunami-ravaged countries. Beyond that, China and the ADPC now enjoy closer exchange and cooperation on information, technology and personnel sharing for disaster mitigation. The Meeting is vitally significant as it has brought us once again to share best practices of disaster mitigation among all attendees. The Meeting is expected to equip Asian economies with higher capabilities of disaster mitigation and relief and move into the next level region-wide exchange and cooperation on all fronts.

Cooperation and exchange with the rest of the world has all along been high on the agenda of the Chinese Government to mitigate disasters. And prominence has been given to closer cooperation with other parts of Asia. In the wake of the tsunami that struck the Indian Ocean in December 2004, the Chinese Government embarked on the largest-ever rescue and relief effort outside of China, outpouring compassion and generosity to the victimized countries to help them with rehabilitation and rebuilding endeavor. May of 2005 saw China sponsor the training program of human resources for disaster prevention and reduction, and later in September last year we worked with the Secretariat of the UN Disaster Reduction Strategy Program, UNESCAP, World Meteorological Organization and ADPC to make happen the first Asian Disaster Reduction Conference that brought together attendees from 42 Asian countries and adopted *Beijing Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia*. Again this year we organized two training programs on disaster emergency management where officials from developing countries shared best practices in disaster mitigation and relief. Asian Center for Catastrophic Disasters and International Center for Drought Risk Reduction are in the making with our support. Our vision is to gear more attention of various governments to the mitigation of catastrophic disasters and droughts and jointly explore the mechanism of disastrous happenings. The centers of excellence are also designed to help assess the development trend of disasters, identify countermeasures to fight and mitigate disasters and capacitate countries across the world to cope with major disasters as best they can.

Ladies and gentlemen,

As with other parts of Asia, China, with equally complex natural conditions, is vulnerable to frequent disasters of various kinds. Nearly all conceivable natural disasters but volcanic eruption have ever struck the country, with over 100 million people affected by disasters each year, tens of millions displaced and over 1000 lives lost. Towards the end of October this year, disasters of all kinds nationwide have claimed 2373 lives, leaving 568 missing and 13.234 million displaced, more than 1.46 houses destroyed and RMB 199 billion worth of direct economic losses incurred.

Disaster management and mitigation has been high on the agenda of the Chinese Government and viewed as part of the efforts to achieve sustainable socio-economic development. The Chinese Government has earmarked enormous human, material and financial resources for disaster reduction and relief efforts on a yearly basis to minimize life and property losses and ensure safety and subsistence of the victimized.

The relentless and continued fight against natural disasters has culminated in the establishment of the disaster management system in China that is defined by "unified leadership by the Central Government, top-down disaster management and accountability by competent departments". As part of the efforts, the Chinese Government has phased in National Commission for Disaster Reduction, State Flood Control and Drought Relief Headquarters and National Office for Integrated Coordination of Disaster Rescue and Relief, and the National Disaster Reduction Center has been created as a center of excellence for technical support. Over time, a full package of work procedures and systems has been laid out to cover disaster emergency relief system, disaster monitoring and early warning system and the warehousing system for disaster relief supplies, making China better prepared and more resilient to disasters.

Following the tsunami that swept Indian Ocean in late 2004 and World Conference on Disaster Reduction in early 2005, the Chinese Government has stayed committed to leveraging past practices, both good and bad, as it works for capacity building in integrated disaster reduction. The Chinese Government has since reaffirmed its commitment to build a more effective command system for disaster response and a viable way to galvanize the civil society into disaster relief

action. These endeavors are also designed to facilitate efficient information and experience sharing, shape an effective system for monitoring, early warning and assessment of major natural disasters and beef up disaster relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. Disaster mitigation drives in China have proceeded with substantial support and assistance from the international community, for which we are deeply grateful. Looking ahead, we are well poised to work with other Asian economies and international organizations to make Asia and other parts of the world more resilient to disasters and minimize life and property losses there from.

Natural disasters are threats to the subsistence and development of humankind as a whole. We now have a further recognition that the vision of effective disaster risk management to minimize losses requires the international community all the more to embark on collective and viable approaches and actions. China highly lauds the UN agencies and the ADPC for their roles as facilitators in regional disaster reduction and speaks highly of what Asian countries and regional organizations have done in this aspect. Peoples across Asia have explored and gained best practices in their unremitting fight against natural disasters. They have respective strengths in disaster reduction with defining features. Asian economies share similar histories and face identical challenges today. I am convinced that we will surely be able to bring into the next level the disaster reduction undertaking in Asia as we move forward with experience sharing and cooperation on all fronts.

Let me conclude by wishing you a fruitful meeting that leads to a stronger and safer Asia for the well-being of the entire Asian people!

Thank you all!

Welcome Address by H.E. Mr. Kong Chuizhu, Vice Governor of Yunnan Province, P.R. China

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning,

Today marks the opening of the 6th Meeting of the ADPC Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management. On behalf of the People's Government of Yunnan Province, I'd like to extend our warm congratulations on its opening and to convey our heartfelt welcome to all guests! We'd also like to thank our friends from home and abroad for their consistent care and support in Yunnan's Disaster reduction and relief.

Yunnan is located in Southwest China. It boasts rich resources and a lot of talents in different areas. As a mountainous province in border areas, Yunnan has many ethnic groups and beautiful natural sceneries. Yunnan covers a land area of 394 thousand square kilometers. It has 16 prefectures and cities, 129 counties. The total population is 44.5 million. Yunnan has the most diversified ethnic composition in China. It has 25 settled ethnic minorities, with their population reaching 14.4 million. Since the reform and opening up, the province has scored rapid economic development and advancement in all social undertakings. People lead a relatively well-off life. However, the topography in Yunnan is very complex, with its elevations varying a lot. This leads to varied climate types and unbalanced precipitation in different places and seasons. Yunnan is on the east side of the collision zone of Indian Plate and Euro-Asian Plate. It sees frequent occurring of natural disasters of floods, droughts, mudslides, landslides and earthquakes. The disasters are wide spread and of great intensity. They always brings along great loss. All of this makes Yunnan frequently inflicted by disasters.

Under the proper leadership of the central government and with the support of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and Ministry of Finance, Yunnan attached great importance to the disaster reduction and relief. We adhered to the principle of people first and managed to ensure people's safety and the intactness of their properties. In the process of disaster reduction and relief, we have a system of precaution, after-disaster quick response, medical assistance, resettlement, education of children and rehabilitation. We take both the disaster relief and long-term life of the disaster-afflicted people into consideration and increase input into disaster prevention, reduction and relief. We accelerated the construction of disaster reduction projects concerning earthquake,

transportation, water resources, agriculture and forestry and environment. The publicity campaign of disaster reduction knowledge has been given priority. We enhanced disaster prediction, early warning and improved the systems of disaster relief preparation, disaster information spread, relief materials reserve and social mobilization. Capacity building in disaster prevention, reduction and emergency aids has made great headway and remarkable achievements have been made in this regard. According to incomplete statistics, since the beginning of the tenth five year plan, we put in over 3 billion yuan of relief fund, resettled 1.1 million people, helped with the repairing of nearly 500 thousand rooms for dislocated people and the rehabilitation of a lot of water resources, transportation, education and health infrastructure facilities. All these efforts made sure that people came back to their normal track of life and work as soon as possible.

The holding of the meeting in Yunnan is a confirmation to what we have done. It is a rare opportunity for us to learn from other's advanced experiences. We will do more research and draw on your experience as well as keeping an open mind and taking effective measures to strengthen our exchanges and cooperation with all countries so as to bring Yunnan's disaster reduction and relief to a new level.

Finally, I wish the meeting a great success, and wish all guests good health and success in your career.

Thank you.

**Welcome Address by Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director *a.i.*
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center**

Your Excellency Mr. Li Liguu, First Vice Minister of Civil Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Kong Chuizhu, Excellency Vice Governor, Yunnan Province, Professor Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Chairman of the ADPC Board of Trustees, Dr. Luis Jorge Perez Calderon, Deputy Executive Director ADPC, Excellencies, RCC members and observers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honor and privilege to be here at this Sixth Annual Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management. I would like to express our deep gratitude to the Government of the People's Republic of China for kindly hosting this Sixth RCC meeting. We are grateful to the Government of Australia for their generous support which has made it possible for us all to meet again.

I would especially like to extend our deep appreciation to His Excellency Mr. Hui Liangyu, Vice Prime Minister for his congratulation message on this important occasion. I would like to express gratitude to Your Excellency Mr. Li Liguu, Honorable Vice Minister of Civil Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of China, and Excellency Mr. Kong Chuizhu, Governor of Yunnan Province, for your gracious presence here today. It demonstrates the importance your Government attaches to disaster reduction and cooperation. The continued cooperation and support provided by the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Government of Yunnan throughout the preparation for this RCC meeting is exceptional. We look forward to learning from rich experience of your country in dealing with earthquakes, floods and typhoons and the progress made in the last decade in implementing your national disaster reduction plan ratified by the State Council in 1998.

As most of you would be aware, Dr. Suvit Yodmani, the Executive Director of ADPC was invited to join the new Government of Thailand in October 2006 and has already assumed his position as the Minister of Tourism and Sports. While I have agreed to serve as the Acting Executive Director of ADPC in the Interim for the coming year, this is the first RCC meeting for me in my new role and I would like to take this opportunity as a great learning experience and looking forward to actively participate in all the discussions.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), which was established in 1986 at the initiative of three UN Agencies namely UNOCHA, UNDP and WMO, proudly celebrates its 20th Anniversary this

year. Nine Asian countries signed a Charter last year establishing ADPC as an International Organization and seven of these have now completed ratification.

The Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) annually brings together the Heads of National Disaster Management Offices of 26 Asian countries for purposive deliberations. Its role as a consultative mechanism for regional cooperation was recognized and affirmed by the new Charter, which gives RCC the added significance.

The RCC has come a long way since it was first convened by ADPC in 2000 and endorsed as a useful and beneficial platform for dialogue, exchange of experience and lessons learned. The 2001 Bangkok RCC Declaration recognized the valuable role it served as a mean of conceptualising and developing practical cooperative programs between member countries.

This vision is being realized with the development and initial implementation of an RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction into Development (MDRD), whose framework was formulated over the 4th and 5th RCC meetings.

It has been one and a half year since last May when the RCC met in Hanoi, Vietnam. The 2005 RCC Declaration asserted that disaster risk management is not a stand alone sector but an essential and integral part of all sectors across all levels, whose mainstreaming requires combined efforts of decision makers, planning agencies, government ministries, development partners and the donor community. The Hanoi Declaration is consistent with Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) adopted in 2005 entitled: "Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters over 2005-2015. The HFA's first priority 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".

This year 6th RCC meeting will showcase the implementation of comprehensive multi-hazard disaster management strategies and approaches in many of the RCC member countries in the past one and a half years. These valuable experiences undoubtedly will serve as inspiration and learning experience for all of us.

Accepting the challenging mandate in the Hanoi Declaration, ADPC has intensified its efforts to support mainstreaming in RCC member countries. We have worked hard at preparing RCC Guidelines on national and sectoral mainstreaming and outline Priority Implementation Projects to assist the national governments in taking up mainstreaming and undertaking priority pilot activities in the country. These documents, with other related program papers, have been compiled into a draft Toolkit on Mainstreaming.

In addition to the significant support by AusAID, the RCC-MDRD Program has been assisted financially by other donors and partner namely UN-ISDR, GTZ and DKKV, the German Committee for Disaster Reduction. The preparation of Guidelines for the Infrastructure sector and the pilot implementation in the Philippines are underway with support from UN-ISDR.

With GTZ assistance, Guidelines for agricultural and education were prepared and a study commissioned in three countries of Bangladesh, Cambodia and Sri Lanka conducted, to identify the needs and potential for national platforms acting in support of HFA implementation.

Next year, in a collaboration between UNDP and ADPC, with support from ECHO, priority implementation projects to mainstream disaster risk management into education sector will commence in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines.

We are proud also to share with you that ADPC has been involved in other mainstreaming initiatives developed and steered by the national government themselves. One exemplary initiative was the development of Road Map for Safer Sri Lanka. ADPC, through UNDP, was one of the key contributors to this process. We will hear more about the Road Map from our colleague from Sri Lanka. So too in Indonesia, ADPC worked closely with the Indonesian Government and UNDP in the development of a long term program for decentralized disaster reduction implementation over the coming decade.

In the Hanoi Declaration, the RCC offered to serve as a forum and reporting mechanism through which the progress of the implementation of Hyogo Framework in Asia can be monitored. This year, a special RCC session, co-organized with ISDR on the HFA in Asia will also give us ideas on possible two year milestones of workable implementation targets that the RCC countries could establish.

The brochure profiling progress made and the draft Toolkit was released earlier in this ceremony. I am confident that these documents and the deliberations at this meeting will give the RCC member countries and us at ADPC a clear Road Map to make significant progress towards mainstreaming by the HFA target date of 2015.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I take this opportunity to report on one of the key accomplishments of ADPC in working on a program to establish a Regional End-to-End Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (EWS) in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia since February 2005. This is a collaborative effort involving 10 RCC member countries namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Maldives, Myanmar, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam, with ADPC as system facilitator. This EWS program connects the scientific and technological aspects of hazard monitoring and prediction with the practical application of hazard early warning in risk reduction through the establishment of a regional network of real-time hazard observing stations, capacity to provide regional advisories to participating countries for early warning, national and local capacity building in early warning and disaster preparedness and mitigation, including regional exchanges of information, best practices, and lessons learned, as well as research. With acquisition of new technological capabilities to complement its 20-year experience in disaster risk management, it is anticipated that ADPC's interaction with countries in the region would be deepened. May I take this opportunity to invite other RCC member countries to participate, either to receive or provide support, or both.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We will be hearing about remarkable achievements in disaster risk management in the next two days from the participating RCC member countries. However, I would like to caution that whatever accomplishments we have gained are still islands of success. Taking into account the global trends of population explosion, consequences of unplanned and hurried developments and reckless behavior of mankind towards the natural environment, it is more pronounced than ever that our combined efforts are needed to bridge these islands to reach our shared goal of creating safer and more resilient communities.

In conclusion, I wish all delegates and guests fruitful deliberations and a pleasant stay in this beautiful city of Kunming.

Thank you very much.

ANNEX E: ADDRESSES AT THE CLOSING CEREMONY OF THE 6TH RCC MEETING
Address at the Closing Ceremony by Ms. Bronwyn Robbins, First Secretary, AusAID

H.E. Mr. Li Xueju, Minister of Civil Affairs,
H.E. Prof. Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Chairman, ADPC Board of Trustees,
Dr Bhichitit Rattakul, Executive Director ADPC, and
RCC members

Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am honoured to have had the opportunity to participate in this 6th Meeting of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management here in the lovely city of Kunming.

It has been a pleasure to again spend time with members of the RCC and other distinguished guests and to hear some of your challenges and progress in mainstreaming DRM into development policy, planning and implementation.

The Australian Aid Program

Before talking specifically about disaster risk reduction, I want to say a few words about the Australian Aid Program.

AusAID, the Australian Government Aid Agency, is committed to providing \$2.946 billion dollars as Official Development Assistance in 2006-07. The Australian Aid Program assists developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development in line with the national interest.

Of this total development assistance funding, an estimated \$175.3 million dollars has been allocated this year to humanitarian, emergency and refugee programs. Australia will focus on building strong humanitarian and emergency response capacity in our partner countries in the Asia-Pacific through links with local disaster management bodies, community groups and governments. We will also retain the ability to respond flexibly to emergency situations across the globe.

The White Paper on Australian Aid, released in 2006, and our Humanitarian Action Policy note that we will assist governments and communities in the region to develop their own capacity to reduce the impact of disasters and to prevent disasters from undermining development objectives. Both also state that Australia is committed to strengthening international, regional and local partnerships.

In 2006-07, Australia will continue its core support for key humanitarian agencies such as the UN Refugee Agency, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Through the humanitarian program, we have been pleased to support the work of ADPC, particularly in the important task of holding the Regional Consultative Committee. Since 1994, we have provided over \$4 million for ADPC's core funding and program support.

Early next year we are planning a review on how best to support countries of SEA Asia to prevent or mitigate the effects of natural disasters, or better respond to disasters through regional co-operation and collaboration.

The Challenge of Disaster Management

Disaster management and risk reduction continue to pose a global challenge.

The Australian Government recognizes that affects of disasters not only result in grave consequences for the survival, dignity and livelihood of individuals and communities but can also erase hard-won development gains and impact significantly on national and regional economic growth, which is central to poverty reduction.

Recent events in the Asia-Pacific underscore the high degree of vulnerability you, our partner countries, face when it comes to natural disasters and humanitarian crises. Lessons learned from the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, the South Asia earthquake, the Yogyakarta earthquake and the Philippines landslide have all been discussed at this meeting and serve as a compelling reminder of the importance of your work.

Indeed the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005 – 2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters) noted that in the past two decades, on average more than 200 million people have been affected every year by disasters.

The Role of Development

Development offers great potential to reduce disaster risk. That potential depends on all of us mainstreaming disaster risk management into development cycles: planning, implementation and evaluation. We need to generate knowledge on the relationship between disaster risk and development, and we need to continue to share our experiences and best practices in making development work for us to reduce disaster risk, as you have done during the last few days.

You have all demonstrated during this meeting that much progress has been made learning lessons from recent disasters as well as developing national programs on preparedness and mitigation.

However there is still a great deal of work to be done: gaining political commitment and the allocation of the requisite financial resources from national budgets for Disaster Risk Management in the context of competing priorities remains an enormous challenge.

We must ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national as well as a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

This will require the full commitment and involvement of all actors concerned, including governments, regional and international organizations, and civil society including volunteers, the private sector and the scientific community.

The work of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre and in particular the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management provides salient examples of the value of collaborative and consultative processes and how effective partnerships can be achieved to meet common development goals.

As I mentioned, we will be contacting some of the RCC members, International Organizations and donors early next year to plan future assistance from Australia.

I would like to congratulate you all on a very successful meeting and to thank you, on behalf of AusAID and the Australian Government, for your participation. I hope that you have gained much from sharing lessons and experience with your colleagues, and will leave Kunming with a renewed sense of the importance of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development.

I would also like to offer congratulations to ADPC for such excellent organization of the meeting.

Finally and most importantly, I would also like to thank the Government of PR China and Yunnan Province for their wonderful hospitality in hosting this meeting. It has been a really valuable experience for us all.

Thank you.

Closing Address by Professor Krasae Chanawongse, Chairman, ADPC Board of Trustees

Excellencies, RCC members and observers, ADPC colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have reached the end of the meeting but not the end of our journey towards disaster risk management in this region.

In the opening remarks, we have all said that we looked forward to the discussions providing further insight into the range of issues in advancing the mainstreaming agenda.

From my perspective we have achieved more than that in the past 3 days. We were able to look at the significance and broader perspective of mainstreaming. We have learned a lot from our RCC colleagues of the innovative programs being undertaken in various countries. We have discussed and identified the specific opportunities as well as challenges of mainstreaming and we have clear direction from this Kunming meeting on how to advance the RCC Mainstreaming Program over the next two years. The Advisory Panel to the Program will continue their guidance in their meeting next year.

The national platforms, recognized as one of the opportunities for HFA implementation, I hope, as called for in the Hanoi Declaration, more Asian countries will form such platforms. The session on Implementation of the Hyogo Framework, co-organized with UN-ISDR, was useful in identifying important milestones and roles that the RCC and ADPC can plan in support to HFA. This discussion will certainly guide the deliberations at the next Global Platform meeting in June 2007.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We all know that disasters have devastating impacts; disrupting the economy of countries, destroying properties and lives. But at the same time we have to take advantage of the political as well as general awareness created by them to restore and improve the pre-disaster living conditions of the stricken communities. In this new era of disaster management, these events are learning curves, presenting opportunities for creating more risk resilient communities and nations. Mainstreaming, in this sense, provides us the essential leverage in ensuring disaster risk management aspects become integral part of future development undertakings.

This meeting has clearly provided us all with an excellent opportunity to hold open and robust discussions on the full range of issues in the context of mainstreaming. The discussions have been valuable and will greatly assist us in charting out the next step. As many presenters and speakers have reflected, there already are ongoing initiatives, efforts and attempts at the regional, national and sectoral levels but there is still a lot to be done.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We, at ADPC, remain committed to strongly engage with all RCC member countries and look forward to continued close cooperation.

If you may recall, in the inaugural statement, we have invited RCC member countries to participate in the regional end-to-end multi-hazard early warning system. ADPC, in its bilateral agreements with participating countries, would collaborate with the countries to establish the regional network of real-time hazard monitoring stations, facilitate the provision of necessary support for the upkeep and maintenance of these stations for a specific minimum period until countries are able to take full responsibility of their operation and maintenance, exchange real-time monitoring data and hazard advisories, provide training and technical assistance in collaboration with national focal points, and cooperate with participating countries in enhancing disaster preparedness and mitigation. Participating countries, on the other hand, would coordinate with appropriate agencies for the establishment of the hazard monitoring stations, exchange real-time monitoring data from select stations, and collaborate with ADPC in enhancing technical capacities of their professionals. Today, I reiterate that invitation, and make this effort truly collaborative, with countries contributing technical expertise and practical experience, such as China and the Philippines, and others receiving support through training, secondment arrangement, and technology transfer.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I must say that the high level of participation and interest shown at this meeting has been gratifying. It clearly indicates the high regards attached to the RCC mechanism. I am confident we

will continue to host these RCC meetings. I am grateful to two countries who have indicated their willingness to host future meetings and will confirm their invitation after their return to their capital. In conclusion, I would like to thank all RCC delegates for their active participation in all the discussions and the quality contributions all of you have brought to the proceedings.

I also like to thank AusAID for their support. It is through their generosity that we were able to hold this meeting. As requested by this RCC meeting, we will approach the Australian Government to continue their support for future meetings.

Sincere thanks to Ministry of Civil Affairs and Provincial Government of Yunnan Province for their help through out the meeting and the lovely evening gatherings they hosted. These functions rejuvenated our energy to come back for more hearty discussions the next day. Your contributions are invaluable and without you, this meeting would not have been a success.

And finally, many thanks to the ADPC colleagues who helped organize this meeting, trying their best to meet our needs and demands. Your hard work is very much appreciated. I wish you all safe flight home.

Thank you very much.

Annex F : FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS TAKEN BY ADPC ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF PREVIOUS RCC MEETINGS (RCC 1 - 5)

(Presented to the 6th RCC Meeting at Kunming, China, 09-11 November 2006)

A. Consolidated List of Recommendation made at RCC Meetings (RCC1-5)

(As reported at 6th RCC Meeting)

1. Creating Awareness & Political Support (RCC 1 & 2)
 - 1.1. Creating Awareness, Promoting Political Will & Support
 - 1.2. Advocacy of Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management
2. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning & Implementation in Asia (MDRD) (RCC 1 ,4 & 5)
3. Capacity Building of National Disaster Management Systems (RCC 1 & 2)
 - 3.1. Capacity Building of National Disaster Management Systems
 - 3.2. Development of Disaster Management Plans
 - 3.3. Exchanging Experience on Legal & Institutional Arrangements
 - 3.4. Building of National Disaster Management Information Systems
 - 3.5. Improving Disaster Management Training
 - 3.6. Enhancing Scientific & Technical Cooperation in Disaster Management
4. Public Awareness and Media (RCC 1, 2 & 4)
 - 4.1. Enhancing Public Awareness on Disaster Risk Reduction & Media Coverage
5. Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) (RCC 2)
 - 5.1. National CBDRM Trainings & Country Level Pilots
 - 5.2. CBDRM Regional Programs
 - 5.3. Mobile, Neighborly, Cross-border Search & Rescue Team
 - 5.4. Actionable Community Level Early Warning System
6. Cooperation with Sub-Regional Agencies (RCC 1 & 2)
 - 6.1. Cooperation with Mekong River Commission (MRC)
 - 6.2. Cooperation with ICIMOD/WMO
 - 6.3. Cooperation with ASEAN
 - 6.4. Cooperation with SAARC
 - 6.5. Cooperation with SOPAC
 - 6.6. Cooperation in East Asia
 - 6.7. Cooperation in Central Asia
 - 6.8. Cooperation in West Asia
7. Regional Initiatives (RCC 1 & 2)
 - 7.1. Asian Regional Conference
 - 7.2. Asian Regional Report on Disaster Reduction
 - 7.3. Vulnerability Atlas for Asia: Development of Risk Maps & Local Level Referencing for Countries in the Asian Region
8. Flood Management and Mitigation (RCC 2 & 3)
9. Drought Management and Mitigation (RCC 3)
10. Urban Disaster Risk Management (RCC 4)

11. Building Capacity for Management of Man-made Disasters (RCC 2)
12. RCC Mechanisms (RCC 1 & 2)
 - 12.1. Periodic Information Dissemination/ Sharing in the Region
 - 12.2. Role & Function of RCC
 - 12.3. Expansion of RCC Membership & Observer Base
13. Support to implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action and Monitoring Progress (RCC 6)

B. Follow-up Actions Taken by ADPC on Recommendations of Previous RCC Meetings (RCC 1 - 5)

(Presented to the 6th RCC Meeting at Kunming, China, 08-11 November 2006)

No	PRIORITISED RCC ACTION	ACTIONS BY ADPC SINCE 2000
1.	Creating Awareness & Political Support (RCC 1 & 2)	
	1.1. Creating awareness, promoting political will and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inauguration of Opening Ceremonies of RCC Meetings by Head of State or Government and participants of senior political figures in RCC 2,3,4,and 5. • Holding of RCC meetings in conjunction with the commemoration of National Disaster reduction days. • ADPC prepared concept paper “Creating Awareness, Political Will and Support for Disaster Management and Mitigation” discussed at RCC2. • Making presentations at ASEAN Ministerial Meetings on Disaster Management, December ‘04 – Phnom Penh, Phuket Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements, 28-29 January ‘05 – Thailand, ESCAP Ministerial Conference on Environmental and Sustainable Development, March ‘05 - Pusan, Korea. • Exploring probability of making presentations on disaster management at regional meetings of parliamentarians-on-going dialogues with EWC. • Proposed advocacy meetings with National committees/Councils of Disaster Management and with agencies responsible for Finance and Planning under the RCC program on MDRD
	1.2. Advocacy of Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCC 3 noted the work done in Bangladesh, China, India and Philippines and endorsed the need for RCC and its member countries to promote comprehensive multi-hazard approach. • Workshops held for Royal Thai Government officials on “Institutional Arrangements for Total Risk Management”, 3-4 April 2002,Bangkok, Thailand and “Total Disaster Risk Management” with DDPM-Thailand, 18 July ‘04. • “2nd Consultative Meeting on Total Disaster Risk Management”, jointly hosted by ADRC/OCHA/ADPC, 13-14 June 2002, Bangkok, Thailand. Attended by Regional Organization and Regional Offices of UN Agencies. • Primer on Disaster Risk Management developed by ADPC with support from UNDP & USAID, draft versions presented and discussed at RCC 3&4 (2004-2005) • 2 tailored courses on “Total Disaster Risk Management” conducted in Bangladesh in 2003. • The 3rd Regional Consultative Meeting of Regional Organizations & Regional Offices of UN Agencies jointly organized by WHO& ADPC from 24-25 February 2004 in the Philippines on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Development <p>Training course on Governance and Disaster Risk Management for Local Government officers and elected persons, under PROMISE program.</p>

2.	<p>Mainstreaming/ Integrating Disaster Management into Development Planning (RCC 1 , 4 & 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiated Development of “Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia (MDRD)” program in 2002. • RCC 4 endorsed revised concept paper on MDRD and initiated MDRD program. • Presentation of Mainstreaming concept at the 1st ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management, 7 December 2004 and at Phuket Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements, 28-29 January 2005. • “Disasters & Development (D&D)” course launched in Asia in 2004 jointly by ADPC, WHO, and UNDP. • Production and wide distribution of brochure on MDRD in 2005 and launching of the Program at World Conference on Disaster Reduction, January 2005 – Kobe, Japan. • Registration of RCC MDRD Program as a post WCDR Partnership. • Development of draft outline for Priority Implementation Projects. • Development of outline for guidelines and production of draft guidelines. • Constitution of Advisory Panel for the RCC program on MDRD, 1st Meeting 23-24 March 2005 (Bangkok), 2nd Meeting 17 May 2005 (Hanoi) • Request for Initial Proposal for Priority Implementation Projects (PIPs) from RCC member countries in April 2005. • Development of RCC Guidelines on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Agriculture Sector • Development of RCC Guidelines on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Education Sector • Development of Implementation plan for initiating Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Agriculture Sector of Lao PDR • Development of Implementation plan for initiating Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into School Curriculum of Cambodia • Currently carrying out Priority Implementation Project in Philippines on Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into Infrastructure sector by incorporating risk assessment procedures into planning and construction of new Roads in Philippines <p>Mainstreaming DRM into Local Governance under PROMISE Program</p>
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3.	Capacity Building of National Disaster Management Systems (RCC 1 & 2)	
3.1. Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening of National Disaster Management Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has programmed and implemented capacity building activities for the NDMOs of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, East Timor, India, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. • Successful implementation of Danida funded Disaster Reduction Program for Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam in Disaster Risk Communication. • ADB Technical Assistance project in Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh in strengthening their disaster management systems, resulting in the establishment of the first state level Ministry of Disaster Management and state level Disaster management Center in Uttaranchal, in 2002-03. • ADPC-World bank Workshop on “Reconstruction Needs Analysis, Planning and Implementation” 13-15 August 2002, Bangkok, Thailand. • Conducted DM training for provincial DM authorities in 5 provinces of China. • Assisting GSDMA, Gujarat, India, in enhancing their “Damage Assessment & Loss Estimation” system through adaptation of ECLAC methodology (2004-2005). • “Regional Capacity Enhancement for Landslide Impact Mitigation (RECLAIM)” project with funding from Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2004-05). • Supported Govt of Indonesia and UNDP in developing Gol –UNDP program on decentralized disaster risk reduction (March – June 2005) • Supported Government of Sri Lanka through UNDP in developing “Road Map for Safer Sri Lanka’ (October –December 2005) • Assisted in building capacity for DALA in 4 countries, Indonesia, India (Tamil Nadu), Sri Lanka and Thailand under Government of Netherlands/SNV supported program 	
3.2. Development of Disaster Management Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to preparation of National Disaster Management Plan of Sri Lanka. • ADPC supporting development of state and pilot district plans in Uttar Pradesh & Uttar Ranchal States in India under ADB project (2002-03). • Under AUDMP, assisted municipal authorities in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh & Indonesia to improve preparedness plan at city level. • Conducted 3 training courses in “Planning for Disaster Management” in India in collaboration with NCDM, India (2002). • Under MRC Program of Flood Management and Mitigation, ADPC supports development of Provincial & District Flood Preparedness Plans in Mekong provinces of Cambodia, Lao & Vietnam. (2004-2006/Ongoing) • ADPC supported the Government of Sri Lanka in developing first draft of initial disaster management plan (Feb-June 2006) 	

<p>3.3. Exchanging Experience on Legal & Institutional Arrangements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Regional workshop held on “Legal and Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Management”, 24-26 April 2002 in Bangkok. • Publication on “Overview of Disaster Management in Southeast Asia” under PDR-SEA 1 project. • Special session in Regional Lessons learned Workshop in Bali, September '02. • Research on National & Provincial Arrangements for Preparedness & Response in PDR-SEA 3. • Documentation of the current practices of national, provincial and district disaster management systems to support CBDRM, in Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Lao and Vietnam under PDR-SEA 3 project implemented by UNESCAP and ADPC with ECHO funding.
<p>3.4. Building of National Disaster Management Information Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADPC presented paper on “National DM Information Systems in Asia” at 4th GDIN Conference in Canberra 2001. • National level trainings for Information Management in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam under PDR-SEA 2 project in 2004. • Joint implementation of Pilot National Hazards and Vulnerability Atlas’s for Vietnam and Thailand with Pacific Disaster Center in 2005. • See also reports on development of Vulnerability Atlas (Section 7.3 of this document)
<p>3.5. Improving Disaster Management Training (RCC 1, 2 & 3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening capacities of national institutions and consolidating ADMIT; review of capacities and needs. • Supporting NDMOs Training Capacity Building under PRD-SEA 1,2 & 3 projects & MRC-ECHO & MRC-GTZ projects. • Development and delivery of courses Public Health in Emergency Management in Asian & the Pacific (PHEMAP), Hospital Emergency Preparedness & Response (HEPR), Public Health in Complex Emergencies (PHCE), Disasters & Development (D&D), Management of Public Health Risks in Disasters (MPHR), Management of the Dead and the Missing in Disasters (MDM), Health Care Facility Emergency Preparedness and Response to Epidemics & Pandemics (HCF-EPREP), Nutrition of Children & Mothers in Disasters (NCMD). • Has undertaken consultancy assignments in evaluation of training courses run by partner organizations in Cambodia, Lao, Myanmar. • “Capacity Building in Asia using Information Technology Applications (CASITA)” project implemented by ADPC in partnership with ITC and with EU Funding, for the institutionalization of academic courses of disaster mitigation at university level. • Program for Enhancement of Emergency Responses (PEER): Training to four earthquake prone countries of India, Philippines, Nepal and Indonesia. • UN-DMTP Trainings in Indonesia, East Timor and Papua New Guinea in 2002 • Conducted training on Damage and Loss Estimation for officials from provincial departments in Colombo, Tamil Nadu and Yogyakarta. • Conducted Regional Workshop for national DM authorities from Sri Lanka, Maldives, India, Thailand, Pakistan and Indonesia on Local Level Recovery Planning and Hazard Mitigation

	<p>3.6. Enhancing Scientific & Technical Cooperation in Disaster Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADPC through ECE and Climate Forecasting Application in Bangladesh (CFAB) project is promoting dialogue among scientists & users in Indonesia, Philippines, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Thailand. • At the RCC 1 & 3, India proposed regional study on drought in South Asia. ADPC is trying to identify resources. • “Drought Management and Livelihood System” pilot projects in Rajasthan, India and Bali, Indonesia with IRI (2005). • Applied Research Grants for Disaster Reduction in collaboration with Provention Consortium, World Bank in 2004 and 2005. • Promoting research in Academic institutions on GIS, Geodata application in DRM, under the CASITA program.
<p>4.</p>	<p>Public Awareness & Media (RCC 1, 2 & 4)</p> <p>4.1. Enhancing Public Awareness on Disaster Risk Reduction & Media Coverage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with the Department of Local Administration - Thailand on producing of Public Awareness Material on Flood, earthquake, landslide & Tsunami. • Working in Thailand on Mine Awareness Campaign in Province of Sae Kaew, Mae Hong Son and Chiang Mai. • Working in AUDMP project on Public Awareness Campaign in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. • “Disaster Reduction Program in Cambodia, Lao & Vietnam (DRP-CLV)” focused on disaster risk communication with pilot program at the provincial level in Cambodia and Vietnam implemented and public awareness materials distributed. • Educational materials on flood and earthquake preparedness produced and distributed in Uttar Pradesh under ADB-TA (2002-03). • UNESCAP-ADPC Journalism Award for Outstanding Reporting on Emergencies and Disasters, launched at International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction, Bangkok, Thailand, 13 October 2004. • “Climate and Media” workshop held in 2004 by CRM team to promote dissemination of climate and extreme weather related information to the public through media (print, radio & TV). • Developed Media Kit on Community Based Disaster Risk Management and the Media under the PDR SEA 3 • Public awareness activities implemented under MRC-ADPC-GTZ projects in Cambodia and Vietnam

5.	Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) (RCC 2)	
5.1.	National CBDRM Trainings and Country Level Pilots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted national training courses on CBDM and Urban Disaster Mitigation (UDM) in Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, India, Laos, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam in collaboration with national partner training institutions. • Pilot flood project in Hat Yai Thailand in 2003. • Coordinated regional training on CBDRM with SOPAC in February '05. • CBDRM Program funded by UNDP Thailand implemented in cooperation with DDPM Thailand in Twelve Southern Provinces of Thailand. • CBDRM Training modules for the urban context, under the PROMISE and Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHAHAARDO) program
5.2.	CBDRM Regional Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of concept paper for Asian Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Program for high risk cities and districts. • Twelve international CBDRM courses in Bangkok & the region (since 1997). • Development of CBDRM curriculum, Regional Training of Trainers and Development of technical capacity of practitioners and partner organizations in CBDRM under PDR-SEA 1 (2001-02) project. • Community based Flood Risk Management Project developed and implemented in Cambodia and Thailand under AUDMP. • "Integrating CBDRM into Socio-Economic Development Process" workshop in Bangkok, 11-13 August 2004. • "3rd Disaster Management Practitioners Workshop on CBDRM", by ADPC, UNESCAP and IFRC in Bangkok, 11-13 May 2004. • Publication of regular printed and electronic newsletters on CBDRM to facilitate information sharing under PDR-SEA 2 and 3 project. • Publication of Practitioners Handbook for CBDRM Practitioners.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed new training courses on participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation, disaster risk communication at the community level and participatory disaster risk assessment. • Institutionalization of CBDRM into Government, Policy, Practice and implementation at the regional level under PDR-SEA 3 project (2005-06). • Development of Critical Guidelines for Community –Based Disaster Risk Management • Training and Capacity Building Project (TCBP) in Afghanistan (2004-05). • Development of Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy for Cambodia (2005-2006) under ADB TA on Community Self Reliance and Flood Risk Reduction • Implementing Regional Program on Community Resilience under DANIDA funded program in Cambodia and Vietnam (2005-2007) • Basic Emergency Response Courses funded by UNDP providing training for instructors and communities for first medical response in Thailand and Maldives

	5.3. Mobile, Neighborly, Cross Border Search & Rescue Team (RCC 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Establishment of ASEAN Response Action Plan” – one of the priority projects under the ASEAN Regional program on Disaster Management, jointly developed by ACDM and ADPC. • Facilitation of trans-boundary emergency assistance under the GTZ-MRC-ADPC program “Flood Emergency Management Strengthening” in MRC member countries – Cambodia, Lao, Thailand and Vietnam. • Developing City level responders teams under the PROMISE program
	5.4. Actionable Community Level Early Warning System (RCC 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of “Overview of Early Warning System in Southeast Asia” under PDR-SEA 1 (2001-02) project. • Community level flood early warning system a key component within the trainings conducted in Cambodia & Vietnam under ECHO-MRC-ADPC Capacity Building project Phase I (2003-04). • ADPC taking lead role in establishing end-to-end Multi-Hazard Early Warning System covering 10 countries of South and South East Asia and China
6.	Cooperation with Sub-Regional Agencies (RCC 1 & 2)	
	6.1. Cooperation with Mekong River Commission (MRC) (RCC 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributed to the formulation of the regional Flood Management and Mitigation Strategy Implementation Program of MRC. • Appraisal of “Flood and Emergency Management Strengthening” component 4 of the MRC Flood management and Mitigation Program FMMP (June-July 2003). • Successful Implementation of Joint Program with MRC on DIPECHO funded “Capacity Building for Flood Preparedness Planning using Flood Information Systems in the Lower Mekong Basin” Phase 1 (2003-2004) and Phase II (2005-2006). • Implementation of GTZ-MRC-ADPC “Flood and Emergency Management Strengthening” program under MRC’s FMMP (2004-07). • Participated in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Annual Flood Forums of MRC in May 2002, October 2003, April 2005 and May 2006 and gave presentations on “Enhanced Flood Preparedness at Community, Provincial and National Levels”, “Regional Capacities and Partnerships for Flood Preparedness, Damage Mitigation and Flood Proofing” and “Proposed Mekong FMM Newsletter & Awareness Materials: First Steps towards a Mekong FMM Partnership” respectively.

6.2. Cooperation with ICIMOD/WMO (RCC 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADPC participated in ICIMOD-WMO meetings on South Asian Cooperation in Flood Management and is in dialogue on further collaboration (2001 & 2003). • Undertook a study commissioned by WMO on "Social Aspects of Integrated Flood Management". • Cooperating with ICIMOD in implementing courses on Earthquake vulnerability reduction (2002, 2005, 2006). • Participating in ICIMOD Programs on "Flash Flood Management" and "Enhancing Disaster Preparedness in South Asia". (2005 and 2006)
6.3. Cooperation with ASEAN (RCC 1, 2 & 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held a workshop on "Development of ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management (ARPDm)" on 25-27 March 2002 to facilitate the development of the program. • Provided assistance in development of the ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management which was presented and endorsed at 12th AEGDM meeting, August 2002 in Hanoi, Vietnam. • On-going dialogue with ASEAN Secretariat on proposal for ADPC collaboration on the Implementation of the ARPDm. • Assisted with the production and printing of the ARPDm which was launched in Bali at ACDM meeting, 26-27 May 2004 and submitted proposals to ACDM at its 1st & 3rd meetings in Brunei (2003) and Phnom Penh (2004).. • Conducted "Feasibility Study for Establishment and Operationalization of an ASEAN Emergency Response and Strategic Planning Institute for Environmental Disasters" in 2004 • ADPC Support Activities to ARF ISM IDR: • ARF Disaster Management Workshop Jan1999 co-chaired by Royal Thai Government and Government of New Zealand; supported by USAID; organised by ADPC • ARF Workshop on Training of Trainers for Disaster Response Operations Jan 2000 co chaired by Royal Thai Government and Government of Australia; organised by ADPC • ARF Matrix of cooperation in disaster management among ASEAN Regional Forum Participating countries, compiled by ADPC on the request of ARF and presented at the 3rd meeting in Moscow

<p>6.4. Cooperation with SAARC (RCC 1, 2, 3 & 4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A concept paper prepared on “South Asian Cooperation in Disaster Management”, which was discussed at SAARC Technical Committee Meeting on Environment & Meteorology in March 2001 in Bhutan: as well as SAARC Standing Committee in August in Colombo. SAARC Secretariat supports Collaboration between Member countries and ADPC. • Assisted Indian Meteorological Department for SAARC regional workshop in Delhi on 25-28 March 2002. • On-going discussion with SAARC Secretariat on a collaborative MoU with ADPC and convening of a regular meeting of SAARC focal points on disaster management. • Call for strengthening cooperation on disaster management in SAARC made at both RCC 3 & 4. • RCC 3 calls for development of South Asian Regional Program on Disaster Management. ADPC developed a proposal on “Strengthening of South Asian Cooperation on Disaster Management”, in partnership with UN-ISDR and submitted it to ECHO (2003).
<p>6.5. Cooperation with SOPAC (RCC 1&2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU signed between ADPC and SOPAC in March 2001. • ADPC participated in SOPAC Annual Meeting in September 2001 in Auckland. • Delivery of CBDRM course in Fiji in 2005. • SOPAC attended RCC 5 meeting in Hanoi.
<p>6.6. Cooperation with East Asia (RCC 1, 2, 3 & 4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study tours for Chinese Civil Affairs officers to Thailand and Sri Lanka. • FRM course conducted in Beijing in cooperation with the Research Center on Flood & Drought Disaster Reduction, Ministry of Water Resources. • Planned activities on CBDRM trainings at provincial level in Jiangxi and Qinghai provinces of China. • ADPC facilitated cooperation between Mongolia and Australia Fire Services on wild land fire management.
<p>6.7. Cooperation with Central Asia (RCC 1 & 2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up with USAID on the feasibility study on the establishment of a regional center in Georgia (2002). • Dialogue with ISDR Central Asia office, UNDP & SDC offices & Focus Humanitarian in Tajikistan. • Training conducted in Tajikistan

	6.8. Cooperation with West Asia (RCC 1 & 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan has invited ADPC to participate in West Asian regional consultation 27-30 Oct 2001. • Disaster management training courses for disaster management practitioners in Iran and Turkey, 2004. • Support to Govt of Iran/UNDP Program on "Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction" • Training course on Management of Public Health Risks with WHO-EMRO and Iraq Ministry of Health, held in Jordan, 2005. • Training workshop on Nutrition of Children and Mothers in Disasters in Iran, with UNICEF and MoH Iran, December 2005
7.	Regional Initiatives (RCC 1 & 2)	
	7.1. Asian Regional Conference (RCC 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADPC prepared concept paper on "Organizing of Asia Regional Multi-stakeholder Conference on Disaster Reduction and Support to National Conferences" and tabled at RCC2. • Dialogue with potential cooperating partners (ISDR, UNDP, WHO) underway. • Held Asian Regional Conference on Best Practices on Disaster Mitigation in September '02. • Held 2nd, 3rd and 4th "Southeast Asia Disaster Management Practitioners Workshop" in 2001 (Danang) and 2004 and 2006 (Bangkok). • Organized, in collaboration with ISDR, "Asia Partnership Special Sessions on Asia" in WCDR. • Offered support to RCC members to assist in planning for national conferences.
	7.2. Asian Regional Report on Disaster Reduction (RCC 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADPC prepared concept paper on "Asian Regional Report on Disaster Reduction" and presented it at RCC2. • Review of Disaster Risk Management Practices in South East Asia. • Constitution of ARRDR Advisory group/editorial panel. • Preparation and presentation of a framework for analysis. • Identification of national partners for compilation of information. • ADPC contributed to the ISDR Global Report on Disaster Reduction. • World Bank supported study on Regional Analysis of Socio Economic Impact of December 2004 Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami

7.3. Vulnerability Atlas for Asia: Development of Risk Maps & Local Level Referencing for Countries in the Asian Region (RCC 1 & 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADPC tabled concept paper on “Vulnerability Atlas for Asia: Development of Risk maps and Local Level “Referencing” for countries of the Asian Region” at RCC2. • Development of guidelines for Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam to undertake risk mapping at the national level. • Joint implementation of Pilot National Hazards and Vulnerability Atlas’s for Vietnam and Thailand with Pacific Disaster Center since 2004.
8.	<p>Flood Management & Mitigation (RCC 2 & 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular “Urban Flood Mitigation” and “Flood Risk Management” courses conducted annually. • Flood preparedness and mitigation projects implemented in India, Cambodia, Lao, Vietnam, Thailand. • Consultation initiated for dialogue between neighboring provinces of Cambodia & Vietnam. • Trainings on “Flood Preparedness Planning at Provincial and District Level” developed and conducted (in local languages) in collaboration with MRC in Cambodia, Lao and Vietnam.. • “Primer on Integrated Flood Risk Management” developed under AUDMP with USAID and UNDP support.
9.	<p>Drought Management & Mitigation (RCC 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Drought Management and Livelihood System” pilot projects in Rajasthan, India and Bali, Indonesia with IRI (2004). • RCC 3 recommended ADPC to link with ongoing programs of UNDP, INCRISAT, IUCN, ESCAP & ISDR.
10.	<p>Urban Disaster Risk Management (RCC 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Program (AUDMP)” from 1995-2005 in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka & Thailand with sustained funding from USAID/OFDA • Dialogue with RCC member countries on needs identified through presentations in RCC 4. • “Urban Flood Mitigation” course developed and delivered regularly. • “Land-use Planning” course developed and delivered in Lao and Sri Lanka. • Held regional workshop on “Best Practices in Disaster Mitigation” in Bali Indonesia, from 22-24th September 2002, with funding from USAID/OFDA and partnership with other agencies. • Currently Implementing Program on Hydro meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia. The program is being implemented in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam with funding from USAID/OFDA
11.	<p>Building Capacity for Management of Man-made Disasters (RCC 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBC course with FOI, ARC and EMA. • Cooperated with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Thai Government and Australian Government in organizing one session in Prevention of Terrorism workshop on 17-19 April 2002 (presentation by ARC on “September 11 American Red Cross Responds”). • Cooperate with UNEP-DTIE and ROAP on APELL program. • Held the first “Seminar on Emergency Planning and Enhancing Safety in Large Buildings’ in collaboration with National Fire protection Association on 4th February 2002. • Mine risk education trainings in Mae Hong Son and Chiang Mai (2004).

12.	RCC Mechanisms (RCC 1 & 2)	
12.1.	Periodic Information Dissemination/ Sharing in the Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADPC sends newsletter to all RCC members and will develop email/ list serve. • Widely circulated RCC report as well as the soft copy of the report posted on the ADPC website. • Presented outcomes of RCC at annual ADPC Board of Trustees meetings and other regional meetings.
12.2.	Role and Function of RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADPC to continue as convener & secretariat
12.3.	Expansion of RCC Membership and Observers Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2001, Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia and Kazakhstan confirmed their membership. During 2004, Afghanistan accepted membership and during 2005 Maldives accepted membership. • Representatives from ISDR, World Bank, SIDA, EWC, ADB, UN Agencies and bilateral donors invited and participating to 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th RCC