

DIPECHO South East Asia REGIONAL INFORMATION MEETING

6 November 2009

Bangkok

EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid




REGIONAL INFORMATION MEETING
ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION &
EUROPEAN COMMISSION DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
PROGRAMME (DIPECHO)
6 November 2009, Bangkok

- 14:00 – 14:15 Introduction remarks by David Verboom, Head of DG ECHO Regional Support Office for East, South East Asia and the Pacific
Meeting's orientations by Thearat Touch, Disaster Risk Reduction Assistant
- 14:15 – 15:45 Updates on regional Disaster Risk Reduction issues:
- **European Commission:** Samuel Cantell, Deputy Head of Operations, European Commission Delegation
 - **UN ISDR:** Work Plan and priority actions for 2010-2011, Safe School/Hospital/Cities campaigns, DRR and Climate Change Adaptation
Majeed Zulqarnain, Monitoring and Evaluation Expert
 - **IFRC:** Work Plan and priority actions for 2010-2011, update on DIPECHO regional project, *Patrick Fox, Head of Disaster Management Unit for SEA*
 - **ADPC:** Work Plan and priority actions for 2010-2011; update on present regional initiatives (through the Mekong River Commission, UNDP), *Aslam Perwaiz, Program Manager*
 - **Mekong River Commission:** update on DRR integration into MRC programmes, *Nicolaas Bakker, CTA-FMMP, Regional flood Management and Mitigation Center*
 - **IFRC & ADPC:** Main conclusions and recommendations of the recent Disaster Management Practitioner's Workshop in Asia-Pacific
 - **ASEAN:** update on AADMER and new Disaster Management work plan; initiatives through civil society, *Arif Jabbar Khan, Regional Humanitarian Coordinator, OXFAM-GB*
 - **Donor updates:** USAID/OFDA, *Alan Dwyer*
 - Other updates
- Questions and Answers, discussions
- 15:45-16:00 Coffee break
- 16:00 – 16:20 **Information on DIPECHO priorities for regional and multi-country actions,**
Cécile Pichon, Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator
Questions and answers, discussions
- 16:20 – 16:30 Conclusions
- 16:30 – 17:00 Agencies interested to apply to DIPECHO are welcomed to stay for further practical information on:
- DIPECHO application process, timing and modalities
 - Summary of priorities for each target country and overall DIPECHO programming,

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**Disaster Risk Reduction & DIPECHO
REGIONAL INFORMATION MEETING
Bangkok
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Meeting's Orientations

- Information Meeting, not as comprehensive as Consultative Meetings organised at national level
- Updates and discussion on main DRR regional issues from implementing agencies, donors, regional organisations
- Discussions on DIPECHO's proposed orientations for regional actions 2010-2011
- Dissemination of lessons learned, from DIPECHO and other partners and agencies
- Context:
 - ▶ active DRR agenda in the Asia-Pacific region (ISDR, IAP, IMCDRR, RCC, ADRC, APEC, DRR Regional Platforms, ongoing DRR mapping exercises etc.)
 - ▶ More and more DRR Strategies adopted by Governments, donors, implementing agencies



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- Some agencies not present (eg ASEAN)– handouts and various documents are available in folders.
- Report of the Regional Information Meeting to be published
- Outcomes of meeting, as well as programming missions / process to be included in call for expression of interest
- Estimated timeframe:
 - Publication of a Call for expression of interest by January 2010
 - Deadline for application in end February 2010
 - 15 month projects to start as of May 2010
 - Implementation within 18 months



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DIPECHO

- **Natural Disaster** Preparedness Programme of ECHO
- Work through EU-NGOs, IOs/UN, Red Cross but with local partners
- DIPECHO in 2009 (similar amounts expected for 2010)
 - about € 34 mln world-wide
 - € 10 mln for South East Asia
- Focus on preparedness measures incl. demonstrative small-scale mitigation, in particular through CBDRR
- Promotes regional & international DRR agenda & HFA
- Links with other EC instruments and other donors.
- Complements humanitarian aid actions: part of DG ECHO's **humanitarian mandate** to save lives



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EU DRR STRATEGY

- Adopted by the European Union in May 2009
- Improved coherence between EC instruments including DIPECHO
- Action Plan being prepared
- Will work through ongoing instruments until 2013:
 - Mid term review of priorities (2009)
 - Country programming and regional thematic lines
 - **Increased EC cooperation with ASEAN (incl. on DRR)**
 - New global instruments eg Global Climate Change Alliance
- Further steps will be prepared for the next financial period
- EU Member States committed



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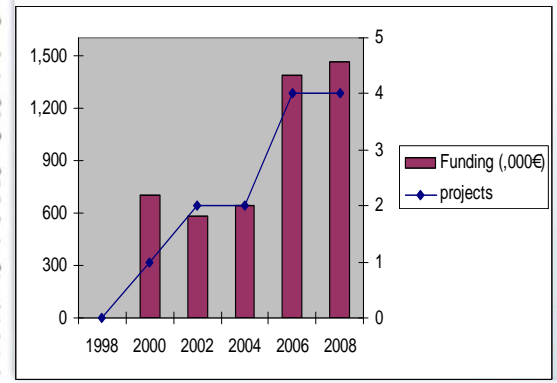
DIPECHO Regional Actions

- 13 projects since 1998, € 4.7 million
- 15% funding since beginning; 14% at present (€ 1.4 million)
- Under 7th Action Plan amount not expected to rise.
- Issues related to countries should be better addressed at national level.
- Main countries involved so far: Mekong countries, the Philippines (few components with Indonesia, Timor Leste, Burma/Myanmar).
- Experience sharing with other regions
- So far always international organisations



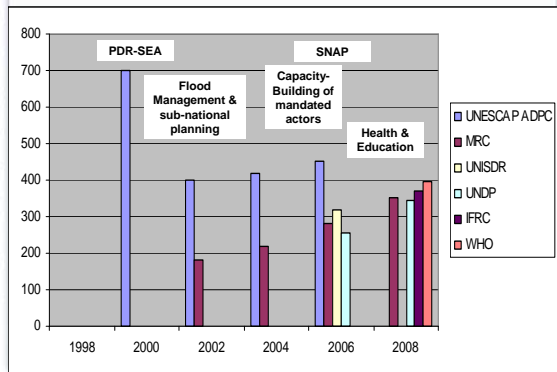
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DIPECHO Regional Actions (1998-2008)



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DIPECHO Regional Partners



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DG ECHO Other Initiatives

- Capacity-building**
 - Over € 135 million since 2005 through UN agencies, ICRC, IFRC, NGOs
 - Support to the humanitarian reform
 - Include preparedness to respond and disaster preparedness measures at organisational level
 - Ongoing actions (2009-2010): UNICEF, OCHA, UNHCR, WHO, WFP, IFRC, NGOs
 - Negotiations for 2010-2011 actions ongoing with: ISDR, OCHA, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR & DRC, WFP & ICT
- DP ad hoc initiatives (DP Budget Line)**
 - Ongoing IFRC pilot in the Caribbean incl. experience sharing with the Pacific (€ 2 mln).
 - Piloting of DP actions in the Pacific (€ 1.5 mln)



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DIPECHO Priority Actions (country/regional)

- Disaster Preparedness measures at local level
- Hazard-focus: natural disaster as entry point
- HFA implementation and monitoring: clearer references will be provided under 7th Action Plan Guidelines
- Specific topics:
 - Education, child-focus
 - Support to World Campaigns and their actions
 - Climate Change Adaptation: only as a component and in relation to DRR
 - Promotion of gender issues
 - Capacity-building of DM/DRR mandated actors



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Regional 2010 - 2011

- Some or all countries targeted under the 7th Action Plan : Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao, (new) Burma/Myanmar, the Philippines, Indonesia. Timor Leste can also be included.
- Can engage actors in other regions and from other South East Asian countries indirectly (ie no cost allocation).
- Thailand included as a regional hub.
- Target groups: regional institutions, organisations and networks, general public, specific entities or groups (eg per mandate or sector), DRR practitioners
- Components previously addressing individual countries through regional projects should be integrated into country programming
- Priority DIPECHO components (sub-sectors): institutional linkages; information, communication & education
- Priority hazards: depending on actions
- Epidemics and pest infestation not eligible



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Examples of activities / actions

- "DRR service providing" for practitioners and DRR actors
- DRR information management and networking
- Compilation and dissemination of lessons learned, good practices
- Production and dissemination of regional tools; adaptation of generic tools into local contexts with guiding products
- Training and capacity-building systems on DRR, in particular for local level actors, for local non-governmental organisations and associations, universities etc.; their adaptation and dissemination for local contexts



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- Support to the implementation of HFA regional priorities (including participatory approaches with non governmental actors)
- Support to disaster preparedness actions according to ACDM/ARPD/AADMER priorities within the new (upcoming) work plan
- Support to World Campaigns for Safe Schools, Safe Hospitals, as well as Safe Cities (but as a priority through the two prior Campaigns and for small/medium cities)
- DRR advocacy and communication tools; guidance for and implementation of public awareness campaigns
- Tools for DRR integration into sectors
- Promotion of DRR integrated and inclusive approaches (eg engaging the elderly, handicapped, children; including cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment, climate change)
- Cost-analysis, impact assessment and their methodologies and tools



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Sub-Regional 2010 - 2011


- Lower Mekong: geographical, hazard, sector approach
- Link with Myanmar/Burma
- Possibility for cross-border components
- Sharing and/or transfer of experience among countries
- Link up with other regional potential programmes
- Improved linkages among initiatives
- More on multi-hazard approaches?




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Multi-Country 2010-2011

- Two or more countries among eligible locations
- Geographical, sector, hazard or ad hoc approach and coherence
- Same grant holder
- Same project objective; same results or result per country)
- Be realistic in scope and amount proposed
- Elaborate on management, roles and responsibilities of country and regional offices involved





UNISDR Asia Pacific Secretariat

**WORK PLAN
2010-2011**

**UNISDR Asia Pacific
Work Plan 2010-2011**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1. Disaster risk reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaptation**
- 2. Measurable reduction of disaster losses achieved through optimal investments in DRR**
- 3. Schools and hospitals are safe from disaster risks**
- 4. An effective ISDR system supported by a strengthened Secretariat**

**UNISDR Asia Pacific
Work Plan 2010-2011**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:
Disaster risk reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaptation

Outcomes	Outputs	Partners
1.1 Greater Coherence and coordination of climate related disaster risk reduction among national and regional actors	CCA experts included in National Platforms/ coordination mechanisms for DRR	PICs, SOPAC/SPC, SPREP, Pacific DRM Partners
	National platforms integrated DRR-CCA into their agenda of work	National Platforms
	Lessons learned and good practice documents on DRR-CCA developed and disseminated	SOPAC/SPC, SPREP, PICs Municipalities in Pune, Mumbai, Dhaka, Colombo, Thimpu, World Bank
	Dialogues on DRR-CCA for governments and partners in Asia and Pacific organized	ISDR system partners based in Japan SOPAC, PDRMPN, PIFS and CROP UNDP, Rockefeller, MOEs, NDMCs

**UNISDR Asia Pacific
Work Plan 2010-2011**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:
Measurable reduction of disaster losses achieved through optimal investments in DRR

Outcomes	Outputs	Partners
2.1 Investment decisions across development sectors are disaster risk sensitive	National, Sub-regional and Regional HFA Progress Reports prepared and submitted on time	PICs, SOPAC/SPC, UNDR, Pacific DRM Partnership, UNCTs, SAARC, ASEAN ARTF-DRR, ICL, ICHARM, etc
	GAR II and Economics Study launched and disseminated in the Asia Pacific region	SOPAC/SPC, Pacific DRM Partnership, ADPC, ADRC, UNDP, OCHA, ESCAP, IFRC, ISDR system partners based in Japan
	Methodology to measure national and international investments in DRR developed with regional inputs and applied by countries in Asia and Pacific.	ADPC, ADRC, UNDP, OCHA, ESCAP, IFRC, PICs, SOPAC/SPC, Pacific DRM Partnership
	Two regional platform meetings in Asia and the Pacific successfully organized to promote political consensus, policy initiatives and investments in DRR	SOPAC/SPC, PDRMPN, ASEAN ISDR system partners based in Japan IAP

**UNISDR Asia Pacific
Work Plan 2010-2011**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:
Measurable reduction of disaster losses achieved through optimal investments in DRR

Outcomes	Outputs	Partners
2.3 Increased accessibility to information on investments into DRR (additional outcome)	PreventionWeb recognized and used as a common platform for exchange of information on investments into DRR	SOPAC/SPC, PDN Partners, IAP, UNCTs, ESCAP SDMC, SAARC Secretariat, DMC of the national governments in SAARC member states ISDR system partners based in Japan
	DRR knowledge networks used for the dissemination of ISDR system tools on investment into DRR	SDMC, SAARC Secretariat, ASEAN, DMC of the national governments in SAARC member states, ADRC, World Bank, UNDP, ESCAP, SDMC, Governments of India, Bhutan and Nepal, ICIMOD, NDMA India, PMU Cyclone Mitigation Project

**UNISDR Asia Pacific
Work Plan 2010-2011**


STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
Schools and hospitals are safe from disaster risks

Outcomes	Outputs	Partners
3.2 Safety of existing education and health facilities is assessed, and concrete action plans for safer schools and hospitals developed and implemented	National platforms integrated safe schools or hospitals in their agenda of work	National Platforms, UNICEF, WHO, NDMCs, NDMCs ASEAN, WB, UNDR, ADPC, Singapore Center for DRR
	Biannual campaign on Safer Cities launched; and related national and regional events including International Day for DRR organized and supported by local authorities	SAARC, UNICEF, UNCTs, WHO, ASEAN, UNESCO, PICs, SOPAC/SPC, ISDR system partners based in Japan

**UNISDR Asia Pacific
Work Plan 2010-2011**


STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:
An effective ISDR system supported by a strengthened Secretariat

Outcomes	Outputs	Partners
4.1 Improved capacity of ISDR Secretariat in Monitoring & Evaluation, Knowledge Management, advocacy, partnership and DRR-CCA, to facilitate the ISDR system partners, Regional / National Platforms and other stakeholders	Different strategies, frameworks, system and tools developed and implemented for effective and efficient delivery of UNISDR Asia Pacific Secretariat	




UNISDR / WHO / UNICEF

**One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Campaign
Pledging Campaign Concept**

 **IS2I** : Initiatives for Safe & Sustainable Infrastructures


The Pledging Campaign must

- Be simple
- Involve individuals, groups or institutions
- Be unified for both schools and hospitals
- Raise public awareness and create a demand for safe schools and hospitals







Who can pledge

- Individual – student, parent, teacher, patient, doctor, nurse, etc
- Community, Organizations, Institutions
- Local and National Government
- Business groups and corporations
- Donors







The Pledge has 3 components

-  Public Awareness
-  Emergency and Disaster Preparedness
-  Disaster Risk Reduction






I PLEDGE ...

-  **To make people aware about safe schools and hospitals**
-  **To be prepared in case of emergencies and disasters**
-  **To contribute time, effort or resources to make schools and hospitals safer**



Pledgers

-  Become volunteers for the advocacy for safe schools and hospitals
-  Become safety and disaster preparedness leaders or actors
-  Become disaster risk reduction supporters or contributors



I pledge to make people aware about safe schools and hospitals

- By displaying a poster on safe schools or hospitals in bulletin boards of classrooms, offices, etc.
- By distributing flyers to classmates, officemates
- By displaying a streamer in schools or hospitals
- By conducting seminars and lectures in schools and seminars
- By organizing safety and disaster awareness activities



How to become a Volunteer for the Safe School/Hospital Advocacy

- Individuals may download the poster about safe schools or hospitals available in the website and post the poster in classrooms, hospital offices, etc
- A grade school student could send a letter to his/her school principal or to government leaders to improve the safety conditions of the school
- A teacher could give safety lessons to students
- A student organization could host a poster making contest on safe schools
- A student theater group could present a stage play on what people should or should not do during a disaster
- The hospital administration could organize a safety awareness week
- The media could feature the best safety practices in a specific school or hospital



I pledge to be prepared in case of emergencies and disasters

- By organizing and participating in emergency drills in schools or hospitals
- By proposing safety policies and guidelines in schools or hospitals
- By organizing a safety and disaster management committee



How to become a Safety & Disaster Preparedness Actor or Leader

- A student could prepare a Do-It-Yourself safety kit
- A teacher could practice his/her students on earthquake drills
- The school principal could schedule regular emergency (fire, evacuation, etc.) drills
- Doctors/nurses could teach first aid lessons to students
- The hospital administrator could organize a safety and disaster preparedness committee to review the hospital's existing policies
- The student council could create a committee addressing safety issues in the university
- A TV network could produce and distribute videos on safe schools



I pledge to contribute time, effort or resources to make schools and hospitals safer

By supporting or contributing to programs

- For purchase of safety equipment (fire extinguisher, first aid kit, etc.)
- For the maintenance of the surroundings
- For the repair and retrofitting of facilities & equipment
- For retrofitting of buildings
- For relocation of schools or hospitals to safer sites
- For construction of new safe schools or hospitals



How to become a Risk Reduction Supporter or Contributor

- A student could make a list of unsafe facilities (e.g. broken windows, unsafe electrical wire) and submit to the administrators
- A student's class may prepare safety and emergency signs (e.g. EXIT, Evacuation Route) in schools
- The Parents-Teachers Association could donate fire extinguishers
- The hospital maintenance staff could request the administration for replacement of non-working fire or smoke alarms
- An association of civil engineers or architects could volunteer to conduct seismic assessments of schools or hospitals
- The building administrator could initiate vulnerability assessment of facilities and equipment
- The governor could prioritize the retrofitting of dangerous schools and hospitals



Pledge Form

- Information about pledger
 - Name
 - Email
 - Age
 - Profile (student, doctor) – optional
- Information about institution
 - Name of school/hospital
 - Address (City, Town, Country)
- Nature of Pledge – Volunteer/Leader/Contributor
- **NOTE: The pledge form must consider the possibility of one pledger pledging for many institutions**
 - Possible solution: Just input the location and number of institutions being pledged. The names of institutions may be submitted as a file.



After pledging

- A certificate of confirmation of the pledge will be automatically processed and can be downloaded or sent by email and can be printed by the pledger. (*The certificate is a reminder to the pledger to perform his pledge.*)



If the pledge is accomplished

(This is a future undertaking. The functionality of the website will be prepared for this)

- The pledger may submit a brief report with a photo showing the accomplishment
- The report and photo will be screened and may be featured in the website (*This serves as an incentive!*)
- A certificate of appreciation and encouragement (to pursue the campaign) may be processed and sent by email



Campaign Slogan? Logo?

(Consult Geneva, Media People?)



- Make a Pledge for Safe Schools and Hospitals
- Build a Culture of Safety and Resilience in Schools and Hospitals
- Act Now. Keep Schools and Hospitals Safe!
- Safe Schools. Safe Hospitals. Safe People.
- Pledge an Act. Save a Life.
- Be a safe school or hospital advocate!
- Save our Children, Save our loved ones – Safe Schools and Hospitals!



Website Image?

Original photos of children/teachers and health care people/patients, photos of schools and hospitals from UNISDR/WHO



Website Contents

(Tentative)

- Slogan
- Logo of the campaign
- Logo of partners
- Photo/Images on schools from UNISDR
- Photo/Images on hospitals from WHO
- Pledge Functionality
- Working Counter for pledges and institutions
- FAQ
- Downloadable materials:
 - Poster on Safe Hospitals c/o WHO
 - Poster on Safe Schools
 - Template of Letter for Advocacy
 - Template for Pledges with Multiple Institutions (?)
- Widget of the campaign with 2 counters (counter for number of people and organizations pledging, and another for the total number of schools and hospitals that people are pledging to make safe)



Poster on Safe Hospitals

(redesign the Save Lives kit)
c/o WHO

- One page only
- Possible contents:
 - Make hospitals safe, responsive, functional & resilient
 - What to do to make hospitals safe in emergencies



Poster on Safe Schools

(to be done with UNICEF?)

- One page only
- Possible Contents
 - What to do to make schools safe (especially with respect to natural hazards) or a simple checklist



Documents

- Simple Guide
 - A primer about safe schools and hospitals to guide the pledgers and non-technical people on possible actions to promote safe schools and hospitals
- Technical Guide
 - For the use of administrators
- Case Studies
 - Can be incorporated in the guides or be a separate document



Schedule

- Ceremonial launching of the first page of the website?
 - Will coincide during the week of the WHO-ISDR International Conference on Safe Hospitals in Manila (2-3 Dec 2009)



Regional Task Force Hospitals and Health Facilities Safe from Disasters

DIPECHO Regional
Information Meeting

Bangkok
6 Nov 2009




2008-2009 World Campaign on Disaster Reduction – “Hospitals Safe from Disasters”

- Hyogo Framework for Action - January 2005, adopted by 168 Member States

Goal: building the resilience of communities and nations to disasters by the year 2015

- Bi - Annual World Campaign on Disaster Reduction on a specific subject

Aim: Raise awareness and mobilise political commitment and action to towards disaster risk reduction.



Asia Pacific Regional Strategy

Purpose:

A guide for the planning and implementation of the 'Hospitals Safe from Disasters' campaign in all countries in the Asia Pacific region

Guide for formulating frameworks of action for South Asia and South East Asia and Pacific countries



Asia Pacific Task Force on Safe Hospitals

The core group

- UNISDR
- WHO: SEARO and WPRO
- European Commission Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO)
- Southeast Asian Ministers of Education-Tropical Medicine and Public Health Network (SEAMEO TROPMED)
- Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
- Regional NGOs-SEEDS, NSET
- University Kebangsaan Malaysia
- University of the Philippines: College of Architecture, Open University
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- World Bank



Main components of the regional strategy

- Advocacy
- Mainstreaming of the initiative in national systems
- Communication
- Information sharing
- Reporting
- Research



Accomplishments

Regional launches – *New Delhi, Manila*

Consultative meetings- *New Delhi, Manila, Phnom Penh*

Side Event, AMCDRR – Kuala Lumpur, 2008

IAP Meeting, Incheon, 2009

IDDR, October 2009

Development of information resources and tools

Advocacy and resource materials containing technical information published

- 'Click a brick'

Programmes by SEEDS India, ADPC, and other partners of the Task Force



Recent accomplishments

- WHO Western Pacific regional roll-out of the project in the Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Viet Nam supported by ECHO
- Status mapping activities are currently being done in the Philippines, Viet Nam, Bangladesh and Nepal.

World Health Day 7 April 2009

- The theme for this year: "Save Lives! Make Hospitals Safe in Emergencies"
- The global launch in Beijing, China with the Minister of Health of China, the Director General of WHO, the Assistant Director General for Health Action in Crises, and the Regional Director of WHO Western Pacific Region
- Country activities: Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Tonga, Vanuatu and Viet Nam

Information materials from WHO

- Benchmarking for Safe Health Facilities
- Booklet: What we need to ask to know if health facilities are safe?
- Guidelines and tools - SEARO/Nepal guidelines, Safe Hospitals Index (PAHO) and Capacity assessment of safe hospitals (WPRO)
- Booklet on Case Studies in South East Asia Region- India, Indonesia, Nepal and Sri Lanka
- Illustrated Glossary on nonstructural interventions
- Booklet on Basics of Safe Hospitals
- Booklet on Who can do what for safe hospitals? - a call for other sectors and what they can do
- Posters, brochures, Public Service Announcements
- Facebook page; YouTube
- Dedicated websites for Safe Hospitals: headquarters and regional offices

Recent activities

- WHO/WPRO project review (Cebu, Philippines), 18-20 August
- Regional/national Training Courses
 - Regional: Safe Hospitals (Cebu, Nov 2009)
 - Regional: Mass Casualty Management and Hospital Preparedness (Singapore, Nov 2009)
 - National: Advocacy, Safe Hospitals
- Publications
 - Conducting drills/exercises, hospital design, essential package for emergencies, "Ready for Emergencies", assessment tools, preparedness planning, case studies on best practice

Global Campaign Closing

- International conference on Safe Hospitals
 - 2-4 December 2009, Manila
 - Organizers: ISDR, WHO (WPRO, SEARO) SEAMEO-TROPMED, Government of the Philippines, ECHO
 - back to back with the Philippines National Convention on Health Emergency Management
- Launching of One Million Pledge: Safe Schools and Hospitals

Global Campaign Closing

- Present and review the 2 year campaign and review the achievements
- Share lessons learnt
- Evaluation of the Safe Hospitals campaign and recommend ways to move forward beyond the campaign period
 - Concrete activities to be taken

Beyond the campaign

Global Goals:

by 2015, more than 50% of health facilities have already been assessed

70% of countries have incorporated disaster risk management for hospital accreditation systems

80% of countries have existing policies or statements on safe hospitals and have included the initiative in the national plan

by 2015 hospital administrator or technical staff can do a self-evaluation using regional or national assessment tools available



Integrate with campaign-2010-2011

- Ensuring integrity of critical infrastructures in cities
- Continuing safe hospitals campaign as part of disaster risk reduction efforts of cities

Thank you!

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



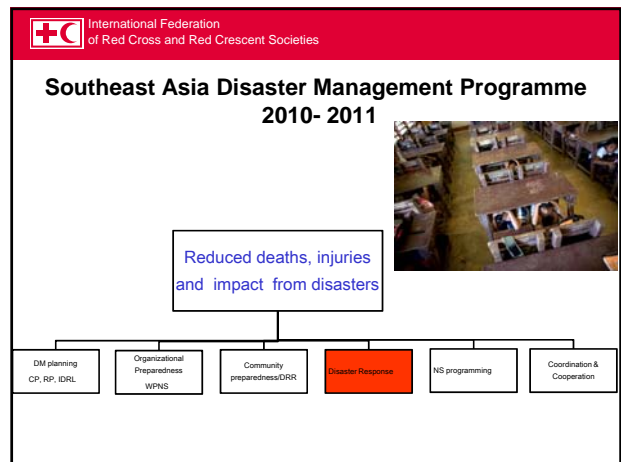
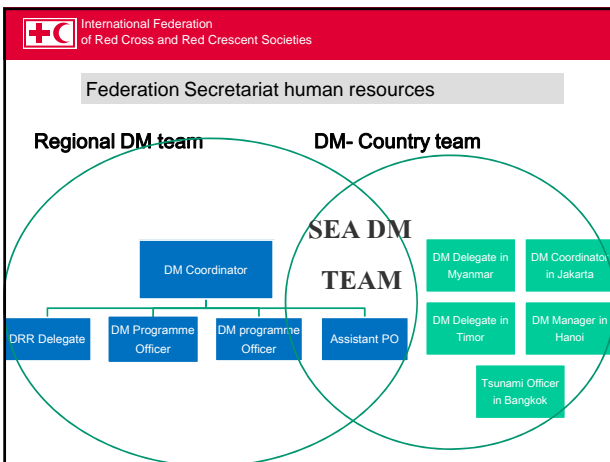
Building safer and more resilient communities in South-East Asia

Dr. Patrick Fox
Disaster Management
Coordinator for South East Asia

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



Asia Pacific Zone




International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Programme component 1: Disaster Management Planning

Outcome 1: The existing institutional mechanisms for effective deliver of **disaster management are strengthened**

- DM related policies, strategic plans and multi-hazard contingency plans.
- RDMC Regional Response Plan/Contingency Plan is in place
- Introduce and support NS with programmatic approaches
- In- country technical support to NS related to strategy development, programme formulation, planning and appeal process, monitoring & evaluation
- Advocacy and awareness on DRR and CCA in collaboration with the Health unit



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Programme component 2: Organizational Preparedness

Outcome 1: NS **emergency response capacity** is improved through strengthened national and regional disaster response mechanisms

- NDRT/local response capacity and equipment
- Pre- positioned warehouses and logistics are in place
- Specialized RDRT

Outcome 2: NS staff and volunteer DM skills and knowledge are strengthened



- Needs assessment and community development skills
- Further promotion and dissemination of SPHERE standards
- Regular and timely information on DMIS.
- Effective use of volunteers in emergency and non- emergency.

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Programme component 3: Community preparedness / DRR

Outcome 1: Capacity of NS is strengthened to support hazard-prone communities in reducing the impact of disasters through **awareness and preparedness measures**.

- Promote VCA as major participatory planning tool
- Disseminate DRR framework for strengthened prog.
- More comprehensive approaches towards resilient communities (food security, sustainable livelihoods)
- Sharing good practices on DRR and CCA
- Community based EWS set up and maintenance
- Formal and informal Education on DRR
- Linking DRR and CCA in existing CB programs

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Programme component 4: Disaster Response

Outcome 1: Impact of major hazards (cyclone; flash flood; earthquake; drought) across Southeast Asia is reduced through timely **emergency response measures**.

- Provide technical and timely support to national societies following leadership from the zone office.
- Support national societies in delivering better services to affected communities in the restoration of their livelihoods through recovery and rehabilitation activities.

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Programme component 5: National Society Programming

Outcome 1: Lao Red Cross capacity is further developed to effectively support vulnerable communities in **building resilience to disaster risk**.

- Multi-hazard contingency plans and SOPs at national, regional and local levels.
- Disaster management policies, plans and MoUs are in place
- Capacity building at all levels including training, field visits, study visits.
- Volunteer establishment and training
- Warehouse renovation and management
- Mitigation measures

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

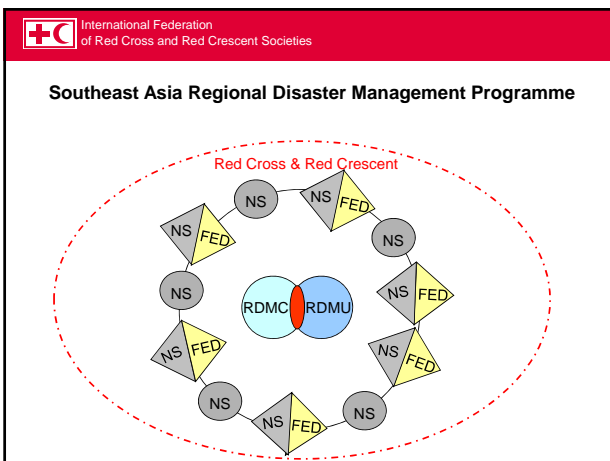
Programme component 6: Coordination and Cooperation

Outcome 1: Cooperation between and the establishment of best practices through **knowledge sharing** and exchange within SEA national societies on their disaster management programme is promoted.

- Regularly update best practices from all national societies inc. seminars.
- On the job training (exchange programme) from NS to NS and NS to RDMU.
- Regional DM Mapping updated on a regular basis as part of the regional M&E
- RDMC annual and sub-committee meetings held 2010 and 2011
- National Society and RDMU staff attend and organise national, global and regional workshops, meetings, conferences.


Outcome 2: The SEA national societies and their collective disaster management program are supported through the **effective coordination and cooperation** with internal and external groups.

- Continue to strengthen relationships and support national societies in their dialogue with donors and organizations (ie ECHO, IASC, OCHA, ISDR etc).

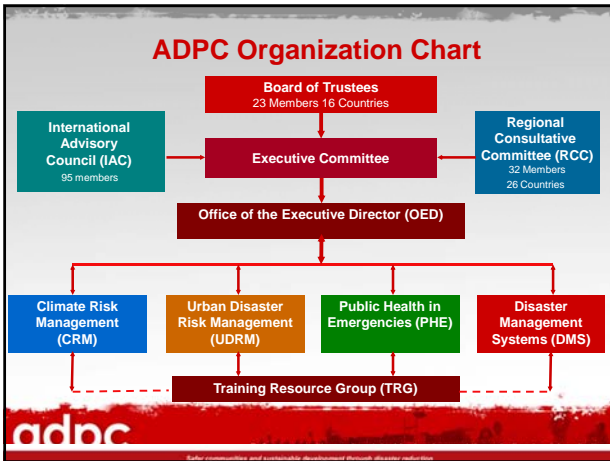
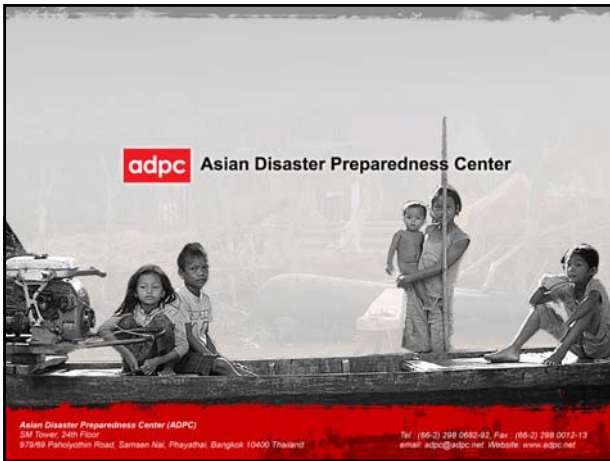


International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Thank you !



Questions....??



ADPC Thematic Strength

- Climate variability and change
- Community-based disaster risk reduction
- End to end multi hazard early warning system
- Good governance & DRM systems development
- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development policy
- Public health in emergencies
- Recovery planning & implementation
- Urban disaster risk management

ADPC Program services

- Disaster Risk Management program development & implementation
- Capacity building & training
- Knowledge management
- Development of innovative practices
- Public education, awareness and advocacy
- Strengthening regional cooperation and partnerships

ADPC Work Plan 2010 and Ahead

1. RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development

Program Components (2008-2015)

Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5
Mainstreaming DRR into National Planning Processes Dev Plan PRSP National DR Plan CSDRR ENV Local Governance	Priority Implementation Partnerships on Mainstreaming DRR into Sectoral Development Safer Education Safer Health Safer Roads Safer Shelter Secure Livelihood Safer W/S	Advocacy for Building Awareness and Political support for Mainstreaming of DRR into Development	Knowledge Management platform for MDRD; Showcasing good practice and lessons learned	Capacity Development for Mainstreaming of DRR

ADPC Work Plan 2010 and Ahead

2. Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR

- Dialogue with Development partners and collaboration at national level
- Strengthen existing knowledge sharing mechanism and networks on DRR and CCA
- Promotion of DRR as an integral component of efforts for CCA at regional and international
- Mainstreaming of DRR and climate change adaptation in appropriate policies, strategies and action plans.

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safer communities and sustainable development through disaster risk reduction

ADPC Work Plan 2010 and Ahead

3. Reducing Urban Disaster Risks through “Urban Risk Campaign”

- Advocacy for Urban Disaster Risk Reduction as per “[Incheon Declaration](#)”
- Comparative capacity analysis of local governance for DRR in selected secondary cities
- Mainstreaming DRR in Urban Local Governance with multi – stakeholders partnership.
- Public awareness and capacity building for local authorities

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ADPC Work Plan 2010 and Ahead

4. Integrated Water Resource Management

- Continued partnership with MRCS and FMMP Program for effective capacity building at the sub national level in the lower Mekong Basin
- New Program areas with GFDRR for IWRM implementation in the Mekong Basin (Lao, Cambodia) for operational sing national DM plans and capacity building at provincial levels

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safer communities and sustainable development through disaster risk reduction

Thank you


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safer communities and sustainable development through disaster risk reduction

Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into the Education Sector in three South East Asian countries – Phase II

Progress to achieve results: challenges and proposed follow-on activities in 2009

DIPECHO Regional Information Meeting
November 6, 2009
Bangkok




Structure of Presentation

- Project Background
- Project Outputs
- Approach adopted, progress made and next steps for each of the outputs
- Towards achieving results
- Way forward

Project Background

- **Phase I – January 2007- April 2008**
- Implemented under the RCC Program on Mainstreaming DRR into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in which Education is a priority sector
- Project Partners:
 - Cambodia: NCDM and MoEYS
 - Lao PDR: NDMO and MoE
 - The Philippines: NDCC and Dep Ed
- Main activities and achievements
 - Developed DRR modules for one grade for lower secondary school curriculum
 - Developed case studies on the Impact of Disasters in the Education Sector for each project country
 - Conducted National Advocacy Workshop on mainstreaming in Education Sector
- Based on discussions with country partners and on the need to continue support, the Phase II of the project was designed towards
 - Institutionalisation of outputs developed under Phase I
 - Initiating mainstreaming DRR in the school construction process



Output 1: Facilitate and enhance mainstreaming of DRR in education sector plans in 3 countries

Approach adopted

- Project approach has been to implement the activities through an active participation of a Technical Working Group (TWG) comprising of officials from Ministry of Education and National Disaster Management Offices
- In order to institutionalize the outputs coming out of the project, it was deemed necessary to expand the TWG and include representatives from other departments within MoE (teachers' training, school construction, etc) as well as other national technical agencies
- Increase dialogue with development partners engaged in the broader education sector development agenda (members of the Education Sector Working Groups) of the country and advocate for integrating DRR in the larger education sector programs



Output 2: Institutionalize DRR module of Phase I into selected secondary grade subjects of the national curriculum and teachers training system

Approach adopted

- In Phase I, the DRR modules has been developed for the one grade in lower secondary, Grade 8 in Cambodia, Grade 6 in Lao PDR into Natural Science and Social Studies, Grade 7 in the Philippines into Science and Social Sciences.
- This phase looks into institutionalizing the modules developed by undertaking thorough review and enhancement of the DRR module by stakeholders and final approval by curriculum approval authorities namely: IMCS (Instructional Materials Council Secretariat- Philippines), CACIM (curriculum adoption committee-Lao) and National Curriculum Approval Committee, Cambodia.
- In Phase, I teachers from pilot schools were trained in teaching the DRR module and the need to scale up was identified as crucial.
- In this Phase the TOT modules developed in phase I is being integrated into the regular training courses of the National teachers training institutes to ensure institutionalisation; training of officers/education supervisors who train teachers in the annual pre-service and in-service training
- The need for additional teaching aid to teach the DRR module - in this Phase a stocktaking and review of existing IEC materials was carried out and from there teaching aid materials have been selected, adapted (where necessary) or developed as curriculum support material for the DRR modules.

Output 3: Develop a framework curriculum plan to aid future integration of DRR in all secondary school grades in the 3 countries

Approach adopted

- To understand for each grade in school
 - What subjects are taught
 - Topics covered under each subject
 - Which all subjects has disaster related information in the content
 - What is that content
- Develop the curriculum framework plan
 - Based on the analysis carried out for existing curriculum, identify possible entry points (Subjects, Topics) for including DRR related topics
 - Detail the possible content of the proposed DRR topic
- To take stock of DRR modules, IEC and teaching aid materials developed in the country by various partners through past or ongoing initiatives and recommend where possible these could be used for teaching recommended topics on DRR in the proposed curriculum framework plan

Output 4: Promote hazard resilient school construction in two countries

Approach adopted

- Based on the findings of the studies developed under Phase I, the Phase II identified the need to
 - Develop/revise in partnership with the National agency responsible for school construction, the National School Construction Guideline which would incorporate DRR
 - The Guideline to look into all stages of school construction: planning, design, construction, maintenance and integrate DRR in all stages
 - Since in the project countries the schools also acts as emergency shelters, the Guideline to also provide guidance on incorporating special features which would allow it to act as emergency shelter with minimum disturbance in functioning of the school
 - Close dialogue with development partners involved in large school construction programs on usage of the Guideline in their ongoing, planned programs.

Way Forward

DRR in school curricula

1. Currently the DRR Module has been developed for specific grade of **lower secondary education** under this initiative. Need to be **scaled up** for other grades
2. The **Curriculum framework plan** developed under this initiative could be a starting point for scaling up in other grades with support from development partners
3. Currently the module is integrated in the **teaching training institute** – but needs to be scaled up for other grades as well as mechanism for continuing training
4. Specific number of DRR modules have been printed for lower secondary and to be taught as a supplement to the existing Geography and Earth Science modules, however in the long run this module needs to be part of the existing text books. Support from development partners during the textbook revision process would be essential.



Way Forward

Safe school construction

1. Though the school construction guideline is being developed in close partnership with department in charge of school construction as well as development partners, **actual approval of the guideline by MoE would take time and joint advocacy with higher officials in the Ministry is required.** Thus there is a **need to continue advocacy on approval and usage of the National School Construction Guideline and wherever possible demonstrate advantages of usage.**
2. **Capacity building at all levels on use of the construction guidelines** by MoE and other stakeholders (contractors, builders, masons etc)

Education Strategic Plan and Program

1. Support the MoE in integrating DRR in the upcoming **Education Sector Strategic Plan and Program for the next five years.**



Capacity Building for Planning and Implementation of Flood Preparedness Programs at Provincial, District and Commune Levels in the Lower Mekong Basin

2003-2009

under
DIPECHO Action Plan 3rd (2003-2004), 4th (2005-2006), 5th (2007-2008), 6th (2008-2009)

FMMP Component 4 : Flood Emergency Management Strengthening

Mekong River Commission adpc


Project Introduction

Principal objective
Disaster Preparedness Systems in the three Riparian Countries more effectively dealing with floods in the Lower Mekong Basin.

Specific Objective
Enhanced Capacities for Preparation and Implementation of Flood Preparedness Programs at the province, district and commune levels in the three selected provinces of the Lower Mekong Basin

Partners


1. Disaster Management Committee at National, Province, District and Commune levels
2. National Mekong Committees and its Line Agencies
3. National Red Cross Societies and its Local Chapters
4. DIPECHO NGO Partners



Mekong River Commission adpc

FMMP Component 4 Programme Coverage (GTZ +ECHO)

11 Province and 30 Districts



Cambodia (4 of 7 Mekong Delta provinces)

1. Prey Veng (3 Districts)
2. Kandal (3 Districts)
3. Kratie (3 Districts)
4. Svay Rieng (1 Districts)

Vietnam (4 of 13 Mekong Delta provinces)

5. An Giang (3 districts)
6. Dong Thap (3 districts)
7. Tien Giang (3 districts)
8. Ben Tre (3 districts)

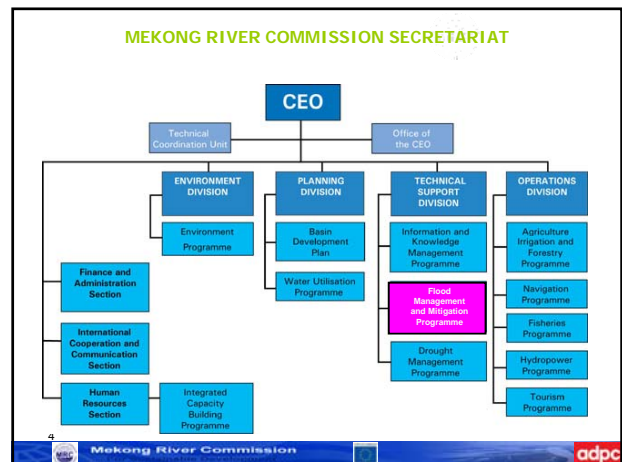
Lao PDR

9. Khammoaune (5 districts)
10. Savanakheth (1 district)

Thailand

11. Nakhon Phanom (2 districts)

Mekong River Commission adpc



FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION PROGRAMME

Components	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
1. Establishment of RFMMC								
2. Structural measure & Flood proofing								
3. Enhancing Cooperation in Addressing TB Flood Issues								
4. Flood emergency management								
5. Land management								

5
Mekong River Commission adpc

European Commission Support to Mekong River Commission



2003-2004: 3rd Action Plan : €180,000
2005-2006: 4th Action Plan : €220,000
2007-2008: 5th Action Plan : €283,027
2008-2009: 6th Action Plan : €353,272

Overall Budget : €1,194,131
EC support : €1,036,299

Under Mekong River Commission Secretariat Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre collaborative program

Mekong River Commission adpc

Linkage with Mekong River Commission's Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP)

Development objective

To Prevent, Minimize or Mitigate people's suffering and economic losses due to floods, while preserving the environmental benefits of floods.

Key Objective

Balanced approach to Flood Management and Mitigation (FMMP) and reinforce the region's commitment to "Living with Floods"

Components of FMMP

1. Establishment of a Regional Flood Centre
2. Structural Measures and Flood Proofing
3. Mediation of Tran boundary Flood Issues
4. Flood Emergency Management Strengthening
5. Land Management



Scale of Intervention (2003-2009)

5 Province and 10 Districts (3 Country)

3 existing provinces (7 districts) from Phase III and 2 new provinces and 3 new districts



2003-2004 : 3rd Action Plan : National
 2005-2006: 4th Action Plan : National, Provincial, District
 2007-2008: 5th Action Plan : National, Provincial, District, Commune
 2008-2009: 6th Action Plan : National, Provincial, District, Commune

LMB Target Countries	Provinces	Districts
Cambodia	1. Kratie	• Kratie, Sambour and Chhuloung • Svay Chrum
	2. Svay Rieng	
Lao PDR	1. Khammouane	• Nong Bok, Xebugfai
Vietnam	1. Tien Giang	• Chau Thanh, Cai Be and Cai Lay • Cho Lach
	2. Ben Tre	

Key Activities



Key Lessons Learned

- Flood Preparedness Planning has improved the **information sharing, understanding and cooperation** between the line departments at the provincial, district and commune levels
- The lead role of DM Committees at National, Provincial and District in the planning process helps them **realize their capacity is not limited only to response**;
- Planning and follow-up implementation enables the line departments to **recognize their extended roles in Disaster Preparedness and the possibility of mobilizing internal resources**;
- The **involvement** DM officials at all levels is significant as it helps to ensure the sustainability of the process;



Key Lessons Learned

- **Partnerships** at National and Provincial level is the key to up scale implementation, dissemination and integration of disaster preparedness activities
- **Linkages** with on going programs of Governments, NGOs and other Donor programs is important but often difficult
- **Confidence** building in Local Authorities and Communities on DRR takes time but rewarding
- Time bound **Pilot initiatives** are good to show results in the ground; sustaining such initiatives need time, commitment and resources



Key Lessons Learned

- **Multi Stakeholder National Partnerships** (e.g., JANI) and DMWG has yielded better harmony at National levels
- **Public Private Partnership** is the key to sustain the flood preparedness activities in the long run.
- Linking with key activities with the **National projects** is a daunting task but would be of great impact.



Next Steps

2010-2011



- New IWRM Programmatic Approach to Flood Preparedness and Emergency Response incorporating effects of Climate Change
- Up scaling (Geographic + Thematic areas) through ongoing national programs (GFDRR programs in Lao and Cambodia) as well continued funding for future activities
- Strengthening local capacity for early warning dissemination
- Synergies with national and local interventions by other stakeholders (NGOs, UN and Bilateral Donors)
- Continue networking, sharing of experience; continued development and dissemination of tools



Mekong River Commission



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MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION

FLOOD MANAGEMENT & MITIGATION PROGRAMME

Present status and future of contribution to
Flood Risk Reduction in the Lower Mekong Basin

ECHO Consultation Meeting, Bangkok 06.11.2009

Content of Presentation

- 1. Overview MRC, MRCS and FMMP
- 2. Present status FRR activities
 - C1 (RFMMC), C2, C3, C4 and C5
- 3. Future of FMMP / RFMMC
 - RFMMC (plus programmes/projects/activities)
 - Mainstreaming IFRM (inclusive of FRR)

1. Overview MRC, MRCS and FMMP

MRC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

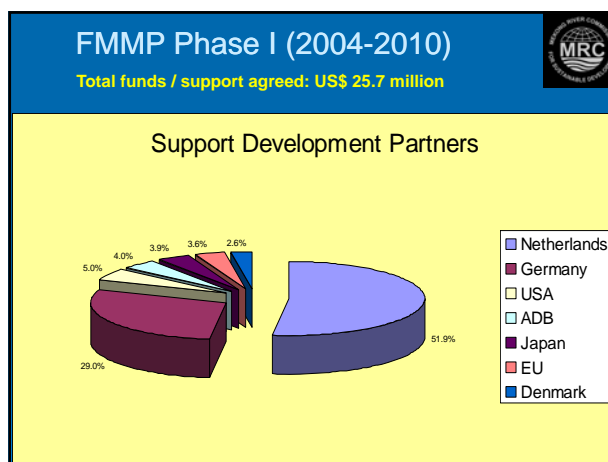
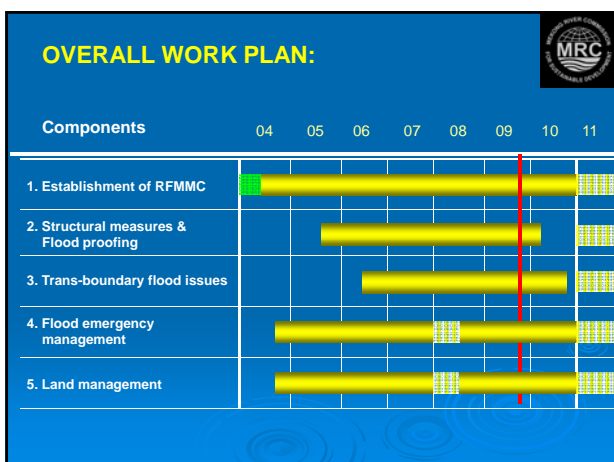
MRC was established on 5 April 1995 by the Agreement on the Cooperation for The Sustainable Development of The Mekong River Basin

MRCS ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

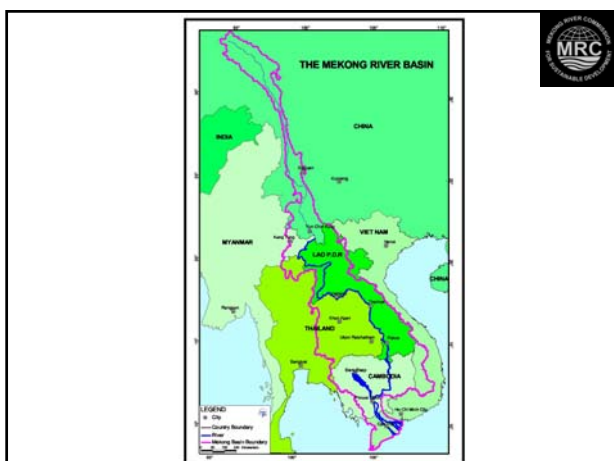
Strategy Implementation Integrated Programme Approach

Regional IWRM Support Programme
Supporting Regional Cooperation for Sustainable Development of
Water and Related Resources in the Mekong River Basin

Basin Development Planning					
Environment	Flood Management and Mitigation	Drought Management	Agriculture, Irrigation & Forestry	Navigation	Sustainable Hydropower
Climate Change and Adaptation					
Information and Knowledge Management					
Integrated Capacity Building					
Mekong-Integrated Water Resources Management					

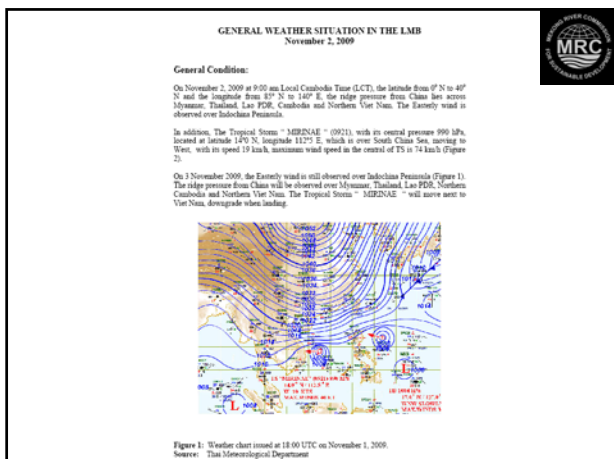


2. Present status FRR activities



C1: Establishment RFMMC

- Improved Mekong flood forecasting system with better accuracy and more reliable lead time...
- Improved MRC website, with quick overview of water level changes, weather bulletin, more features....

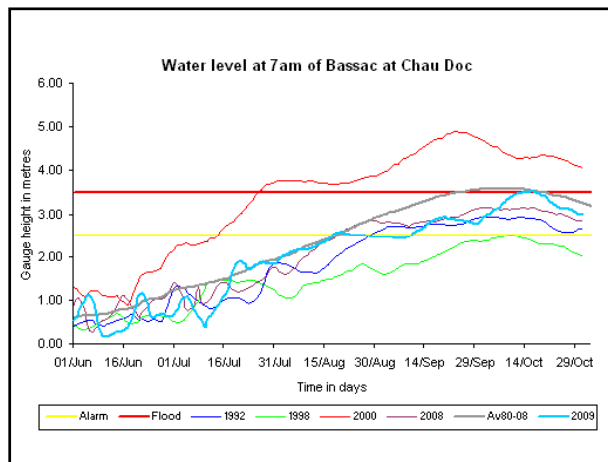
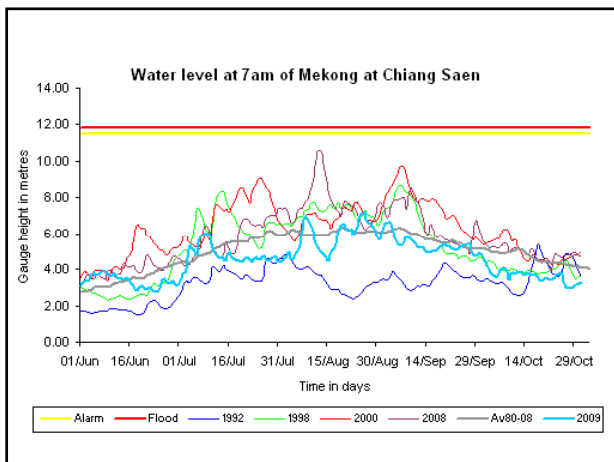


Mekong Bulletin

MRC Secretariat
P.O. Box 5214/01, National Road 62, Chau Doc, An Giang Province, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: 855-23-429275 Fax: 855-23-429281 Email: MekongBulletin@mrcmekong.org
Forecast period from: 03 November to 09 November 2009
Date: 02 November 2009

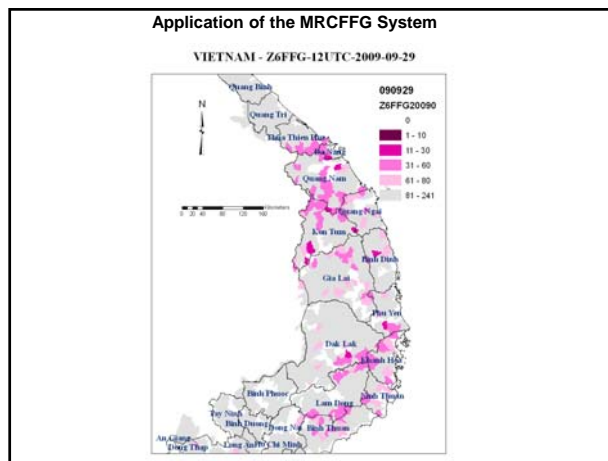
LOCATION	Observed (mm)	Data source (mm)	MTC model (mm)	Observed W. level (m)	Forecasted Water Levels (m)								
					03 Nov	04 Nov	05 Nov	06 Nov	07 Nov	08 Nov	09 Nov		
Jatouling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiang Saen	1057.110	8.08	8.43	8.80	8.47	8.38	8.30	8.24	8.18	8.08	8.00	7.92	7.84
Luang Prabang	1057.989	3.35	8.10	8.13	8.19	8.24	8.17	8.07	8.02	7.93	7.87	7.81	7.75
Chiang Khon	1048.110	1.81	3.20	3.28	3.20	3.17	3.17	3.08	3.04	2.94	2.84	2.74	2.64
Vientiane	1038.940	-0.25	3.24	3.05	3.06	2.82	2.91	3.01	2.98	2.88	2.80	2.70	2.60
Nongkhai	1033.648	8.33	3.96	3.73	3.52	3.45	3.81	3.84	3.58	3.48	3.42	3.36	3.30
Palace	1042.125	8.91	8.80	8.40	8.20	4.96	4.80	4.88	4.88	4.48	4.43	4.38	4.33
Nakhon Phanom	1038.841	8.81	3.38	3.28	3.15	3.04	2.94	2.86	2.80	2.70	2.64	2.54	2.44
Thakhek	1028.639	1.38	4.60	4.54	4.42	4.29	4.17	4.08	4.00	3.94	3.88	3.82	3.76
Mukdahan	1042.210	8.52	3.35	3.33	3.22	3.09	2.96	2.89	2.85	2.83	2.83	2.78	2.73
Bassacmeas	1025.410	-8.85	2.26	2.23	2.15	2.07	1.98	1.79	1.71	1.70	1.67	1.67	1.67
Huay Chuan	1019.310	1.50	4.87	4.77	4.68	4.51	4.37	4.22	4.09	4.03	4.00	3.97	3.94
Palae	1018.400	3.33	3.69	3.60	3.53	3.38	3.24	3.09	2.96	2.83	2.75	2.67	2.59
Stung Treng	1017.700	9.32	4.75	4.65	4.58	4.54	4.47	4.37	4.27	4.18	4.12	4.06	4.00
Ngay	1016.800	3.80	12.58	12.28	12.28	11.90	11.89	11.76	11.62	11.50	11.40	11.30	11.20
Kompong Chhn	1015.910	9.27	9.02	8.94	8.76	8.57	8.50	8.42	8.32	8.25	8.18	8.10	8.02
Phnom Penh (Bassac)	1015.110	1.18	8.13	7.88	7.72	7.60	7.40	7.42	7.35	7.29	7.24	7.18	7.13
Phnom Penh Post	1015.010	3.14	7.56	7.33	7.16	7.04	6.95	6.87	6.80	6.74	6.69	6.64	6.59
High Khor	1014.610	1.50	8.70	8.63	8.56	8.48	8.43	8.39	8.30	8.22	8.15	8.08	8.01
Nong Nok	1013.310	3.91	5.88	5.78	5.68	5.59	5.52	5.45	5.41	5.36	5.31	5.26	5.21
Prek Kdam	1013.010	5.19	7.91	7.79	7.68	7.57	7.49	7.43	7.37	7.33	7.30	7.27	7.24
Tien Chien	1012.810	-0.37	3.28	3.20	3.15	3.10	3.05	3.00	2.96	2.91	2.87	2.83	2.79
Chau Doc	1012.510	-0.40	2.54	2.91	2.88	2.84	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.68	2.64	2.60	2.56

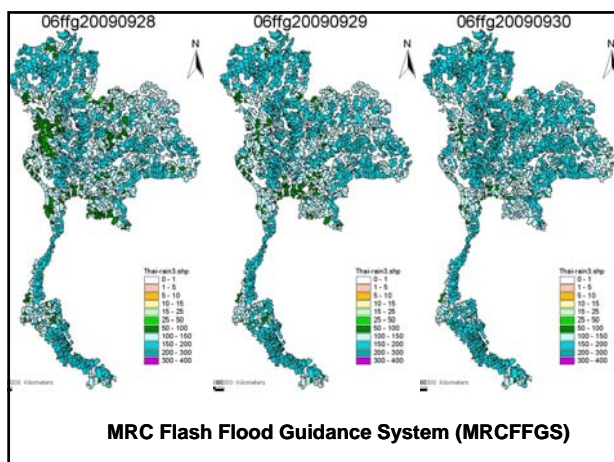
REMARKS:
 - not available
 * reference station without forecast
 ** no sign



C1: Establishments RFMMC

- Testing ongoing of MRC Flash Flood Guidance System to provide flash flood information...
- System is will need fine-tuning over next couple of years to become more reliable



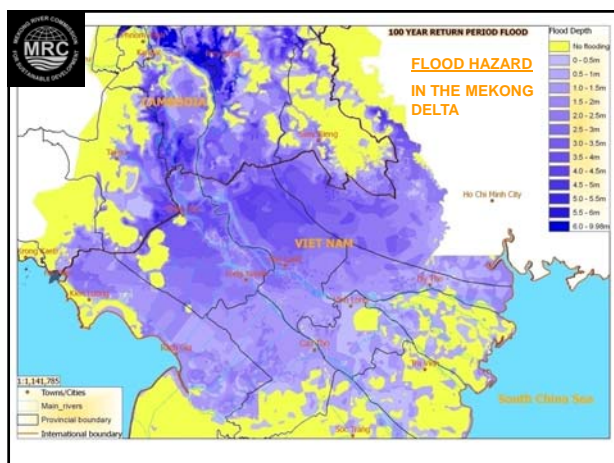
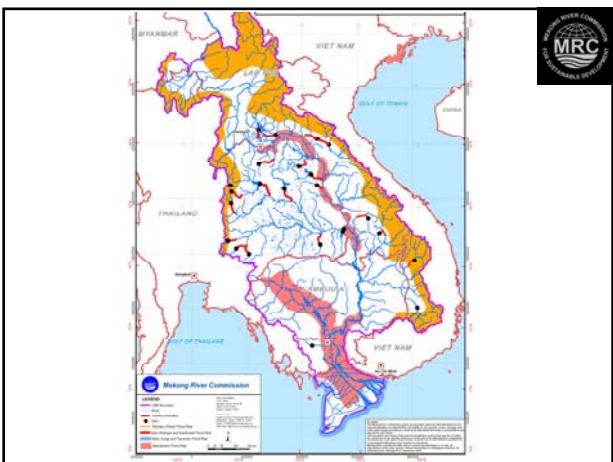


C2: Structural Measures and Flood Proofing

- From Flood Risk Assessment to Integrated Flood Risk Management
 - Flood characteristics of the LMB
 - 9 Sets of Best Practice Guidelines
 - LMB Projects Development and Implementation Plan (36 IFRM projects)
 - Demonstration Projects (5)
 - Training and Capacity Building in FRA / IFRM

C2: Structural Measures and Flood Proofing

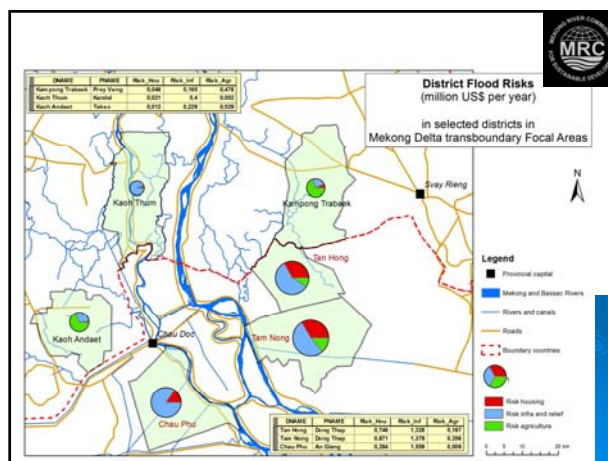
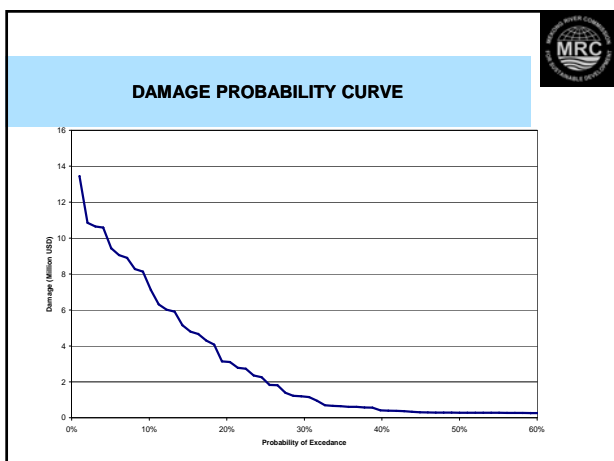
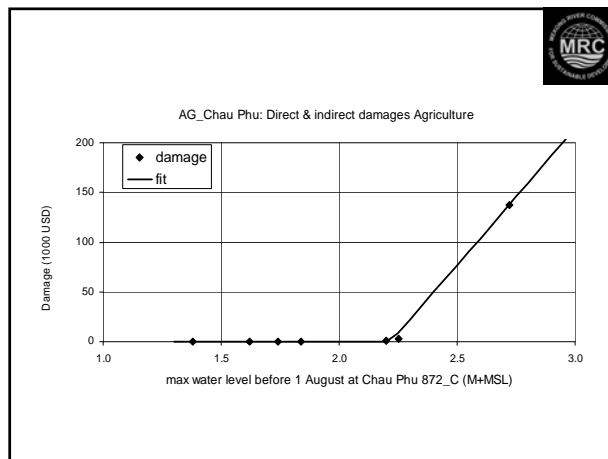
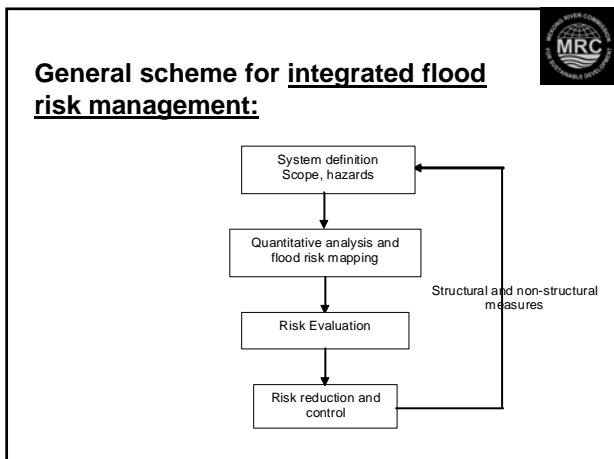
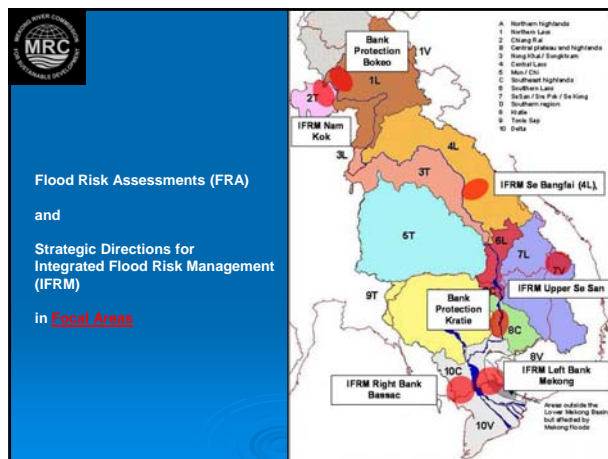
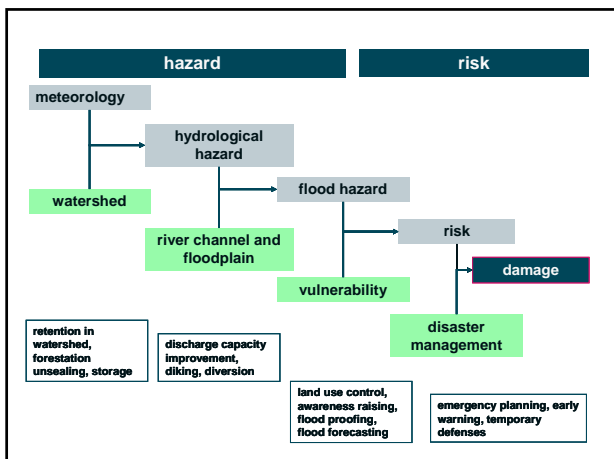
- Application of ISIS flood modeling for Nam Mae Kok Basin (Thailand), Xe Bang Fai Sub-basin (Lao PDR) and Floodplain modelling (Cambodia floodplain and Mekong Delta)
- Allowing flood extension mapping, flood depth mapping, flood duration mapping, flood hazard / risk mapping



Integrated Flood Risk Management (IFRM)

Basic Concepts

- Integrated Flood risk management is an approach to identify, analyse, evaluate and control and manage the flood risks in a given system
- Flood Risk Management starts with the assessment of flood risks before strategies, plans and projects can be developed for managing these risks
- Essential in the flood risk concept is the distinction that is made between hazard and risk



AGREED DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Thailand:
Flood Risk Assessment in Chiang Rai Province

Lao PDR:
Preparation Lower Xe Bang Fai IFRM Plan

Cambodia:
Preparation West-Bassac IFRM Plan

Vietnam:
Design Criteria for Flood Protection

Cambodia / Vietnam:
Joint project for trans-boundary flood risk mitigation in the border zone between Cambodia/Vietnam

Risk reduction: if the outcome of the risk evaluation shows an unacceptable risk then measures can be considered to reduce the risk. Measures could concern structural and non-structural measures.

Risk control: it should also be determined how the risks can be controlled (for example by monitoring, inspection or maintenance).

Possible impact of structural measure Possible impact of non-structural measures

Roads in the Cambodian Floodplain and Mekong Delta in Vietnam

- The economic development of the LMB asks for better transport connectivity
- Roads are an integral part of flood protection and water management
- Roads are regularly damaged after floods and repairs are costly
- Roads fragmentize the valuable Mekong floodplains and change its natural dynamics and ecology

How to plan and design roads that are economically sound and environmentally friendly ?

Preferable strategy of road development in vulnerable floodplains: Resilience

Pros

- Less fragmentation floodplains and hydraulic changes
- Less damage to roads
- Hence, long-term benefits to both financial investment in development and biodiversity conservation ...

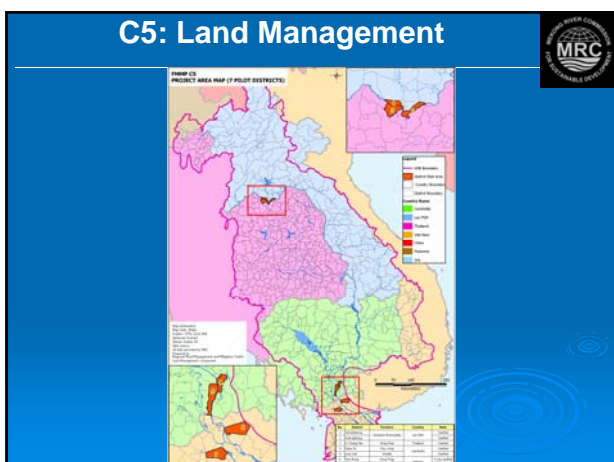
Cons

- Costly construction through-flow structures
- More need for integrated planning and management

Three BPGs for the Cambodian Floodplain and the Mekong delta in Vietnam

1. BPGs for Integrated Planning of Road Development and Rehabilitation
2. BPGs for Environmental Assessment of Road Development and Rehabilitation
3. BPGs for Technical Design of Road Development and Rehabilitation

- C3: Enhancing Cooperation in addressing trans-boundary flood issues (TB FRR)
- C4: Flood Preparedness management Strengthening will be reported by ADPC
- C5: Land Management



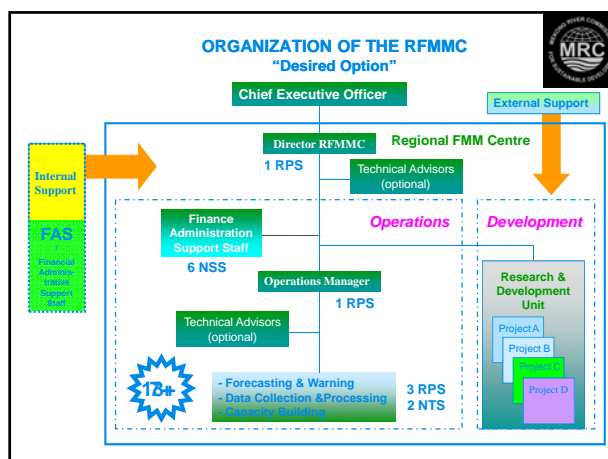
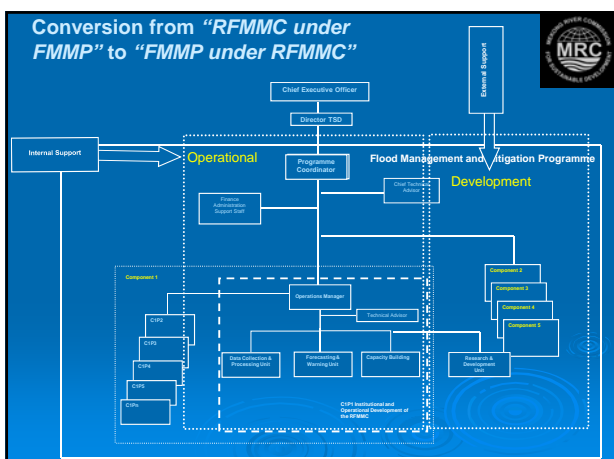
Using flood data and flood probability maps to support land management

	CAMBODIA (2 districts)	LAO PDR (2 districts)	THAILAND (1 district)	VIETNAM (2 districts)
ACTIVITIES				
National Workshop conducted	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
National Working Group established/ Meetings conducted	Completed (1 Meeting)	Completed	Completed	Completed
Topographic Surveys conducted	Completed (Phase 1)	Completed	In Process	Not required
DEM/ DTM established/ provided	Completed (Phase 1)	Completed	In Process/ Completed	Completed
Flood marks & Flood Billboards established	Completed (Phase 1) 30 FM & 14 BB	Completed 19 FM & 4 BB	Completed 20 FM & 6 BB	Completed 38 FM & 4 BB
Communities equipped & trained for data transmission	Completed	Completed	In Process	Completed
Flood Mark Reading Data Base established	Completed/ (Upgrading in process)	In Process	In Process	In Process
Hydrographic Data collected (Main River Stations)	Completed/ (Upgrading in process)	In Process	In Process	In Process
Flood Probability Maps produced	Completed/ (Upgrading in process)	Upcoming in January 2010?	Upcoming in January 2010?	Upcoming in March 2010?
Flood Probability Maps used by Line Agencies	In Process	Upcoming from March 2010 onward?	Upcoming from March 2010 onward?	Upcoming from May 2010 onward?



- ### Partners in Cooperation
- NOAA / HRC, USA
 - ICHARM, Japan
 - University of Karlsruhe, Germany
 - UNESCO-IHE, The Netherlands
 - ADPC, Thailand
 - Wisdom, Germany
 - CSA / Hatfield, Canada
 - ECO-Asia, USA

3. Future of FMMP / RFMMC



FMMP Phase II (2011-2015)

- *ToR for Formulation Mission is being developed (mid December on MRC website)*
- *Reference documents:*
 - "Review Mission Report", July 2009
 - "Concept Note for the Development and Future Operations of the RFMMC", version 9, November 2009

- Participatory process (3 rounds of consultation; technical, institutional and technical/institutional combined) with NMCs, Las, MRCS and Development Partners.
- Formulation process FMMP Phase II completed by June 2010
- Approval of documents required by MRCS, MRC JC / MRC Council by July 2010
- Assessment of FMMP Phase II by donors
- Funding arrangements signed by end 2010

Thank you for your attention

ADB TA 6456 Reg.

Preparing the GMS Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project

28 October 2009
Tripartite Meeting
Bangkok, Thailand



VisionRI

Background

- Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam requested ADB in 2004 for RETA. Thailand was included in the RETA road map studies at the suggestion of the NMCs of all four LMB countries
- Participation of all 4 LMB countries will ensure that planning and benchmarking for flood and drought mitigation, through the regional roadmap exercise, will be a regionally integrated approach, with the development of common goals, standards, milestones, understandings and programs.
- Based on the concept paper included in the “**Regional Cooperation Strategy and Program (RCSP) for the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS 2004 – 2008)**”.



VisionRI

Background - 2

- A fact-finding mission in April–May 2007 consulted key line agencies, NMCs, NDMCs and MRCS to evaluate the need
- Contract signed between ADB and VisionRI (Consulting Team) in February 2009
- Regional and national teams mobilized April end, 2009



VisionRI

Objective & Scope

- Identify and prioritize flood and drought issues regionally within the GMS and within each country through **regional and national road maps** developed to improve flood and drought risk management,
- Develop a prioritized program of **structural and nonstructural FRM and DRM interventions** in each country, and
- Prepare feasibility studies for proposed **investment projects in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam** on the basis of the national roadmaps (**Investment Projects for Thailand not included in current TOR**)



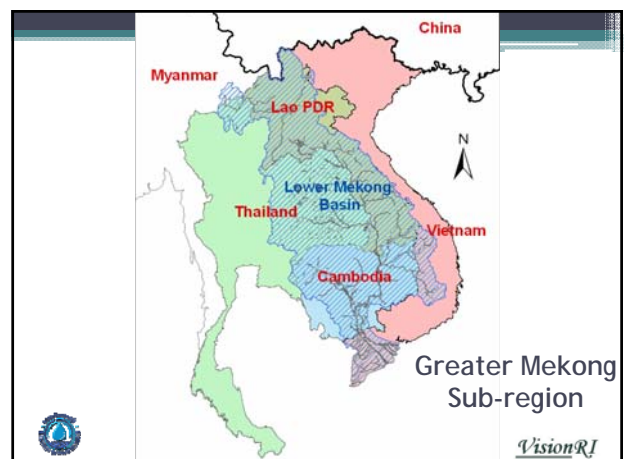
VisionRI

Background-3

- Road Maps - national and regional targets, milestones and interventions-structural and non-structural
- Road maps - aligned with outputs including timing of other F/DRM programs including MRC FMMP
- RETA will also use FMMP outputs and recommendations
- For FMMP C2 - government proposed Long List and Short List and Demonstration Project
- But for drought, country priorities and needs will be assessed.



VisionRI



VisionRI

Indicative Project Investment

- Cambodia – 25m (ADB- 20m, Gov.- 5m)
- Lao PDR – 22m (Co-financing -20m, Gov – 2m)
- Vietnam - 80 m (ADB – 30m, Co-financing – 30m, Gov.- 20m)

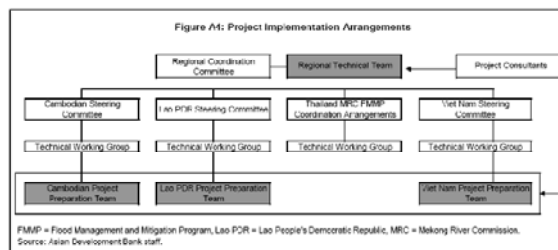
Source: TA paper

- **Thailand – investment projects may be included if ADB and Royal Thai Government have an agreement**



VisionRJ

Implementation Arrangement



VisionRJ

Implementation Arrangement

- IA of RETA- TNMC, Department of Water Resources, RTG
- Consultants will work with TWG under the guidance of the R/NCC to prepare the Road Maps and Investment Projects
- Investment projects may be prepared for ADB funding from 2011 according to ADB and National Guidelines – if agreed by RTG and ADB



VisionRJ

Work Plan

- **Phase 1: Inception Phase (May – September 2009)**
- **Phase 2: Development of National and Regional Road Maps (October 2009 – February 2009)**
- **Phase 3: Investment Project Preparation (March 2010 – October 2010) – if agreed by ADB and RTG**



VisionRJ

Deliverables

1. Regional Inception Report – June 2009
2. National Inception Reports – September 2009
3. National Midterm Progress Reports – November 2009
4. Draft and Final reports on the national FRM/DRM needs and road map – February 2010
5. Draft and Final reports on the regional FRM/DRM needs and road map – March 2010
6. Others- Bimonthly Progress, Workshop Reports, Occasional Publications



VisionRJ

Phase 1: Inception Phase (May - Sep. 2009)

- Collect all available relevant data/information
 - MRC IKMP, BDP, FMMP and other sources
- Review past, present, and proposed flood and drought risk mitigation initiatives for the region and the individual countries
- Establish regional and national committees and working groups
- Consult with stakeholders and the local and national governments to identify flood and drought risk issues and needs
- Refine the Methodology based on the data/information available and identified gaps
- Regional Inception Meeting, Vientiane – 18 June 2009



VisionRJ

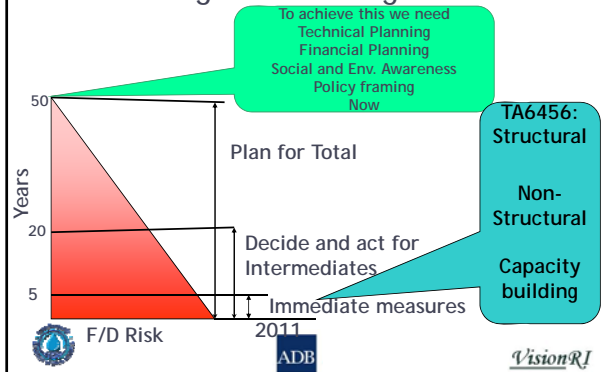
Next Phase : Road Maps (October 2009 - February 2010)

- Identify key milestones in addressing regional and country needs
- Define time frames and resource/capability requirements to achieve the identified and desired milestones
- Define and develop appropriate country interventions for the management of flood and drought risks
- Evaluate technical, economic (cost-effectiveness), environmental and social effectiveness of the proposed interventions
- Develop a prioritized list of interventions
- Consult with stakeholders to validate the priorities
- National and Regional Workshops



VisionRJ

Flood/Drought Risk Mitigation



VisionRJ

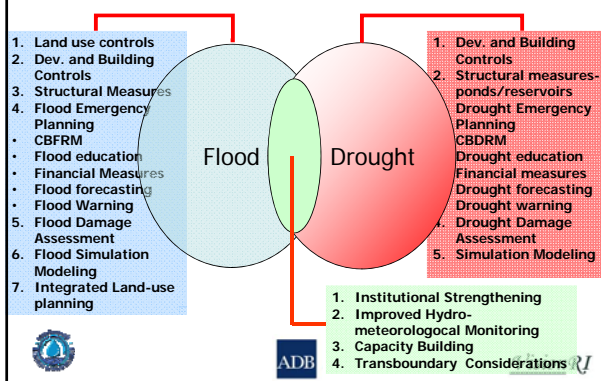
Content of Road Maps

- 1. Background**
 - 1.1 General
 - 1.2 Rationale, objective and scope
 - 1.3 Content
 - 2. Country Context**
 - 2.1 Geography and physiography
 - 2.2 Socio-economic background
 - 2.3 Policy and legal framework
 - 2.4 Institutional setup
 - 3. Country Needs and Issues**
 - 3.1 Water resources situation
 - 3.2 Key flood and drought management needs
 - 3.3 Future scenarios
 - 4. National Strategy for Flood and Drought Risk Management**
 - 4.1 National dev. plan and strategy
 - 4.2 Flood and drought management objectives and targets
 - 4.3 Major programs and gaps
 - 5. Prioritization of F/DRM Interventions**
 - 5.1 Basis of prioritization
 - 5.2 Qualitative and quantitative approach
 - 5.3 Criteria and weightage
 - 5.4 Scoring procedures and basis
 - 5.5 Prioritized programs and projects
 - 5.6 Summary of prioritized interventions
 - 5.7 Expected outputs
 - 6. Monitoring and Evaluation**
 - 6.1 Performance indicators
 - 6.2 2-, 5- and 10-year SMART milestones
 - 7. Summary and Conclusions**
 - 7.1 Relationship and integration with expected outputs of other programs
 - 7.2 Prioritized interventions
 - 7.3 Policy implications
 - 8. Reference**
- Annexes**



VisionRJ

Possible Interventions



VisionRJ

Multi-criteria matrix- Example

Management Measure/Activity	Intervention	Criteria						Weighted Score
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		National/ Sectoral priority	Poverty alleviation	Risk reduction	Relevance to IWRM	Basin Dev. Plan relevance	Project Status	
	Weights	20%	20%	20%	10%	10%	20%	100%
A. Flood Emergency Planning	A1) upgrading data collection network	1/L	1/L	2/M	2/M	1/L	1/L	
	A2) Upgrading forecast and early warning system	1/L	1/L	2/M	2/M	1/L	1/L	
	A3) Improving flood warning systems to communities	1/L	1/L	2/M	2/M	1/L	1/L	
B. Improved Flood Protection	B1) Bank Protection/ erosion protection	2/M	1/L	2/M	2/M	2/M	2/M	
	B2) Storage & diversion structures	2/M	1/L	2/M	2/M	2/M	2/M	



VisionRJ

Consultative Meetings

- Regional Inception Meeting on June 18 in Vientiane
- Consultations with Department of Water Resources (DWR), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)
- Royal Government of Thailand may be interested in receiving funds from ADB for investment projects



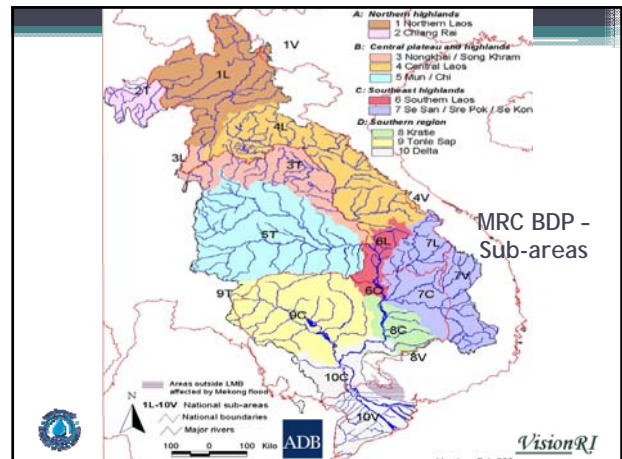
VisionRJ

Candidate Interventions

- MRC FMMP- C2 ProDip and Demonstration Projects
- MRC - Basin Development Plan (BDP)
- Line agency needs – **Water Agenda for Thailand**
- Consultants recommendations



VisionRI



VisionRI

FMMP ProDIP Ranking for Thailand

PROJECT	RANKING	COMMENTS/REASONS
Preparation of IFRM Plan for the Lower Kok River Basin	1	Very high priority.
Study on flash floods in the Kok River Basin	1	Very high priority; could also be part of the IFRM Plan for Lower Kok River Basin
Capacity Building on Flood Risk Management in Chiang Rai Province	3	Medium priority
Land Use Planning for Flood Prone Areas in Chiang Rai Province	2	High priority; could be part of the IFRM Plan for Lower Kok River Basin
Flood Proofing of Key Infrastructure in selected areas in Chiang Rai Province	4	Low priority; could be part of the IFRM Plan for Lower Kok River Basin
Joint Bank Protection Study – Bokeo Focal Area	2	High priority.



VisionRI

Next Phase Key Activities

- Tripartite Meeting – Oct 2009
- TWG meeting for prioritization of Interventions – December 2009/January 2010
- National Workshop for Road Map – February 2010
- Regional Workshop for Regional Road Map – March/April 2010



VisionRI

Thank you



VisionRI



Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific

Practitioners Workshop 15-17th September 2009 Phuket, Thailand.





Theme

“Building safer and more resilient communities in the Asia and Pacific”

185 participants from 26 countries in Asia and the Pacific
 4 RC National Societies from SA
 9 from EA and SEA
 6 from the Pacific
 7 from Europe
 18 NGO representatives
 5 National networks
 1 Regional network







Objectives and Format

1. Knowledge development on building community resilience
2. Highlight innovative initiatives
3. Strengthen networks and promote regional cooperation and cross regional knowledge sharing
4. Sharing of experiences with the vulnerable communities

Through

- Plenary Presentations
- Plenary Discussions
- Group presentations and discussions
- Field Visit
- Skills Building Sessions


Themes

1. Strengthening linkage between CBDRR & Development
MDGs
2. Implementing national programs on CBDRR
Case-studies from Cambodia, Maldives and the Philippines
3. IFRC Framework for Community Safety and Resilience
Regional and National applications
4. Partnerships for CBDRR
National networks; regional, national, local
5. Innovative approaches for implementing CBDRR
CCA and inclusive DRR





Key Learning




1. Involve government authorities in planning and implementation
2. Promote involvement of private sector participation in DRR
3. Climate change as a cross cutting theme
4. Build on existing structures and initiatives
5. Linking DRR with sector based development planning
6. Focus partnership building (GA) around common objectives and approaches
7. Importance of inclusive DRR





Recommendations for the Future

1. Better integration between climate change and DRR
2. Monitoring and Evaluation of DRR programmes
3. Cost Benefit Analysis
4. Community insurance and risk transfer
5. Skills building sessions
6. Database of resource personnel

Update on the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and Regional Initiatives on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in ASEAN

ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)

AADMER was signed by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers in July 2005. Since then, ASEAN has put in place measures to implement many provisions under the Agreement. This agreement is a regional legally-binding agreement that binds ASEAN Member States together to promote regional cooperation and collaboration in reducing disaster losses and intensifying joint emergency response to disasters in the ASEAN region. AADMER also provides for the establishment of an ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) to undertake operational coordination of activities. As all countries in ASEAN have now ratified AADMER, the Agreement is expected to enter into force by the end of December 2009. This would indicate a significant achievement in ASEAN's collective efforts to build a disaster-resilient and safer community by the year 2015.

Development of AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015

ASEAN Member States recognised the need to come up with a Work Programme of AADMER in view of the coming entry into force of AADMER and the need to operationalise the provisions under the AADMER. The process was initiated in the ASEAN Visioning Workshop in May 2009 in Bali. This was followed by an agreement by the Member States in Geneva in June 2009 on the outline and timeframe for the development of the Work Programme. ASEAN Secretariat initiated the drafting process in August 2009 following the mandate given in Geneva.

Several working groups have been formed to take the lead in developing the strategic components under the Work Programme. There are four (4) core strategic components (i.e. Risk Assessment, Early Warning and Monitoring; Prevention and Mitigation; Preparedness and Response; and Recovery and Rehabilitation), and three (3) supporting, cross-cutting components (i.e. Training and Knowledge Management; Partnership and Resource

Mobilisation; and Other Cross-Cutting Issues such as climate change adaptation and protection of the most vulnerable groups).

Partners, i.e. Pacific Disaster Center (PDC), Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), the ASEAN Partnership Group (a consortium of INGOs), and US Forest Service, provide technical assistance and guidance to the working groups and the ASEAN Secretariat in the development of the strategic components. ASEAN Secretariat also incorporates and uses the experience from the ongoing post-Nargis recovery programme under the ASEAN-led mechanism in Myanmar, and lessons learnt from the multiple disasters affecting five countries of ASEAN almost simultaneously in September – October 2009, into the drafting process.

The first draft of the AADMER Work Programme will be discussed at the 14th Meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) to be held tentatively on 30 November-1 December 2009 in Indonesia. The final version of the Work Programme is scheduled to be adopted during the 15th ACDM Meeting scheduled in early 2010.

Regional Initiatives and Activities on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in ASEAN

AADMER puts a high priority on effective DRR as reflected in the objective of the Agreement, i.e. “to provide effective mechanisms to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of the Parties”.

Within the AADMER Work Programme, DRR falls within the core components of “Risk Assessment, Early Warning and Monitoring”; and “Prevention and Mitigation”. However, there are also other components in AADMER, such as “Recovery and Rehabilitation”, where DRR issues will also be integrated.

ASEAN's activities on DRR will be within the context of AADMER Work Programme. However, there are ongoing and planned activities that will continue to be implemented while the Work Programme is being drafted and consulted. These include:

- ASEAN Secretariat, the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and the World Bank (WB) launched a five-year tripartite Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) on Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2009. The MoC includes support for ASEAN to strengthen regional DRM implementation, capacity development and knowledge management, within the context AADMER and HFA.

Several activities have been implemented under this tripartite cooperation, including the ASEAN Secretariat-UNISDR-WB Forum on DRR in May 2009 in Bali, ASEAN Training on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in July 2009 in Yangon, and the development of a prototype for the ASEAN Roster of Experts on Disaster Management.

- Since 2006, ASEAN Member States and UNISDR have joined hands to commemorate the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management and International Day for Disaster Reduction on an annual basis, including the annual ASEAN Regional Drawing Competition for school children focusing on safe communities (including safe schools, hospitals, houses and buildings) conducted since 2008. These activities under the ASEAN-UNISDR partnership fall under the framework of AADMER Work Programme on Prevention and Mitigation.
- ASEAN Secretariat has also entered an MOC with the ASEAN Partnership Group (APG), which is a consortium of INGOs helping ASEAN in the development and operationalisation of the AADMER. This partnership is ongoing. OXFAM, who is leading this initiative, has seconded two advisors to help the ASEAN Secretariat develop certain components of AADMER and undertake consultations with the civil society and other relevant partners and stakeholders to help operationalise and promote the implementation of AADMER with a people-centred approach.
- Several natural disaster mitigation projects with the assistance from the Government of Japan have been on-going since 2008:
 1. Promotion of school education on disaster reduction;
 2. Capacity building on disaster management for local officials;
 3. Promotion of satellite imagery application to disaster management; and
 4. Development of web-based and GLIDE associated disaster database.
- ASEAN Secretariat will also explore several other DRR initiatives in 2010 and make them in line with the theme of the 2010 UN Global Campaign on resilient cities as well as strengthening collaboration with the civil society and engagement with academia and the private sector.

In line with the “Partnership and Resource Mobilisation” component under the AADMER Work Programme, ASEAN will continue partnership with its Dialogue Partners, relevant organisations, the CSOs and other relevant stakeholders to help achieve the objectives of the Agreement. In this regard, ASEAN would like to invite partners to support in the operationalisation of the Work Programme after AADMER is entered into force in December 2009.

Prepared by:
Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance Division (DMHA),
Cross-Sectoral Cooperation Directorate, ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Department,
ASEAN Secretariat

ASEAN Partnership Group

Supporting the Implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)

ASEAN Partnership Group

- The ASEAN Partnership Group consists of Mercy Malaysia, Oxfam GB, Save the Children UK, Plan International, ChildFund Asia, HelpAge Asia and World Vision
- Committed to provide ongoing policy, planning and monitoring support to ASEAN Secretariat on 2 issues
 - (a) reducing infant mortality -SCUK
 - (b) building resilient communities – Oxfam GB

Background - AADMER

- AADMER initiated in 2004 as a response to the need to establish a regional disaster management framework under ARPD
- AADMER embodies the region's commitment to implement Hyogo Framework for Action – the only HFA-related binding instrument
- All 10 member states have ratified.

ASEAN Partnership Group Objectives for AADMER

- Support the ASEAN Secretariat in the people centered implementation of AADMER, by ensuring civil society involvement in its structures and systems.
- ASEAN's DRR, CCA and disaster response standards and capacities under AADMER reflect the human rights principles already embedded in the charter, and include explicit and adequate recognition given to international humanitarian law, Red Cross/INGOs Code of Conduct, Sphere, INEE, and other key global standards.

Strategy – Phase 1

6 months – August '09 – January '10

Support to ASEAN/AADMER

1. Development of a Partnership and Resource Mobilization Strategy
2. Development of a Training Framework and Knowledge Management System
 - Seconded 2 staff members to ASEAN Secretariat for developing programmes for above topics
 - organize workshops for CSOs in 5 Member States (Vietnam, Cambodia, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia)

Strategy - Phase 2 (UD)

- Continued support to ASEAN Secretariat in implementation of work programmes
- Support CSOs in member states as well as at the regional level
 - Broaden APG to include more ASEAN CSOs and networks
 - Communications and education re AADMER
 - Promote transparency and demonstrate and share best practices (eg on strengthening local government systems)
 - Establishment of coordination/collaborative mechanisms between ASEAN and CSOs and community structures in achieving AADMER objectives

Update from AusAid

November 2009

Latest information on AusAid's Asia regional programming (current as at July 2009) is as follows:

- 3 year partnership (2008/09 - 2010/11) with ADPC for development of tools, guidelines and knowledge platforms at the regional level and to enhance capacity of national governments in Asia to mainstream DRR into priority development sectors.
- 3 year partnership (2008/09 - 2010/11) with ADRRN for strengthening coordination and collaboration of community level DRM stakeholders
- 3 year partnership (2008 - 2010) with UN ISDR Asia Pacific program to support jointly agreed regional priorities in DRR
- 2 year commitment (2009 - 2010) to IFRC's International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles Asia Pacific Program.
- 5 year commitment (2008/09 - 2012/13) to the Australia Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction to strengthen national and local capacity in disaster management in Indonesia and a more disaster resilient region.

Australia also has a number of bilateral commitments for initiatives across Asia and the Pacific including in Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Laos, and Cambodia.

New AusAid DRR policy:

(<http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/disasterriskreduction.pdf>).

The **goal** of the policy is the 'Reduced vulnerability and enhanced resilience of countries and communities to disasters'. The **outcomes** of the policy are:

1. Disaster risk reduction is integrated into the Australian aid program
2. The capacity of partner countries to reduce disaster risks is strengthened in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action
3. Leadership and advocacy on disaster risk reduction are supported and enhanced
4. Policies and programming for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are coherent and coordinated.

**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION UPDATE – JULY 2009

OVERVIEW

Natural, technological, and conflict-related disasters adversely affect millions of people every year. Since USAID/OFDA's establishment in 1964, the office has become a leader among international donors in supporting disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives aimed at saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of disasters.

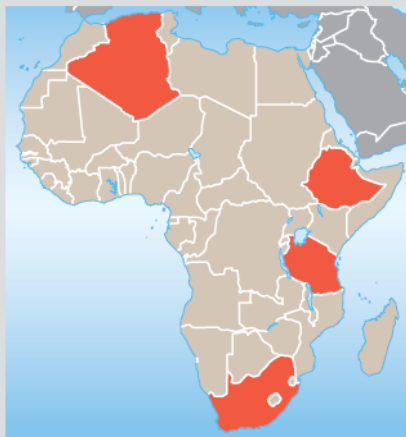
The three broad pillars, or key priorities, that guide USAID/OFDA's approach to DRR and inform potential programming for DRR activities include reducing vulnerability, increasing capacity, and enhancing resiliency. USAID/OFDA defines DRR as actions intended to minimize the adverse impacts of hazards by reducing vulnerability to disasters, increasing capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disaster shocks, and enhancing the resiliency of vulnerable groups and local communities.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 and to date in FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has supported DRR activities in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition to supporting regional, country, and local-level programming related to floods, droughts, cyclones, extreme weather events, tsunamis, earthquakes, and volcanoes, USAID/OFDA also provides technical assistance and supports global DRR initiatives.

PERIPERI U

Countries in Africa are vulnerable to a range of natural disasters and complex emergencies, including floods, drought, food insecurity, and protracted civil unrest. To meet increasing demands for skilled professionals to manage disaster risks in Africa, USAID/OFDA has supported the Partners Enhancing Resilience to People Exposed to Risks – Universities (Periperi U) program since FY 2006. Periperi U is an innovative, multi-year program that aims to strengthen the capacity of disaster-related scholarship and practice in ten universities located in Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda. Periperi U utilizes a multi-pronged approach that comprises short course training in subjects relevant to the risk profile of individual countries, formal education, local research, and policy advocacy. In the long-term, Periperi U aims to reduce the impact of disasters on communities across Africa through strengthening governments' capacity to prepare for potential disasters, improving collaboration, and increasing the pool of qualified disaster risk managers.

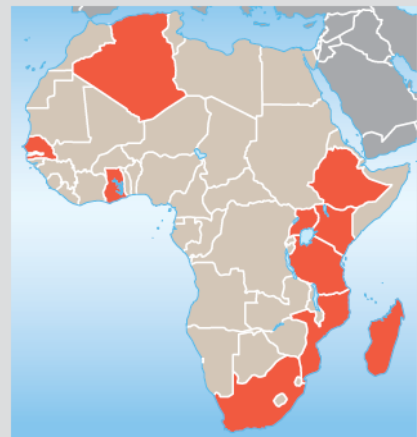
LOCATIONS OF INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE PERIPERI U PROGRAM



Established in 2007/2008
Algeria, Ethiopia, South Africa, Tanzania



Established in 2008/2009
Ghana, Mozambique, Uganda



Established in 2009/2010
Kenya, Madagascar, Senegal

HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL RISK MITIGATION IN ASIA

Due to poor infrastructure and inadequate early warning systems, rapidly growing urban areas in Asia are particularly vulnerable to hydrometeorological disasters, such as storm-related flooding and other meteorological extremes. Since 2005, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.8 million to the Asia Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) for the three-year Program for Hydrometeorological Risk Mitigation in Asian Cities (PROMISE) to implement disaster preparedness demonstration projects in highly vulnerable secondary urban centers in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam. With support from USAID/OFDA, ADPC has facilitated DRR planning workshops, conducted hazard mapping and vulnerability assessments, and established community-based early warning systems.



A staff member of the USAID/OFDA-supported ADPC stands ready to respond in Vietnam (Courtesy of ADPC).

HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND SURVEILLANCE

Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are highly vulnerable to a variety of natural disasters, including earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, landslides, volcanoes, and drought. Since 1998, USAID/OFDA has supported Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote improved disaster preparedness and response in the health sector, including a program designed to increase the disaster response capacity of health professionals. Additional PAHO activities include production and dissemination of training materials and health guidelines, support for developing building codes for health and water facilities, and health surveillance for local communities in the immediate post-disaster period.



Constructed with USAID/OFDA support, a canal channels water to crops in Malawi (Photo by Alexandra Riboul, USAID).

DROUGHT MITIGATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Recurrent droughts across southern Africa increase community and household vulnerability to food insecurity, morbidity, displacement, and disease. In Malawi, a non-governmental organization consortium has implemented the USAID/OFDA-funded Rehabilitation through Irrigation and Production Extension (RIPE) initiative since 2006 to promote small-scale irrigation in six drought-prone and food insecure districts.

More than 4,800 farming households have directly benefited from RIPE activities, including the establishment or expansion of 37 irrigation sites. Through the promotion of irrigation and better agricultural practices, the RIPE program has improved food security for vulnerable smallholder farmers, while benefiting communities in the longer-term through increased productivity and a strengthened resilience to future droughts and other climactic shocks.

DIPECHO Regional Information Meeting - DIPECHO - Disaster Preparedness programming for South East Asia

At the EC Delegation, Bangkok, Friday 6 November 2009, 14:00 – 16:30

DRR activities by the EC

**Mr Samuel Cantell, Deputy Head of Operations
Delegation of the European Commission to Thailand**

- Welcome DIPECHO team, representatives of UNISDR, ADPC, all participants
- In the area of disaster risk reduction, the European Commission, in February this year, adopted a **COMMUNICATION: "EU STRATEGY FOR SUPPORTING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES"**.
- The Communication proposes an EU strategy for supporting DRR (disaster risk reduction) in developing countries through both development cooperation and humanitarian aid, to help support the 2005 Hyogo Framework for Action and to achieve the MDGs. This Strategy forms one half of a package covering aspects of **DRR** within and beyond the EU, addressing also appropriate links between the two dimensions. It is important to notice that it complements and supports existing **EU initiatives on climate change**.
- Among various action priorities, the EU will strengthen political dialogue with developing countries, support the **integration of DRR** into the EU's and the developing countries' **development policies, planning and action**, including relevant **sectoral policies, climate change adaptation** strategies and crosscutting issues. This includes support for national risk reduction investments. Finally the action priorities of the 2009 Communication include development of regional plans. Such action plans would include for example support for awareness raising campaigns.
- There is a clear need to place **climate change**, its impacts and risks into the mainstream of economic and development policies at all level of governance. Climate change is already underway and will increasingly affect all aspects of life, including access to natural resources, ecosystems, food security, agricultural yields and stability of infrastructures. If left unaddressed climate change will cause enormous economic costs and ecological damages. Adaptation is required to consider long-term changes and to secure long term protection as well as to deal with new or more often extreme events, hence disaster management.
- On DRR, please let me recall your attention to recent EC assistance projects managed or partially managed by the EC Delegation in Bangkok: **1. Building Resilience to Tsunamis in the Indian Ocean** project was initiated as part of the European Commission's (EC) response to the 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean. It also supports the UN **Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)**. The overarching goal of HFA is to build resilience of nations and communities to disasters, by achieving substantive reduction of disaster losses by 2015 – in lives, and in the social, economic, and environmental assets of communities and countries. The EC project was implemented in 33 months by UNISDR, in 4 target countries: India, Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Indonesia. The EC funding was 6 million euros. A number of useful interventions have helped fill gaps in knowledge related to tsunamis and other natural disasters, and in the emerging national and local programmes for

building resilience to disasters. Levels of awareness of the importance of DRR have been raised. Lessons have been learned and valuable practical experiences and activities have been identified that should be shared as widely as possible in disaster-prone areas within the region. The final meeting of the project stakeholders was held in September this year.

- Another example is the recently completed project called **2. Disaster Reduction through Awareness, Preparedness and Prevention Mechanisms in Coastal Settlements in Asia - Demonstration in Tourism Destinations**. This project was implemented by UNEP and local partners, aiming at minimising casualties as well as property and environmental damage from natural and man-made disasters in three tsunami-affected tourism destinations in India and in Thailand. This was achieved through the adaptation of the UNEP-APELL (**A**wareness and **P**reparedness for **E**mergencies at **L**ocal **L**evel) process to the specific needs of the tourist destinations.
- After the 2004 tsunami, the EC had granted 3.5 million euro for the **3. Social Support Project – tsunami extension** in Thailand. During the field implementation, the project helped strengthening 584 communities and their 20,000 members, in six affected south-west provinces: Ranong, Phang Nga, Krabi, Trang, Satun and Phuket. These communities have now got better technical and financial capability to manage their business and activities such as micro-finance, natural resource management, environment, eco-tourism, and various occupations which include marketing. Many concrete results have been produced such as a prominent community shop, training for fishing boatbuilding, establishment of new community groups, and networking credit schemes.
- In summary, the European Commission has various financing instruments to implement its assistance to disaster affected areas, DRR and climate change adaptation strategies:
- On the environment and climate change, the EC grant could be provided:
 - .. to countries and regions that have prioritised and requested such assistance within their cooperation strategies. This also includes multi-regional instruments, e.g. for ASEAN.
 - .. Under the EC Thematic Programme on Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, including Energy (ENRTP).
 - .. Environment projects in third countries that relate to research could be proposed under the EU's 7th Research Framework programme. (calls for proposals still opening) The focus actions could include predicting climate, ecological, earth and ocean systems changes.
 - .. An example, an on-going FP6 project (40 months, 2007-2010, EC funding 4.02 million euro) is the **Distant Early Warning System (DEWS)**. The **DEWS** project was created in order to design and implement an early warning system for the whole Indian Ocean and the adjacent countries.

Ladies and gentlemen, please allow me to emphasize the cross-cutting objective of the European Commission to contribute to sustainable development and poverty eradication by reducing the burden of disasters on the poor and the most vulnerable countries and population groups, by means of improved disaster risk reduction as well as climate change adaptation.

I wish you a most productive session. Khob khun krub (thank you)

**ESCAP Update
for DIPECHO Regional Information Meeting
6 November 2009, Bangkok**

Following the recommendations of the Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction at its first session held in March 2009 and the 65th Commission Session in April 2009, ESCAP will carry out in 2010 the following activities.

Asia-Pacific Disaster Report

ESCAP and UNISDR will develop a joint publication – the Asia-Pacific Disaster Report. The report will focus on best practices and lessons learned from national efforts, regional cooperation, trends and major events, economic and social analysis of the impacts of disasters, ICT and space applications for disaster risk management, disaster recovery programmes, champions, etc. The theme of the first issue of the biennial Asia-Pacific Disaster Report would be ‘Securing development in the face of a changing climate’.

A first Editorial Committee Meeting will be organized on 18-19 November 2009. The Asia-Pacific Disaster Report is expected to be launched at the 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Incheon, Republic of Korea, in October 2010.

Asia-Pacific Gateway on Disaster Risk Reduction and Development

The Asia-Pacific Gateway on Disaster Risk Reduction and Development - a web-based platform for information sharing and analysis for disaster risk reduction and development in the Asia Pacific region - will be developed by ESCAP for launching in early 2010.

The Gateway will provide information on good practices, policy options and programmes, lists of experts and practitioners, policy making tools, training and capacity building tools, etc. The Gateway aims to enhance regional information sharing on disaster risk reduction and development, targeting policy- and decision-makers and scientific and technical communities of multiple sectors in disaster risk reduction, finance and planning, focusing on LDCs, LLDCs, SIDSs and other developing countries vulnerable to disasters.

ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness

The ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness has launched a new Strategic Plan that aims to provide guidance to Fund governance, organizations submitting proposals to the Fund, prospective donors and other stakeholders. The Plan identifies the following areas as highest priority for funding support:

- Support increased coverage and use of risk and vulnerability assessments, including long-term assessments that factor in the expected impacts of climate change;
- Strengthen Standard Operating Procedures covering a range of hazards;
- Support strategic, regional initiatives to raise public awareness of disaster risks and strengthen response capacity;
- Promote regulations stipulating frequency for drills, standards for evaluation, and procedures covering different areas and hazards;
- Improve effectiveness of warning messages, e.g., through programmes of user feedback and training.

A short version of the Strategic Plan with information on how the Fund operates is available at <http://www.unescap.org/pmd/tsunami/documents/TSU-Strategic-Plan-Aug2009.pdf>.



Disaster Preparedness Regional Initiatives in South East Asia and the Pacific

Hazards and Risks

South East Asia and the Pacific are among the largest disaster-prone areas in the world. The regions are exposed to a whole array of natural hazards ranging from floods, typhoons/cyclones, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, tidal surges, volcanic eruptions to drought and forest fires. The losses and destruction caused by natural disasters each year are considerable from an economic and social point of view, reducing in particular the development potential of the poorer countries.

Trends are also worrying, with increased number and severity of natural disasters. New types of vulnerabilities are emerging. While disaster risks are high, national and local governments are often not prepared well enough or overstretched by the extent, recurrence and intensity of natural disasters. *The first affected, communities are also the first responders. It is also proven that better organised and prepared communities show improved resilience to external shocks and lesser damages from disasters.*

The European Commission's response

Through its Disaster Preparedness Programme-DIPECHO, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) aims at building the resilience of communities that face recurrent natural disasters in South East Asia. Since 1998, DIPECHO supported 109 actions for over € 30 million in six countries.

Models for community-based disaster preparedness approaches have been tested and perfected over a decade, with impacts both at local and national levels. As seen again last week in the aftermath of Typhoon Ketsana in Vietnam, the populations that have adopted such approaches have suffered less damages and, most importantly, loss of lives. Based on these positive aspects, reiterated year after year and disaster after disaster, the Government of Vietnam acknowledged the quality and necessity of community-based disaster risk reduction as an integral part of proper development and resilience building. In the Philippines, the Government and major Disaster risk reduction donors have also recognised the added-value of community-based pilot actions, which have allowed an improvement in the design and implementation of programmes at national or sub-national levels. Ultimately, such improvements will affect positively on the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable.

The DIPECHO Programme will be expanded to the Pacific region in 2009, in order to transfer the experience piloted in other areas, but also develop specific small island models. In parallel, a new Action Plan 2010-2011 is being prepared for South East Asia, with an amount of € 10 million.

In addition to disaster risk reduction measures, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department is financing capacity-building of international actors in preparedness to respond, with over € 135 million provided globally since 2005. It is also working jointly with the other European Commission services for an effective implementation of the newly adopted European Union Disaster Risk Reduction strategy for assistance to third countries, as a commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015.



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EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid – ECHO

Regional Support Office for East and Southeast Asia - Bangkok

Introduction

The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department is a service under the direct responsibility of Commissioner Louis Michel. Since 1992, the Commission has funded relief to millions of victims of natural and man-made disasters outside the European Union. Aid is channelled impartially to the affected populations, regardless of their race, ethnic group, religion, gender, age, nationality or political affiliation.

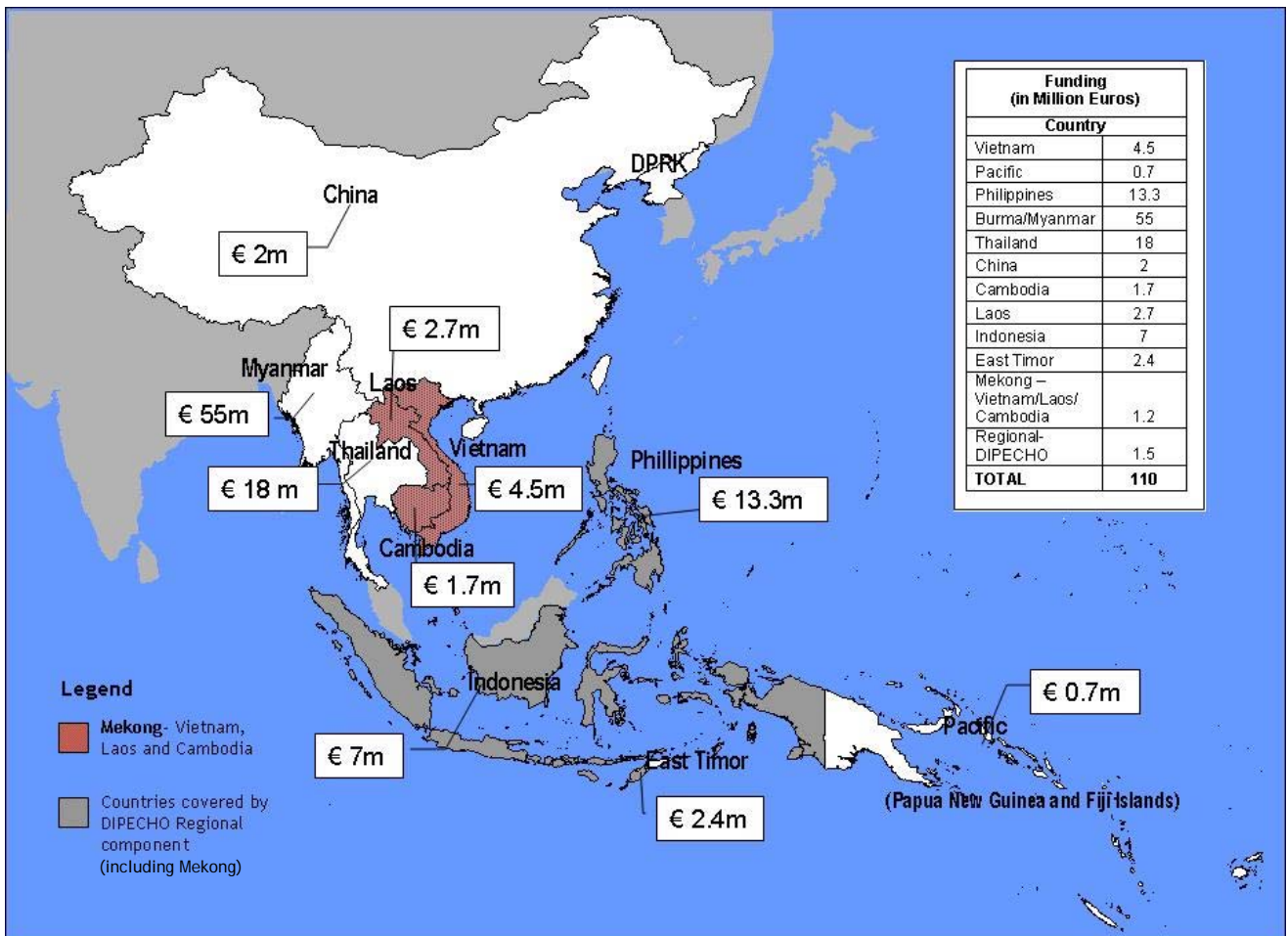
The EC's response to humanitarian needs in East and Southeast Asia

The European Commission is one of the largest donors of humanitarian aid worldwide. In crisis zones across the world around 100 international and about 250 national staff of the Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) assess humanitarian needs and monitor the implementation of programmes by partner organisations.

In order to strengthen its presence in the field, the EC Humanitarian Aid department has established its regional offices in six capitals around the world: Nairobi (Kenya), Dakar (Senegal), Bangkok (Thailand), New Delhi (India), Amman (Jordan) and Managua (Nicaragua).

The Regional Support Office in Bangkok was set up in June 2004 to cover crises in East and Southeast Asia and Pacific. This includes humanitarian aid operations funded by the European Commission in Burma/Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia, East Timor, Lao PDR, the Philippines, the Pacific and Vietnam. The office is continuing its disaster preparedness measures in Cambodia and also monitoring the humanitarian situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

European Commission's humanitarian aid for East and Southeast Asia 2008- 2009



ECHO's on-going decisions in 2009		
Burma/Myanmar		
Emergency humanitarian assistance to victims of Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar	(18 months) 1 Dec 2008 to 31 May 2010	€ 22 million
Humanitarian aid for the vulnerable populations in Burma/Myanmar and Burmese refugees in Thailand (€ 18.5m)	(16 months) 1 Jan 2009 to 30 Jun 2010	€ 8.75 million
East Timor		
Humanitarian assistance in favour of the people of Timor Leste affected by the internal crisis	(18 months) 1 Jun 2008 to 30 Nov 2009	€ 2 million
Indonesia		
Primary emergency assistance for the victims of the West Sumatra earthquakes.	(3 months) 30 Sep 2009 - 30 Dec 2009	€ 3 million
Humanitarian Assistance in favour of vulnerable groups in East Nusa Tenggara provinces in Indonesia	(17 months) 1 Nov 2008 to 30 Apr 2010	€ 2 million
Lao PDR		
Emergency humanitarian aid to flood victims in Lao PDR and Vietnam (Total € 1.5 million)	(6 months) 8 Aug 2008 to 7 Nov 2009	€ 500,000
Vietnam, Lao PDR and Cambodia		
Primary emergency assistance for typhoon-affected populations in VIETNAM, CAMBODIA and LAOS	(3 months) 29 Sep 2009 to 29 Dec 2009	€ 2 million
Philippines		
Primary emergency assistance for tropical storm and typhoon-affected populations in the Philippines.	(3 months) 27 Sep 2009 - 27 Dec 2009	€ 2 million
Humanitarian assistance in favour of conflict affected populations in the Philippines	(9 months) 1 May 2009 - 28 Feb 2010	€ 3 million
Thailand		
Humanitarian aid for the vulnerable populations in Burma/Myanmar and to Burmese refugees in Thailand (Total € 18.5 million)	(16 months) 1 Jan 2009 to 30 Jun 2010	€ 8.75 million
DIPECHO		
Sixth DIPECHO Action Plan for Southeast Asia	(18 months) 15 Jul 2008 to 14 Jan 2010	€ 10 million

Remark:

i) Pacific: Emergency Humanitarian Assistance for the people affected by flood in Fiji and by tidal waves in Papua New Guinea (€700,000) ended in June 2009

ii) Philippines: Two Emergency humanitarian assistance for the people affected by the internal conflict in Mindanao (€ 4 million and € 2.5 million) ended in February and May 2009 respectively.

iii) Vietnam and Lao PDR: Two Emergency humanitarian assistance to flood victims (Vietnam and Lao PDR for € 1.5 million) and Humanitarian assistance to people affected by natural disasters and climate hazards (Vietnam only for € 1 million) ended in February and June 2009 respectively.

For further information on the Humanitarian Aid department's activities in East and Southeast Asia:

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Maria Olsen, Rapid Response Coordinator (RRC)
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The European Union's Building Resilience to Tsunami in the Indian Ocean programme

Building Resilience to Tsunami in the Indian Ocean

Target Countries: India, Indonesia, Maldives and Sri Lanka

The frequency and impact of disasters are rising, with disproportionate impact on poor nations and communities. Disasters threaten humans and livelihoods as well as socio-economic development and poverty eradication. We cannot prevent disasters from occurring, but we can enhance people and nations' capacity and knowledge with respect to disaster risk reduction hence strengthening their resilience to disasters.

The European Community (EC), through its several commissions and its individual citizens, has played a leading role of the international community response to address the impact of tsunami disaster. The EC supported humanitarian relief, financial aid for rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery operations, and provided support to the regeneration of communities and their livelihoods. The support to tsunami-affected populations and countries has yielded tangible progress especially in developing effective and systematic people-centred early warning systems.

However, much more work remains to be done to build the long-term sustained national capacities and frameworks for resilience to tsunamis and to ensure the integration of disaster risk reduction including early warning systems in development processes. The strengthening of national capacities is of major importance in that respect having in mind that the Indian Ocean Tsunami Early Warning System is dependant of the national capacities for the diffusion of the alert-messages to the population living in the coastal areas.



This project is funded by
the European Union

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm



A project implemented by the secretariat
of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

<http://www.unisdr.org/asiapacific>

Objectives

The overarching objective is to build the resilience of communities and nations disasters by strengthening national and local institutions, mechanisms and capacities for disaster risk reduction.



Specific objectives target four core areas as follows:

1. To strengthen national institutional capacity in disaster risk reduction. (targeting national focal points responsible for disaster management and early warning as well as national platforms for disaster risk reduction)
2. To increase public awareness and knowledge on tsunami risk and disaster risk reduction towards an enhanced culture of safety. (targeting engagement from media, and educators, with specific training to school teachers)
3. To strengthen disaster risk reduction (preparedness, mitigation, and response) capacities of local communities. (targeting coastal zones and engaging community-based organisations and NGOs.)
4. To advance research and analysis on the risk and impact of tsunamis and other related hazards such as earthquake and cyclones. (targeting comparative risk and vulnerability assessment and analysing the socio-economic impact of disasters including gender aspects)

Target Groups and Beneficiaries

The national platforms (or mechanisms) for disaster risk reduction are the key stakeholders in the implementation of the project towards sustainability. It involves:

- National and local disaster managers, early warning institutions and development planners in the Indian Ocean region, particularly in India, Indonesia, Maldives, and Sri Lanka.
- Ministries of education and teachers in implementation of disaster risk reduction into schools.
- International and regional organizations and mechanisms in strengthening early warning systems and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development.
- The ISDR-ASIA Partnership and the ISDR regional office in Bangkok in coordinating the networks.

Beneficiaries include the community, local and national institutions whose capacity will be enhanced through capacity building, knowledge exchange, and strengthening coordination mechanisms across the multiple actors. Targeted beneficiaries also include selected coastal communities and ultimately the people of tsunami-affected countries will benefit through enhanced awareness and response capacity. The importance of a gendered perspective on risk and vulnerabilities is being addressed.

For more information

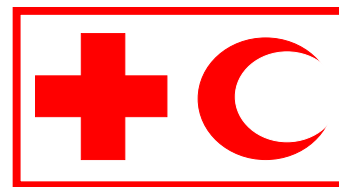
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This project is funded by the EUROPEAN UNION. "The European Union is made up of 25 Member States who have decided to gradually link together their know-how, resources and destinies. Together, during a period of enlargement of 50 years, they have built a zone of stability, democracy and sustainable development whilst maintaining cultural diversity, tolerance and individual freedoms.

The European Union is committed to sharing its achievements and its values with countries and peoples beyond its borders". The European Commission is the EU's executive body.

This programme is implemented by the UN/ISDR. The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Enhancing Red Cross and Red Crescent Capacity to build Safer and more Resilient communities in Southeast Asia

Regional

Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Sept. 2008 - December 2009

Multi-hazard. VCA, information, cross-cutting issues, CCA

Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in Southeast Asia are better prepared to support vulnerable communities in disaster prone areas of the region to reduce the risks of natural hazards and make them safer and more resilient.

Staff and volunteers of six National Red Cross Societies, as members of their local and national disaster management systems, have a strengthened conceptual understanding and capacity to implement disaster risk reduction initiatives as well as increased operational capacity, cooperation, and knowledge sharing between National Societies and partner organisations

1. Red Cross national societies of Southeast Asia have access to a standardized disaster risk reduction framework, including training and community intervention methodologies and tools.
 - 1.1. Development of a regionally adapted DRR framework and modules for NS
 - 1.2. Detailed consultation of the framework by supporting NS to review it and provide feedback.
 - 1.3. Updating, printing and distribution of the DRR framework
 - 1.4. Training of staff/volunteers from each NS in the DRR framework
2. A stronger culture of risk reduction is created in all NS through standardized regional approaches in early warning systems, education sector interventions, and VCA.
 - 2.1. Develop regional guidelines and information material for community based early warning systems and the role of the RC/RC.
 - 2.2. Create a toolbox of education sector interventions to risk reduction from existing guidelines, procedures, tools, and experiences.
 - 2.3. Adapt the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) tool for the Southeast Asia context to support NS assessment processes through the development of a regional VCA guideline.
3. Strengthened coordination between national societies and with external agencies through advocacy and knowledge sharing
 - 3.1. Support one annual meeting and two sub-group meetings of the Regional Disaster Management Committee.

- 3.2. Organize one inter-agency DRR workshop on good practices and lesson learned.
- 3.3. Raise awareness of and support involvement in national platforms for DRR
- 3.4. Support exchange and attendance at trainings/workshops/meetings with internal and external regional networks
- 3.5. Organize on-the-job training and technical exchanges for personnel and volunteers from NS.

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid



MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION

- ASIAN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS CENTER (ADPC)

Strengthen Implementation of the Flood Preparedness Program at Provincial, District and Commune Levels in the Lower Mekong Basin

Regional

Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam

Aug. 2008 - November 2009

Flood Preparedness , Local Planning, Capacity building; School Flood Safety, Education

Result 1 : Flood Preparedness Program implemented by provincial and district authorities in selected districts of Cambodia , Lao PDR and Vietnam

Activity 1 : Support to Implementation of the Flood Preparedness Program in target provinces of Cambodia, Vietnam and Lao PDR

Activity 1.1: Provincial level consultation workshop in Khammouane province in Lao PDR and Kratie in Cambodia on consolidating the existing FPP at provincial and district levels and update them to mobilise resources to implement the priority activities.

Activity 1.2: Support the District DM committees in Xebangfai district of Khammouane in Lao PDR and Svay Chrum district in Svay Rieng of Cambodia on development of District flood preparedness program (FPP) using the existing FPP manual prepared under the previous phase of the project.

Activity 1.3: Support Provincial and District Flood and Storm Control Committee of Ben Tre province and Cho Lach District in adapting the recent Government Guideline on Disaster Preparedness (Sổ tay Hướng dẫn Phòng tránh Thiên tai) issued by CCFSC and implementing the flood and storm control plans that prepared and updated by the local authorities

Result 2: Linkages established for provincial FPP with local developmental planning process in 3 selected provinces of Cambodia and Lao PDR

Activity 2: Support target provincial authorities in linking the Flood Preparedness Program into the Local Developmental Planning Process in Cambodia and Lao PDR

Activity 2.1: Facilitate consultation with provincial authorities, NGOs, DIPECHO Partners and other stakeholders through Provincial DM committee in consolidating past works and identify next steps for DRR integration in local developmental planning process at provincial level in Kratie and Svay Rieng Provinces in Cambodia and Khammouane Province in Lao PDR .

Activity 2.2: Initiate dialogue / consultations with national agencies in Cambodia and Lao PDR on integration of Flood Preparedness Programs in the development planning in the three target provinces with support of national agencies.

Activity 2.3: Facilitate implementation of the flood preparedness measures through the commune investment plans under PSDD program in Cambodia.

Activity 2.4: Establish linkage of Khammouane FPP with the Khammouane Developmental Strategy and the Khammouane Socio-Economic Development Plan

Result 3: Capacity of the Commune DM Committees/Team in flood management and mitigation is enhanced in Cambodia, Lao DPR and Vietnam

Activity 3: Support target districts in capacity building Commune DM committee on Flood Management and Mitigation in Cambodia, Lao DPR and Vietnam

Activity 3.1: Review and update the commune training course curriculum prepared in previous phases in Cambodia and Vietnam and adapt for Lao conditions including other hazards.

Activity 3.2: Conduct 2 Refresh Trainers (ToT) for the District Level Trainers on Flood Preparedness in existing provinces and 3 ToTs in the new provinces and enable them to conduct commune level trainings in their target districts in Kratie and Svay Rieng Provinces in Cambodia, Khammouane province in Lao PDR and Tien Giang and Ben Tre Provinces in Vietnam

Activity 3.3: Support to conduct one Commune-level training on Flood Preparedness for the Commune DM Committees/Teams by the trained trainers in each of the selected districts in Khammouane province, Lao PDR; Kratie & Svay Rieng province, Cambodia and Ben Tre and Tien Giang province, Vietnam

Result 4: Awareness raised in the target communities for children and educators to deal with floods in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam

Activity 4: Support authorities implementing prioritised awareness activities in target schools to enhance vulnerable communities capacity to deal with floods in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam

Activity 4.1: Consultation with Provincial and District authorities in review existing IEC materials and strengthen partnership for IEC programs for specific hazards in the target provinces in Vietnam, Cambodia and Lao PDR

Activity 4.2: Promote School Flood Safety Program (SFSP) in 150 Schools (50 schools each in Cambodia, Lao DPR and Vietnam) through the Department of Education in each of the target provinces in Cambodia, Lao DPR and Vietnam

Result 5: Three National Flood Forums organised in the three target MRC member countries to promote knowledge and information sharing on flood management and mitigation in the Lower Mekong Basin and contribution of Flood Preparedness Programs in developing the future programming of MRC FMMP

Activity 5: Promote national level knowledge sharing on Flood Preparedness Program in the Lower Mekong Basin and mechanism for future programming of MRC FMMP

Activity 5.1: Documentation of good practices on Flood Management and Mitigation in the Lower Mekong Basin and disseminate them widely in all three countries

Activity 5.2: Conduct three National Flood Forums in each of the target country before the MRCS Annual Mekong Flood Forum (AMFF)

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

- ASIAN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS CENTER (ADPC)

Support to Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action through Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Planning and Implementation: Advocacy and pilot project implementation in Education Sector in 3 South East Asian RCC member countries - Phase II

Regional

Cambodia, Lao PDR, the Philippines

Sept. 2008 - December 2009

Multi-hazard. Education

Result 1: Enhanced mainstreaming of DRR issues in the Education Sector Plan by the Education Sector Working Group.

Activity 1: Facilitate expansion of the Technical Working Group and engagement with the Education Sector Working Group for mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction.

Activity 1.1: Expansion of the Technical Working Group to include key departments of MOE needed for mainstreaming DRR, such as planning, secondary education, teachers training and school construction.

Activity 1.2: Engagement with Education Sector Working Group, through bilateral meetings, group meetings, orientations and deliberations to identify opportunities for integrating DRR in the Education Sector Plan and programs, including future implementation according to the framework curriculum

Result 2: Supplementary activities for institutionalization of DRR module of phase I into selected secondary grade subjects of the national curriculum and teachers training system.

Activity 2: Supplementary activities for institutionalization of the DRR module of phase I in the national curriculum and in the teachers training system.

Activity 2.1: Decision by the curriculum approval authorities namely; IMCS (Instructional Materials Council Secretariat- Philippines), CACIM (curriculum adoption committee-Lao) and National Curriculum Committee- Cambodia to integrate the DRR topics in the selected subjects, into the national secondary school curriculum in each country.

Activity 2.2: Wider stakeholder consultation for making the curriculum more child friendly and stocktaking review of existing public awareness material on DRR, available in the country and the region, for use in facilitating teaching of the DRR module.

Activity 2.3: Selection, adaptation and production of most suitable material (board games, visual teaching aids, work books) for use as curriculum support material for the DRR module.

Activity 2.4: Development/ adaptation and integration of the TOT module for teaching DRR at the secondary school level, in the regular training courses of the National teachers training institutes.

Activity 2.5: Active engagement and discussion with on-going and pipeline projects to identify opportunities for support to expanded implementation

3: Development of a framework curriculum plan to aid in the future integration of DRR in all school grades of Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines.

Activity 3: Development of a framework curriculum plan to aid in the future integration of DRR in all grades of Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines.

Activity 3.1 Review of the existing national curriculum to identify gaps with respect to DRR content, identification of gaps and opportunities for integrating DRR. This will entail a review of the structure of the national curriculum of all grades and all subjects to determine the gaps in DRR and the specific opportunities for integration of DRR. The review would be conducted by the Technical Working Group as set up under Phase II.

Activity 3.2 Development of a framework which will help guide the MOE of the three countries on integration of DRR in various grades in the future. Along with the framework, guidelines, developed earlier by ADPC, for integration of DRR into the curriculum would be adapted for future use in the countries. These guidelines and the framework would detail the steps for integrating DRR, the gaps which can be addressed for integration of DRR and will also indicate the tentative costing, to help the countries secure funding from donors and from the Ministry of Finance.

4: Improved hazard resilience of school construction in one pipeline project in two countries.

Activity 4.1: Engagement with the school construction department to modify and finalize the draft guidelines for school construction, in Lao PDR and the Philippines and the project guidelines in Cambodia, to further improve and ensure incorporation of hazard resilience features, and issue by the MOE for wider use.

Activity 4.2 Continued dialogue with relevant departments, project managers and donors to identify opportunities in pipeline projects to adopt improved hazard resilience.

Activity 4.3: Use of the revised guidelines in one project each in two countries.

Activity 4.4: Evaluation of norms for use of schools as evacuation centers

Focal points and partner agencies or institutions:

Lao PDR:

National Disaster Management Office: Mr. Khampao, Hompangna, Director; Ms. Vilaykham Lathsaat, Technical Officer

Ministry of Education: Dr. Keovivone Outhachak, Curriculum Developer, NRIES (replacement to be designated)

Cambodia:

National Committee for Disaster Management: H.E. Peou Samy, Secretary General; Dr. Soth Kimkolmony, Asst. to the Secretary General

Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports: H.E. Undersecretary Ton Sa Im; Mr. Kimly, Deputy Director, Pedagogical Research Dept.

Philippines:

National Disaster Coordinating Council: General Glen Rabonza, Administrator, Office of Civil Defense; Mrs. Crispina Abat, Chief, Planning and Management Division

Department of Education: to designate replacement for Mrs. Corazon Echano

About UNDP and ADPC:

The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) is a non-profit organization supporting the advancement of safer communities and sustainable development, through implementing programs and projects that reduce the impact of disasters upon countries and communities in Asia and the Pacific, by: 1) Developing and enhancing sustainable institutional disaster risk management capacities, frameworks and mechanisms, and supporting the development and implementation of government policies; 2) facilitating the dissemination and exchange of disaster risk management expertise, experience and information; 3) raising awareness and enhancing disaster risk management knowledge and skills.

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid



World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific

Roll out of the ISDR Hospitals Safe from Disasters Campaign: Strengthening Health Systems Preparedness for Emergencies through Safer Hospitals and Health Facilities

Regional: Cambodia, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Viet Nam

1 Dec 2008 - 30 Nov 2009

Health emergencies/hospitals/health facilities/risk reduction

Result 1: Tools for mapping the vulnerabilities of health sector's infrastructure published and available

- 1.1 Hospital and health facility assessment tools developed and available
- 1.2 Results of mapping exercises in selected geographic areas available
- 1.3 Regional guidelines on health facility preparedness and planning available for national adaptation
- 1.4 Guidelines adapted and translated to local languages in at least 2 countries
- 1.5 Guidelines for conducting hospital drills/exercises published
- 1.6 Lessons learnt/best practices in hospital disaster resilience documented

Result 2: Tools and guidelines for health sector disaster management available

- 2.1 Regional guidelines on health facility preparedness and planning developed and available for national adaptation
- 2.2 Guidelines adapted and translated to local languages
- 2.3 Guidelines for conducting hospital drills/exercises published
- 2.4 Lessons learnt/best practices in hospital disaster resilience documented

Result 3: Capacity for disaster preparedness and response enhanced

- 3.1 Regional and country-level training courses (on risk communication, hospital disaster preparedness, mass casualty management, safe hospitals) prepared and delivered in at least three countries
- 3.2 Country-level capacity assessment tool developed and tested in one country
- 3.3 Guidelines on the design of disaster resilient hospitals and health facilities developed

Result 4: Structural integrity of selected health facilities assessed

- 4.1 Guidelines on the design of disaster resilient hospitals and health facilities developed
- 4.2 National level indicators for structural and functional integrity of health facilities developed

Result 5: Tools for advocacy and awareness raising activities for community leaders, private sector health staff, planners, decision makers, policy makers, and general public published

- 5.1 Guidelines for advocacy and awareness raising developed
- 5.2 Seminars/workshops for leaders/policy makers conducted
- 5.3 Guidelines and advocacy materials translated into local languages

Focal points and partner agencies or institutions:

World Health Organization

- Regional Office for the Western Pacific

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- Cambodia

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- Philippines

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