

Mainstreaming DRR into Development Experiences of the RCC Program on Mainstreaming DRR into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia



Presentation by Govt. of Philippines
and the RCC Secretariat at ADPC at the
2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR
New Delhi, November, 2007

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Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)

Membership: 32 Heads of NDMOs from 26 Asian Countries

- Southeast Asia – Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam
- South Asia – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
- East Asia – China, Korea, Mongolia
- Central and West Asia – Georgia, Kazakhstan, Iran, Jordan
- Pacific – PNG, Timor Leste

RCC Chair- Host of RCC 6

RCC Vice Chair- Host of RCC 7

RCC Steering Committee- Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam

RCC Secretariat - ADPC



RCC Recommendations on Mainstreaming DRR

- RCC 1 (2000) :“Integration of disaster risk reduction into national development process”
- RCC 2 (2001) :“Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Approach to be adopted by all member countries” and “Creating awareness, political will and support for disaster management”
- RCC 3 (2002) :Members endorsed action by RCC and its member countries to develop a program to promote the CDRM approach building on work done in Bangladesh, China, India, Vietnam and the Philippines
- RCC 4 (2004): Launched RCC MDRD Program

Bangkok RCC 2 Declaration

Bangkok, RCC 2 Declaration of 2001 on: “Future Directions for Regional Cooperation and RCC”

Twenty three delegates from 16 RCC member countries and 12 observers from multi-lateral and bilateral agencies met in Bangkok for the 2nd Meeting of the RCC. The meeting endorsed the key further directions for the Regional Cooperation in Disaster Management and for the RCC as follows:

Comprehensive Risk Management Approach

Recognizing the increasing incidence and severity of natural, technological and man-made disaster risks in Asia and the Pacific, the meeting encouraged all RCC member countries to adopt a Comprehensive Risk Management Strategy (i.e. comprehensive multi-hazard disaster risk management and reduction). This strategy should cover all hazards and all phases of disaster management including prevention, mitigation and preparedness in addition to response and recovery.

Key Action Areas

The meeting discussed the key action areas for the RCC to advance the Comprehensive Risk Management approach in the coming years in 4 broad categories:

- Building Community Level Programs for Preparedness and Mitigation
- Capacity Building of National Disaster Management Systems (See box for details)
- Cooperative with Sub-Regional Mechanisms such as ASEAN, SAARC, SOPAC, MRC and ICMOD
- Regional initiatives to raise awareness and promote political will (See box for details)

Role of RCC

The meeting concluded that the RCC is a very useful and beneficial platform for dialogue, exchange of experience and lessons learned. It also serves as an important means of conceptualizing and developing practical cooperative programs between member countries at the regional and sub-regional levels. The meeting recommended that the RCC mechanisms should be institutionalized.

Prioritized Action Areas for RCC in the decade 2001 to 2010

(As prioritized during RCC 1 and RCC 2, per recommendation by RCC 2 Member countries and ADPC)

Priorities for Capacity Building for national systems

- Integrating disaster management into national planning
- Strengthening national disaster management coordination systems
- Developing disaster management plans
- Exchanging expertise on legal and institutional arrangements
- Creating awareness and political support
- Building national disaster management information systems
- Improving disaster management training and capacity building
- Promoting public awareness and media coverage of disaster risk reduction
- Enhancing scientific and technical cooperation in disaster management
- Merging strengths and capacities of RCC member countries

Priorities for Regional Initiatives

- Creating awareness, political will and support for disaster management and mitigation
- Organizing an Asian regional multi-stakeholder conference on disaster reduction and support for national coordination
- Asian Regional report on disaster reduction
- Vulnerability Atlas for Asia (development of risk maps and local-level inventories for countries in the Asian region)



RCC Program on MDRD launched at WCDDP,

(Jan 2005)

Registered as post WCDDP Partnership

5th Meeting (May 2005): Issued Hanoi RCC 5 Statement on Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development policy, planning and implementation in Asia

RCC MDRD Program Brochure and 'Towards a Tool Kit' launched at RCC 6 Meeting (Nov 2006)

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Mainstreaming DRR into Development: Overall Two Track Approach

National Development Policy, Planning and Implementation

Integration of DRR into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation involving the national disaster management offices dialogue and linkage with national ministries for finance, planning, and environment as well as the multi-lateral and bilateral agencies.

Mainstreaming DRR into Specific Sectors

- While recognises DRR should be integrated across and in all sectors, infrastructure, health, education, agriculture, environment and financial services sectors have been identified to initiate mainstreaming of DRR.
- Involves NDMO dialogue and partnership with Ministries responsible for development activities in these sectors through implementation of Priority Implementation Project (PIPs)

Sector	Concerned Ministries
Agriculture	Agriculture and Rural Development
Infrastructure and Housing	Public Works, Infrastructure, Urban & Rural Development, Transportation
Health	Health and Social Welfare
Education	Education, Women and Children
Financial Services	Finance and Planning

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Mainstreaming DRR in National Development Policy, Planning and Implementation

- To ensure that the **National Development Plans** of the RCC Member Countries include a section on disaster risk management
- To ensure that the **Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers** of the RCC Member Countries incorporates analysis of disaster impacts and a section on the reduction of disaster risks
- To develop **National Disaster Risk Management Plans** covering actions by all Ministries and Agencies.
- To ensure that DRR is included as a priority in the in-country assessment and multi-year program **framework of international development agencies** (i.e. bilateral donors, European Union, multilateral banks and UN-Agencies).
- Institutionalizing of **Community-Based Disaster Risk Management** in Government Policy and programs at National, Provincial and District levels.
- To incorporate disaster risk impact assessment as an integral part of the **EIA** process of all new development project
- To establish links with the **National Adaptation Plan (NAPA)** of Action under the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change in each RCC country
- To Action on other environmental hazards and links between **environmental degradation and disaster risk reduction**

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Mainstreaming DRR: Sectoral Approach

Infrastructure: Public Works, Roads and Construction

- To incorporate disaster risk impact assessments as part of the planning process before the construction of new roads or bridges.
- To promote use of hazard risk information in land-use planning and zoning programmes in RCC Member Countries.

Housing: Urban and Rural Housing Development

- To promote the increased use of hazard-resilient designs (e.g. flood proofing, or seismic safety) in rural housing programmes in hazard-prone areas.
- To promote utilisation of national building codes that have special provisions for enhanced design standards for buildings in areas affected by natural disasters.
- To promote compliance and enforcement of local building laws requiring prescribed standards under natural building codes in urban hazard-prone areas.

Health

- To promote programmes in the RCC Member Countries by the Ministry of Health to identify hospitals and health facilities that are located in hazard-prone areas, analyse their internal and external vulnerability during emergencies, and increase the hazard resilience of these hospitals.
- To prepare and implement a Hospital Preparedness Plan **or** such health facilities.

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Mainstreaming DRR: Sectoral Approach

Financial Services

- To incorporate provisions in micro-financing schemes to have flexible repayments schedules that can be activated in the event of recipients being affected by natural disasters.
- To encourage the financial services sectors and local capital markets to develop schemes for financing disaster risk reduction measures.

Agriculture

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

Education

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

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RCC MDRD Phase I (2004-2007) Program Components

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



PIP- Mainstreaming DRR into Infrastructure sector in Philippines

- Title: Mainstreaming DRR into the **planning process before construction of new Roads and Bridges** in Philippines
- Implementation Period: June 2006- June 2007
- Implemented by:
 - National Disaster Coordinating Council NDCC, Philippines
 - Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Philippines
 - Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
 - Supported by UN/ISDR and SIDA



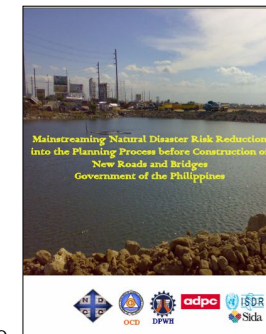
Process of Implementation of the PIP

- **Expression Of Interest** submitted in May 2005 to the RCC by NDCC to undertake PIP on said theme
- Implementation started in June 2006
- **TWG Working Group** Constituted (DPWH, ASEP, PICE, MGB DENR, PHIVOCs, PAGASA, OCD)
- PIP Carried out, Report developed with recommendations
- **National Workshop** conducted in February 2007 to seek feedback on the findings of the PIP and to identify the 'way forward'
- Use experience of the PIP in developing the **RCC Guidelines** on Mainstreaming DRR into infrastructure sector by incorporating disaster risk impact assessment as part of the planning process before the construction of new roads
- **Phase II Activity** to start from June 2007



The PIP looked into...

- Analysis of the **existing procedure** followed by DPWH in the various phases of the **project development cycle** for the development of new roads and bridges
- Analysis of the **contents of the pre-feasibility reports** prepared before construction of new Roads and Bridges
- Analysis of **past damages to roads and bridges within the past 10 years** due to different natural hazards
- Identification of **specific steps for incorporation in the present project cycle**
- Proposed area of revision in the existing **national structural codes and DPWH specifications for design standards** of hazard resilient construction and comments on how to improve compliance to and enforcement of the proposed design

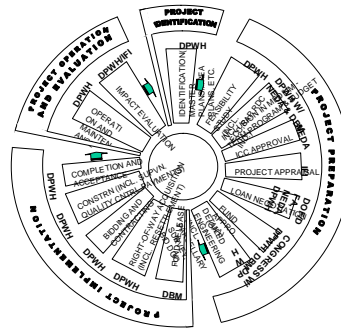


Outcomes and Planned Phase II

Final Report discussed at National Workshop, Feb 2007

Plan for the Phase II of the Project

- New projects identified without a feasibility study
- Projects identified with an existing feasibility study
- For newly constructed/completed projects
- For old permanent structures



RCC Guideline 6.1 Integrating DRR into Road Sector



RCC Guideline for Integrating DRR into Road Sector

Developed by Technical Working Group constituted of Central Road Research Institute, India Mekong River Commission (MRC) World wide fund (WWF) Delft Cluster Department of Public Works and Highways, Philippines National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), Philippines ADPC

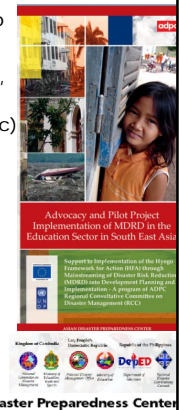
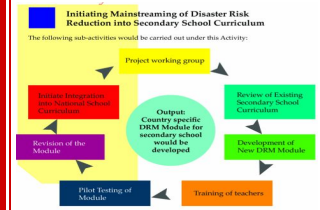
Structure of the Guideline

1. Rationale
2. Good practices from RCC member countries (Integrating DRR into road sector projects)
 - MRC-Delft Clusters-WWF: Roads and Floods Project (Cambodia and Vietnam)
 - Quang Ngai Natural Disaster Mitigation Project, Vietnam
 - Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Roads (India)
3. Key Approaches for Mainstreaming DRR into road sector
 - 1: Start at the Right Time
 - 2: Build On the Environmental Impact Assessment Process
 - 3: Adhere to National Building Codes
 - 4: Partner with NDMOs
 - 5: Prepare Hazard Maps
4. Suggested steps for undertaking Priority Implementation Partnerships (PIP)
5. Existing Guidelines and Toolkits
 6. Monitoring for Effective Implementation and Compliance

PIP- Mainstreaming DRR into Education Sector in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines

Activities

- Working with Ministry of Education and NDMO, Develop **DRM curriculum modules**
- Working closely with MoE, Ministry of Planning, Finance, Public works, develop **Research paper on Impact of Disaster on Education sector** (Physical/social/economic)
- **Advocacy** for Mainstreaming of DRR into Education Sector



RCC Guideline 6.1
Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into School Curriculum
 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Education

under the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC) Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development (M-DRD)

Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)

RCC MEMBERS: GOVERNMENT OF ANGUILLA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH, KINGDOM OF BHUTAN, BURUNDI, CAMBODIA, REPUBLIC OF CAMBODIA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG, REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, ISRAELI REPUBLIC OF JERUSALEM, REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN, REPUBLIC OF KENYA, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA, MALDIVES, MALAYSIA, REPUBLIC OF MALTA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MYANMAR, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF THAILAND, REPUBLIC OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM, THAILAND AND SINGAPORE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

CHARTER: PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, VIETNAM, THAILAND AND SINGAPORE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

PHASE I PARTNER: gtz, adpc

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RCC Guideline for Integrating DRR into School Curriculum

Being Reviewed by the RCC members

Reviewed by experts at the Regional Workshop on School Education and DRR, Bangkok, October 2007

Purpose of the Guideline

- Provide Guidance to NDMOs and Ministry of Education of RCC member countries on how to initiate mainstreaming of DRR in the said theme
- It IS a PROCESS DOCUMENT
- It IS NOT a TECHNICAL DOCUMENT
- Provide examples of good practices from countries of the region

Structure of the Guideline

- Rationale (Why teach DRR in School)
- Good practices from RCC member countries (Integrating DRR into school curriculum is possible)
- Key Approaches for Mainstreaming DRR into school curriculum
- Suggested steps for undertaking Priority Implementation Partnerships (PIP) for Mainstreaming DRR into school curriculum
- Long term activities on the PIP essential for institutionalization

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Lessons learned from Phase I

What IS Mainstreaming DRR into Development

- Practical DRR components in all sectoral plans
- Specific DRR expert units active and effective in sectoral ministries and agencies
- Budget lines for DRR integration
- "Making communities safer before disaster strike"
- Prudent public governance
- When will "Risk be a no brainer"

What Mainstreaming IS NOT

- A separate ministry for DM/DRM
- A series of discrete DRR Programs divorced from normal, well funded, extensively negotiated, development programs
- One of 47 cross cutting issues

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Lessons learned from Phase I

What needs to be done

- Advocacy at highest government level
- Multi-stakeholder participation in decision making, active participation of decision makers and planners at National level and all Ministries
- Support from donor and development community
- Integration of DRR in all sectors in all aspects
- Specific programs on the ground through partnership
- Speak in the language of the development agencies

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RCC MDRD Phase II


Title: Partnerships for Safe Development and Good Governance in Asia

Implementation Period: 2008-2012

Based on 4 principles of :

- Multi donor funding,
- Internal contribution of RCC Member countries,
- Active partnership with UN agencies, IFIs, donors and partners,
- Synergistic lessons learning partnership between the RCC Program and other national and regional DRR programs running on different scales, timelines and donor funding





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'Partnerships for Safe Development and Good Governance' RCC MDRD Phase II Program Framework


Goal (2008-2015)

Promote **Safe development and good governance** in RCC member countries with increased community resilience to natural disasters; thus contribute to realizing the **Millennium Development Goals** by 2015 and advancing priorities of the HFA

Program Strategy (2008-2015)

- Increased utilization of tools and guidelines
- Implementation of prioritized interventions.
- Fully harnessed support of the national leaders, decision makers, corporate sector, technical experts, scientists, media and all development partners
- Proactive documentation of experience,
- Consolidating technical expertise,

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 CBDRR 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



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Mainstreaming DRR into National Planning Processes


- National Development Plans and PRSP
- In-Country Assessments and the Multi-year Program Framework of International Development Agencies (ADB, EU, World Bank and Bilateral Donors); the UN Common Country Assessment and UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Process;
- Developing and Implementing the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan
- Institutionalizing of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management in Government Policy and programs at National, Provincial and District levels.
- Mainstreaming DRR into Environment
- Mainstreaming DRR into Local Governance

PIP on Mainstreaming DRR into Sectoral Development

- SAFER EDUCATION SYSTEM
 - SAFER HEALTH FACILITY
 - SAFER INFRASTRUCTURE (ROADS)
 - SECURE LIVELIHOOD
 - SAFER SHELTER (HOUSING)
 - SAFER WATER AND SANITATION







Component 3: Advocacy for Building Awareness and Political support



DISASTER PROOFING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)
Minimise Disasters : Maximise Development

Partnership with the UN Millennium Campaign on **Advocacy for Disaster Proofing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

Released at this Ministerial Conference and at the Asian Forum of the Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)

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