



# 14<sup>th</sup> RCC

REGIONAL  
CONSULTATIVE  
COMMITTEE on  
**DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT**

## Policies and Practices for Coherence between Global Frameworks

**03-05 December 2018  
Kathmandu, Nepal**

### Policies and Practices for Coherence between Global Frameworks

*Updates from RCC countries*

Supported by:



## Table of Contents

<b><u>AFGHANISTAN .....</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
<b><u>BHUTAN.....</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>
<b><u>CHINA .....</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>
<b><u>INDONESIA .....</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>
<b><u>INDIA .....</u></b>	<b><u>19</u></b>
<b><u>JORDAN .....</u></b>	<b><u>24</u></b>
<b><u>MONGOLIA .....</u></b>	<b><u>26</u></b>
<b><u>MYANMAR .....</u></b>	<b><u>28</u></b>
<b><u>PAKISTAN .....</u></b>	<b><u>31</u></b>
<b><u>PHILIPPINES .....</u></b>	<b><u>39</u></b>
<b><u>SRI LANKA.....</u></b>	<b><u>42</u></b>
<b><u>THAILAND .....</u></b>	<b><u>46</u></b>
<b><u>VIETNAM .....</u></b>	<b><u>50</u></b>



## **Afghanistan**

### **1. Key Actions and Achievements in Implementation of SFDRR and SDGs**

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) is a 15-years (2015-2030) of voluntary, non-binding agreement, it recognizes that government has primary role to reduce the disaster risk but responsibility shared to number of stakeholders.

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is committed for the implementation of SFDRR to establish the strong system of Disaster Management and Risk Reduction. Sendai Framework thus provides the unique opportunities to implement the new Global for DRR that strengthen efforts to increase the resilience, which will drive poverty reduction, Sustainable Development in aligned with SDGs.

It was most unique opportunity for Afghanistan to capitalize benefits of SFDRR to ensure the sustainable development to support the agenda of SDG of 2030. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through State Ministry of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs took the following steps for realization of SFDRR in country.

- Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is the member of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). ECO was planning to develop the Regional Framework on SFDRR. Hence, ECO team visited to Afghanistan in February 2017 to take the stock of process in DRR area in Afghanistan. Process of SFDRR was led by State Ministry for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs (SMDM), Government of Afghanistan. SMDM capitalized the opportunity of ECO visit and organized first National Consultation on SFDRR in Afghanistan with the support of UNESCAP and AKAH to create an enabling environment on SFDRR in country in presence of all stakeholders. It laid the foundation for facilitating to development of road map for implementation of SFDRR.
- It also helped in nomination of National Focal point to UNISDR secretariat and unofficial translation SFDRR priorities in Dari for larger audience for larger understanding on SFDRR.
- Second and third National consultation was concluded in 2017 with support of AKAH and concluded with the draft road map for implementation of SFDRR in Afghanistan.
- ECO also brought the Final Regional Road Map on Sendai Framework on DRR in December 2017 and Afghanistan was party for development of it.
- SMDM also took the step for organizing the Sendai Monitor training with support of UNISDR and AKAH in Kabul and key line ministries and stakeholders were trained in monitoring and reporting process of SFDRR for Afghanistan.

- Draft Road map for implementation of SFDRR was organized in form of draft Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction for Afghanistan in aligned with SFDRR.
- First Sendai Online reporting was done by Afghanistan on time with all available data and baseline.
- Draft strategy prepared as “Afghanistan Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in aligned with Sendai Framework for DRR”.

Number of technical group meeting is taking place at Ministry of Economy and SMDM is also part of the technical group but nothing has done substantially from coherence point of view.

## **2. Initiatives for Cross-sectoral Collaboration for Resilience**

SMDM has been instrumental in bringing the stakeholders together for Disaster Risk Reduction in the country. SMDM is facilitating the DRR working group in the Afghanistan; it brings the stakeholders together to discuss the issue of the DRR and its effectiveness. DRR working groups are consisting of the INGOs under the lead of SMDM. Most of the agencies are working with the line ministry for health issues, education issues and construction related work. Hence, these agencies are working with the line ministries for integration of DRR in to the sectoral planning. Save the Children has been facilitating the mainstreaming DRR with Ministry of Education by providing the support for the initiatives of school safety and curriculum development.

There is an established institutional mechanism in form of National Disaster Management Commission to take or create the policy environment in the area of Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction. It has the dedicated focal point in each line ministries to deal with the issues and discussion for DRR. Hence, it is an initiative for the cross-sectoral collaboration for Resilience.

SMDM worked with Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) and Aga Khan Agency for Habitat in 2016 and developed the guidebook for mainstreaming DRR in Development planning process in Afghanistan. It also facilitated the training on mainstreaming on DRR with key line ministries. It could not move forward from there. Now, I will suggest, if ADPC can help more in this regards than SMDM has the willingness to take this process forward and make the development investment resilient to disasters and climate change.

## **3. Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for SFDRR and SDGs**

SMDM recently submitted the reporting to the UNISDR through the online reporting mechanism. SMDM organized a national level training to the officials of line ministries with the help of UNISDR for monitoring and reporting of the SFDRR. Formal place is not in place, SMDM is working on the formal process of reporting. It would be developed and finalized soon. Until the time, SMDM is using the platform of National Disaster Management Committee; it consists of key line ministries. Hence, this formal institutional mechanism is used for the monitoring the progress and reporting of the SFDRR. Afghanistan has the two more institutional mechanism, which is UN DRR working Group and NGOs DRR working

Group. These two groups are also working for the reporting and monitoring of the SFDRR implementation progress to the UNISDR. Key barrier in reporting and monitoring is the unavailability of the dedicated institutional mechanism along with the committed financial and technical resources. It through the key challenges in monitoring and reporting. Most important that there is not a very organized mechanism available for disaster loss data base system in the country and it is big hurdle in the process of monitoring and reporting of SFDRR.

SDG is monitored through the Ministry of Economy (MoEc) in the country. It is the dedicated ministry for reporting and monitoring of the SDG. MoEc has created the different working groups on the indicators through the participation of different line ministries. It is the platform for reporting for SDG in the country. It is also facing the major challenges of organized data management system for development indicators along with less understanding among stakeholders about the implementation process of SDG in Afghanistan.

#### **4. Roadmap-2020 for Coherence between Global Frameworks**

Following could be the key actions, which the SMDM will take implementation process of SFDRR.

1. Implementation of the developed strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in Afghanistan, it is aligned with the SFDRR. It is important to bring the changes in the legislative framework, policies, sectoral policies and planned in aligned with the priorities and targets of the Sendai so that it could be visualize the changes.
2. Official translation of the SFDRR document with the support of UNISDR in local official language for creating the mass understanding about the SFDRR across all key line ministries.
3. Key focal points in each line ministries would be trained in to the process of reporting and monitoring of the progress of SFDRR implementation.
4. Develop a dedicated institutional set up in SMDM for implementation process of SFDRR in the country. It would be structured at sub national level for effective implementation process.
5. A centralized disaster data loss system would be established at SMDM or CSO level for having the accuracy and easy access of data for reporting purpose.
6. Develop the guideline for the planning process at national, sub national and sectoral level in aligned with the SFDRR.
7. Create a multi stakeholder platform for the creating the enabling environment as well knowledge and information exchange through the process.
8. Develop the guideline for NGOs engagement in SFDRR implementation.

9. Increased advocacy for participation and higher level of engagement of UN agencies in the implementation of SFDRR in the country.
10. SMDM will work through those indicators, which are coherent for the resilience building and it would be facilitated through the inbuilt policy environment.
11. SMDM in coordination with the MoEc has identified activities to achieve the common targets of SFDRR and SDGs
12. SMDM/ANDMA in coordination with the MoEc forecast a budget for implementation of each activity.
13. Facilitate through the donor community to ensure the resource support in building environment for SFDRR and SDG in the country.

## **Bhutan**

### **1. Key Actions and Achievements in Implementation of SFDRR and SDGs**

Bhutan has been rolling forward the implementation of the SDGs and the SFDRR since its adoption in 2015. Bhutan follows a five-year socio-economic development planning cycle with the five year plans (FYPs) articulating socio-economic development priorities and programmes to be implemented over a five-year period. A rapid integrated assessment conducted by UNDP in October 2015, indicated high level of integration of the SDG targets already into the 11th FYP. Out of 143 SDG targets, 134 SDG targets were included in the 11th FYP.

The 12<sup>th</sup> FYP for the period 2018-2023 has also been prepared based on national priorities and the SDGs. The 16 National Key Result Areas (NKRAs) committed in the 12<sup>th</sup> FYP are closely related with the SDGs with the prioritization of “No Poverty”, “Climate Action” and “Life on Land”. The SDGs are further integrated in the Agency and Local Government Key Result Areas with corresponding Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Actions under NKRA 6 “Carbon Neutral, Climate and Disaster Resilient Development Enhanced” are specific to the integration of SFDRR and the Paris Agreement in the 11<sup>th</sup> and the 12<sup>th</sup> FYP. Key actions and interventions under this have been:

- 1) Mandatory indicators for the preparation of disaster management and contingency (DMCP) plans at national and local levels, following which 15 out of 20 Districts and 2 Municipalities in Bhutan have DMCPs in place with the last 5 in the pipeline for preparation in 2018-19. Three key sectors, Education, Health and Agriculture have also endorsed DMCPs and are working in earnest to ensure priority disaster risk reduction and preparedness actions for continuity of essential services and establishing required capacities and resources. Simulations have also been conducted in 5 Districts, 2 Municipalities including the capital city and with the UN agencies.
- 2) Disaster resilient infrastructure, including the safety and protection of critical structures is also a priority in the 12<sup>th</sup> FYP. All new constructions, specifically education, health and roads are required to ensure disaster resilient standards and codes as per the Bhutan Building Codes 2002. Also, all existing critical structures, such as hospitals, schools and heritage sites (Schools in 14 districts and 2 hospitals) are carrying out vulnerability assessments and implementing systematic risk reduction and mitigation measures to enhance disaster resilience.
- 3) Bhutan now has a basic seismic monitoring network in place since 2017 with 14 real time and 2 offline seismic monitoring stations and 20 intensity meters across the country and has contributed to the development of a regional seismic hazard map. Bhutan will be conducting a full scale static test of 2 rammed earth and 1 stone masonry structures in December 2018 to test the strength of traditional building against earthquakes, the first of its kind in the region. Bhutan is also working on micro-zonation for major cities and urban settlements. This has/will contribute to the development of various construction

guidelines, including for indigenous buildings and will eventually lead to the enhancement of the existing building standards and codes.

- 4) The Incident Command System was adopted through an Executive Order from the Hon'ble Prime Minister in 2017 thus promoting a coordinated and effective response through inter-agency collaboration.
- 5) With the upgradation of Department of Hydro-met Services to the National Centre for Hydrology & Meteorology, Bhutan now has a state of the art weather monitoring and forecasting station, making available weather reports and forecasts that contribute to informed farming decisions affecting rural livelihoods and to providing advisories in advance to the public in the event of extreme weather events.
- 6) In the education sector, the Ministry of Education has already prepared the Education DM and contingency plan; developed training package for school Principals and disaster focal teachers and all 512 schools in Bhutan have DM Plans and disaster focal teachers. The Royal Education Council has developed and endorsed a DRR curriculum framework that outlines DRR and CCA concerns to be integrated in subjects through grades PP -12. The Environmental Science textbooks from grade 9-12 now feature chapters on Disaster risk management and CCA.
- 7) Bhutan is aggressively pursuing environmental conservation with the mandate of 60% forest cover reflected in the Constitution of Bhutan. It is also committed to the achievement of the Paris Agreement and has reaffirmed to remain carbon neutral and pursue low emission development to achieve the ambitious global targets of climate change post 2020.
- 8) Initiated by His Majesty the King, 'De-Suups' who are volunteers from all walks of life have been playing an active role in disaster response thus strengthening community participation and collaboration in disaster risk management.
- 9) In 2017, the National Assembly adopted a resolution to embed SDG oversight into Parliamentary practice helping to institutionalize parliamentary efforts towards social equity, women's empowerment and good governance.

#### Key challenges in the implementation of SFDRR and SDGs in the past 3 years:

1. In terms of understanding risk, Bhutan lacks a comprehensive risk mapping for the country due to which we have not been able to conduct realistic scenario-based mitigation and preparedness planning and make risk informed decision. This has been due to the lack of adequate technical capacity within the country.
2. Although integration/ mainstreaming are mandated by the planning guidelines there is a need for clear integration steps in the planning process.
3. Bhutan is a mountainous country with rugged terrain that would make access to affected population a huge challenge, especially in the event of major disaster. It is, therefore, imperative to establish local level search and rescue teams and emergency communication network. However, the lack of funds to establish critical facilities such as a National SAR training centre and emergency communication network remains a major challenge.



## **2. Initiatives for Cross-sectoral Collaboration for Resilience**

Key actions in the process of integrating disaster risk in different sectors has been through preparation of Disaster Management and Contingency Plans (prepared in 15 Districts, 2 Municipalities, 3 sectors and all 512 schools) which clarified the roles and responsibilities of the actors and identified key actions to reduce, mitigate risk and prepare for emergencies and continuity of services. These were then integrated in their Annual and Five Year Plans. This has emanated from the Disaster Management Act of Bhutan 2013 and the 11<sup>th</sup> and the 12<sup>th</sup> FYP Guidelines.

The institution of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and District Disaster Management Committees have fostered cross sectoral collaboration. Sensitization and advocacy were also carried out at the national level and in all 20 districts to improve awareness of risk and the need for integration. Donor understanding of the importance of disaster resilience and support has also been important for integrating disaster risk across sectors.

Challenges related to cross sectoral integration have been:

1. Ministries/ sectors' understanding of integrating disaster resilience is still limited which impedes cross sectoral integration.
2. As a developing country with competing developmental priorities, financial constraints for the additional cost of integration remains a challenge.
3. Limited understanding of Government Procurement Rules and Regulation of awarding contract to the lowest evaluated bidder leads agencies to go for the lowest bidder instead of the lowest '*evaluated*' bidder.

## **3. Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for SFDRR and SDGs**

A Taskforce comprising of key relevant agencies has been formed to ensure indicators on SDGs are properly aligned with the Key Result Areas. Bhutan has also made a voluntary national review report on the progress of SDG to the High level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. A SDG Dashboard is also being developed to track alignment and progress of SDGs and the plans at a glance.

The Government uses the Government Performance Management System to track progress of National key result areas (KRA), Agency KRA, Local Government KRA. The Government also conducts annual review, mid-term review and terminal review of the FYP. The Government has also started the Annual Performance Agreements between Government and Ministries and Individual Work Plans in 2016 to monitor and ensure the implementation of planned activities.

The Education sector has made additional indicators such as awareness of the School DM Plan, revision of the plan, basic equipment for DRR maintained, in the School Performance Management system, which is used for rating the overall performance of the schools in the country.

In terms of Global reporting, the Department of Disaster Management reports to UNISDR on the Sendai Framework Monitoring System once a year.

### Key barriers and Challenges

1. Data issues-some of the indicators under the SDGs are not used in Bhutan and even for those indicators that are used, data is not available or only partially available. Plus, there is limited data sharing across sectors.
2. The National Statistics Bureau does not collect data related to disaster.

### **4. Roadmap-2020 for Coherence between Global Frameworks**

Bhutan will develop a 'Vision' document to guide long term and coherent development integrating all global frameworks such as the SDG, Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework over the next two years.

Some of the other key actions that Bhutan is planning to take up in the next two years are:

1. Complete the preparation of disaster management and contingency plans for all the remaining 5 districts, 2 municipalities and 7 Ministries. The national contingency plan for earthquake will also be completed within the next year. The plans will be tested through the conduct of simulation exercises at the national and local levels to strengthen emergency preparedness and build capacity in the next two years.
2. Standard operating procedures will be prepared for coordinating international assistance, customs clearance at airports and for the operation of the Emergency Operation Centres.
3. Through lessons learnt during the past year, concerted efforts will be made to make Incident Command System more efficient and effective for response.
4. Initiate the construction of the National Emergency Operation Centre to facilitate effective coordination during disasters. Efforts will also be made to ensure the establishment of Sector and District level EOCs.
5. Bhutan will install 1 offline seismic monitoring station and earthquake Intensity meters in all 205 blocks by 2022.
6. Full scale static test of 2 rammed earth building and 1 stone masonry building with retrofitting measures will be carried out in 2019.
7. The Disaster Management Information System will be made operational by March 2019 which will provide information on pre-crisis data, reporting during a disaster (disaggregated data on gender, PWDs, children and elderly) and also keep track of all the activities being undertaken in disaster management.
8. Build DRM capacities in ECCD centers and schools with special education needs, strengthen Education in Emergency capacities and implement the DRM curriculum framework.
9. The DDM will prepare a Roadmap for Disaster Management in consultation with the stakeholders. The roadmap will identify the future direction and key prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery actions that disaster management agencies and stakeholders will undertake on a priority basis for the next 5-10 years to enhance resilient development.

## China

### 1. Key Actions and Achievements in Implementation of SFDRR and SDGs

#### i. Key initiatives and actions

China is one of the countries with the most severe natural disasters in the world. China has a basic national situation with many types of disasters, widespread distribution, high frequency of occurrence, and heavy losses. China has been actively promoting the implementation of the "*Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*", and has firmly established the concepts of disaster risk management and comprehensive disaster reduction.

Facing the new requirements of the new era, the National People's Congress of China reviewed and adopted the "*Institutional Reform of the State Council and the Transformation Plan*" and then decided to establish the Ministry of Emergency Management of the People's Republic of China in March 2018. The new Ministry is to promote building capacity in disaster prevention, mitigation and relief, and to consummate the emergency management of at different levels in the country. It is authorized to conduct missions such as emergency management and its institutional construction, integrating public efforts for disaster reduction, and acting as the commanding center for major disasters.

Moreover, China has been promoting the implementation of the reform guideline on disaster reduction system and formulated the five-year national plan on DRR. All provinces including autonomous regions and central municipalities in China have formulated and implemented local five-year plans on DRR, and actively responded to the implementation of Target E of the "*Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*".

In addition, China has established relevant early warning systems for multiple hazards. The centers for distributing early warning and information have been established at national level, and also at some provinces, prefectures and counties. Most of provinces have established their multi-sector information sharing mechanisms respectively based on initially realized the importance of unified transmission of multi-sector information. In China, risk surveys were also conducted for small and medium-sized rivers and mountain gullies. The relevant geological hazards were surveyed as well.

#### ii. Major achievements

The concept of disaster risk management has been well recognized. Government at all levels has paid more attention to disaster risk investigation, decision-making risk

assessment and application of results. China has initially established a risk-informed government decision-making pattern.

It worth to point out that China has made effectively and efficiently response to typhoon, flood, earthquake, landslide, drought and other major natural disasters, such as Yancheng Tornado and hail in Jiangsu in 2016, Jiuzhaigou earthquake in Sichuan in 2017, massive landslide in Maoxian County in Sichuan in 2017, Typhoon “Mangosteen” in 2018, and landslide and barrier lake in Jinsha River and the Yarlung Zangbo River in 2018. The disaster losses have been minimized, and the mortality rate per million people has also been decreased significantly.

### iii. Key challenges

**Firstly**, the disaster risk situation is severe. The basic national conditions of frequent and grave loss of natural disasters have not been changed. The impact of global climate change is deepening. Disasters such as earthquake, landslide, flood and drought are compound or interacted. Economic growth, wealth accumulation, population concentration and urbanization further increased the complexity, derivation, and severity of the disasters. **Secondly**, how to further improve the comprehensive disaster reduction capabilities of the local community in the case of insufficient and uneven domestic development. **Thirdly**, how to better promote the implementation of the “Sendai Framework” and “the Asia Regional Plan” in China under the background of institutional reforms of the State Council of China.

## 2. Initiatives for Cross-sectoral Collaboration for Resilience

### i. key initiatives and actions

**Firstly** is to adopt the national implementation plan for promoting the system and mechanism reform of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief work, and strengthen disaster risk reduction work in terms of management system, operational mechanism and legal regulation system; to formulate and implement the *China’s Comprehensive Plan on Disaster Prevention and Reduction during 2016-2020*, and incorporate the contents of the *Sendai Framework* into this national plan in China over the next five years; to hold several meetings of the National Disaster Reduction Committee (NDRC) to analyze the disaster risk reduction situation and to implement the *Sendai Framework* by combining the actual and detailed implementation measures. **Secondly** is to continue promoting the improvement of grassroots disaster reduction capabilities through various measures; to carry out major water conservancy projects, meteorological hydrological observations, geological hazard remediation, disaster supply warehouses, emergency shelters, and renovation of rural dilapidated buildings to improve the overall fortification level of urban and rural areas; to continue to carry



out publicity and education activities on DRR, and to use the *National Disaster Prevention and Reduction Day* and the *International Day for Disaster Reduction* to organize publicity activities such as special training, risk investigation, and emergency drills to raise awareness of disaster prevention and mitigation for the local communities and the whole society.

## ii. Key challenges

**Firstly**, some localities and departments have not paid enough attention to disaster risk reduction (DRR) let alone to invest to activities of DRR. They emphasize post disaster activities such as disaster relief and reconstruction, but neglect before disaster activities such as preparedness, prevention and mitigation through taking non-engineering disaster mitigation measures. **Secondly**, the information sharing mechanism between departments is still not effective enough, and the inter-departmental data barriers still exist to varying degrees, which is not helpful to the implementation of national and regional disaster risk governance and to the decision-making command and department linkage for major disaster response.

## 3. Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for SFDRR and SDGs

### i. Key mechanisms and actions

A consultation mechanism for disaster losses assessment with the National Disaster Reduction Committee as the coordinator was formed. The Ministry of Emergency Management and the Office of the National Disaster Reduction Committee will work with the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, China Meteorological Administration, and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration and other ministries to consult and verify the monthly, quarterly and annual natural disaster losses.

We have set up a multi-sector coordination mechanism and monitoring system of the indicators in the "Sendai Framework for DRR". According to the content of the indicators and departmental responsibilities, the role for each department in the monitoring system is defined such as the leading department, the reporting department and the verification department, thus a multi-sector coordination mechanism was set up.

As of September 30, 2018, China has completed the collection of the A and B indicators in the Sendai Framework for 2015, 2016 and 2017 through the monitoring system. Currently, the relevant statistical system is adjusted and under optimization according to the requirements of the Ministry of Emergency Management, and all indicators will be connected to the monitoring indicators in the Sendai Framework.

## ii. Key challenges

The monitoring indicators of the "Sendai Framework" involve a lot of content and multiple departments, so that it is a huge task. There also exist other problems, such as the differences between the indicators in the current disaster statistical system of China and the indicators in the Sendai Framework.

## 4. Roadmap-2020 for Coherence between Global Frameworks

The Chinese government has paid a great attention to the governance of natural disaster risk, and direction and key content of future work has been further clarified. To implement the plan on enhancing natural disaster risk prevention and reduction decided by the central committee of finance, CPC. Nine important projects on disaster risk prevention and reduction will be rolled out in the coming three years. Moreover, to further promote reforms on disaster management in order to finally establish a comprehensive disaster management system which covers the whole disaster management cycle and its process as well as target multi-hazards.

Since April 1998, the Chinese government has formulated and implemented four national disaster reduction plans and achieved good results. Among them, both of the *China's Comprehensive Plans on Disaster Prevention and Reduction for 2011-2015* and *China's Comprehensive Plans on Disaster Prevention and Reduction for 2016-2020* have made "integrating disaster reduction work into the overall national economic and social development plans" as one of their targets respectively. Up to now, 31 provinces including autonomous regions and central municipalities have formulated and implemented a five-year plan for disaster reduction at provincial level. Most of cities and counties have also formulated disaster reduction plans and implement opinions with regional characteristics respectively based on local economic and social status, resource endowment and development strategies. At the same time, ministries or departments of meteorology, water resources, marine, agriculture, housing and construction and other agencies at national level have issued special plans in each of the fields in which they are responsible to further promote disaster reduction.

Rapid progresses were achieved in making the national and local strategies for disaster risk reduction, while there are two main challenges on how to implement DRR: Firstly, the implementation of the plan has many difficulties in terms of financial resources, technical support, departmental coordination, and social participation. Secondly, the monitoring mechanism of national and local government on the implementation of the plans still needs improvement.

The fight against natural disasters is an eternal subject for human survival and development. In the next step, the Chinese government will do the following in

accordance with the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* and the *Asia Regional Plan*.

**Firstly**, we will continue to promote the implementation of a comprehensive disaster reduction strategy by integrating the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into national and local sustainable development process. **Secondly**, we will implement the “*China’s Comprehensive Plan on Disaster Prevention and Reduction during 2016-2020*” to improve the comprehensive governance capabilities of the entire society against natural disasters. **Thirdly**, we will strengthen the promotion and application of scientific and technological outcomes in the field of disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation to enhance the scientific and technological support capabilities. **Fourthly**, we will strengthen comprehensive disaster reduction capacity building at different levels, and improve the level of infrastructure fortification and urban and rural residents’ awareness. **Fifthly**, we will fully display the function of social forces and market mechanisms, and make the joint efforts in disaster preparedness, prevention and reduction.

## Indonesia

### 1. Key Actions and Achievements in Implementation of SFDRR and SDGs

The Government of Indonesia has taken major substantial measures in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and other international development instruments. Related to the SDGs, at the national level, the government has enacted Presidential Decree Number 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The decree mandated the establishment of a National Coordinating Team for the implementation of the SDGs; a team that is headed by the President as the Head of the Advisory Board and which embraces all government and non-government stakeholders. Each line ministry and sectoral local government office at the provincial and district/city level has been assigned as a leading agency that is responsible for monitoring progress and achievement of some sets of targets and indicators.

The Presidential Decree Number 59 of 2017 also prescribed the formulation of the National Action Plan for the SDGs and its subsequent Local Action Plans at the provincial and district/city levels. These SDGs Action Plans have been formulated through a transparent, measurable, accountable, detailed and inclusive process involving the governments, civil society organizations, private sector, philanthropists, and academics. The broad-based and participatory process employed is meant to increase the buy-in and collaboration of different stakeholders in achieving the 17 goals and 169 targets of the SDGs that cover the social, economic, environment, and regulatory and governance dimensions in an integrated manner. The Government of Indonesia has also aligned its National Middle-term Development Plan 2015-2019 with the 169 SDGs targets, and it will further integrate the entire 169 targets into the National Middle-term Development Plan 2020-2024. This will ensure that SDGs targets will be translated into priority development programs and received sufficient budget allocation at the national and sub-national levels.

Regarding the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), Indonesia has laid out a roadmap, which embarks on 30 years' time frame to achieve the goals of building resilience of the people and nation. The Indonesian Disaster Management Master Plan (IDMMP) 2015-2045, which strongly accommodates SFDRR objectives and targets, has just been finalized to support the achievement of the vision of Golden Indonesia in 2045. Indonesia aspires to become a prosperous, developed and respectable country by 2045, i.e. the 100-year anniversary of its independence, that have excellent human resources with mastery of high science and technology, strong



and sustainable economy, just and thriving society, and durable national resilience and good governance. The Master Plan focuses on four goals: strengthening national people-centered DRR movement that is comprehensive, equitable and sustainable; putting in place good risk governance that is supported by science and technology and local wisdom; formulating disaster risk management policy and programs with a clear role and responsibility between the Government and other stakeholders at all levels; and utilizing DRR as one of the tools in the national development strategy and international diplomacy.

Some important SFDRR targets have been accommodated in SDGs targets in Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Some other SFDRR targets have also been reflected in the other SDGs targets, particularly those related to human vulnerability. Both the SDGs and SFDRR targets have coherently been accommodated within the National Middle-term Development Plans and the Local Middle-term Development Plans that are derived from the national plan. Although development plans at the sub-national level are formulated based on the national plan, specific efforts need to be done to accelerate the localization of SFDRR and SDGs down to the district and city level. Innovative financing for the implementation of the SFDRR and SDGs also needs to be devised, for instance through partnership with the private sector, crowdfunding, or religious financing instruments like zakat and waqf, as budget at the district and city level will never be sufficient to fund all the needed development investments. Lastly, inclusion and participation of the stakeholders need to be constantly promoted, as resilience and sustainable development are everybody's business.

## **2. Initiatives for Cross-sectoral Collaboration for Resilience**

BNPB, the Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority, has endeavored to collaborate with the government line ministries and agencies as well as the local governments technical sectoral offices in implementing a number of cross-sectoral collaborative initiatives. For example, with the Meteorology, Climate and Geophysics Agency, the Volcanic Center of the Ministry of Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Ministry of Public Works and the Geospatial Information Agency and some academic and research centers, BNPB developed a Multi-hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS). The system collects data and information related to climate hazards, hydrological hazards, meteorological hazards, and geological hazards from the technical ministries and agencies, which will then be disseminated directly to the public through various media.

For several years BNPB has started some initiatives to make development of urban areas safer and more resilient. Efforts are in the way to collaborate with the Ministry of Development Planning, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the other technical sectoral ministries to upscale this resilient urban development project using the UN-ISDR Making Cities Resilient framework, also as a part of implementing the Goal 11 of the SDGs. The projects will facilitate district and city governments in conducting risk analysis, formulating risk-sensitive spatial and land use planning, mainstreaming DRR-CCA into local development planning, and implementing other disaster risk management measures needed at the district and city level. In addition to that, BNPB collaborates with the Ministry of Education in the implementation of Safe School programs, and with the Ministry of Health in implementing Safe Hospital programs.

At the community level, BNPB works with the local governments, NGOs, private sector and communities in building Disaster Resilient Villages. The programs strive to build the capacity of the village people to understand and manage their risks through various different community-based DRM measures. BNPB has also been campaigning a national movement for DRR by engaging technical ministries and local government units in implementing landscape-based DRM through community-based river conservation, community-based sustainable coastal zone management and community-based natural resource management of mountain areas. The challenges encountered throughout these cross-sectoral efforts include, among others, the lack of understanding of the importance of DRR in supporting the achievement of the SDGs targets as well as ensuring economic growth, the still “silo” approach embraced by the sectoral ministries as well as local government offices, and the lack of political will of the leadership in some of the districts and cities.

### **3. Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for SFDRR and SDGs**

The monitoring and reporting mechanism for the SDGs are carried out through an inclusive and participatory processes led by the SDGs teams established at the national down to the district/city levels. These teams usually consist of government or local government offices led by the planning offices. Data and information about progress on the achievement of the SDGs targets are obtained from the technical government offices, the local statistics offices and from collaborating non-government actors. Non-government stakeholders will be involved by the teams at their respective government levels through public consultations and meetings.

For the specific monitoring and reporting of SFDRR, at the national level BNPB is assisted by the National Platform for DRR (Platform Nasional PRB or Planas PRB) and the Indonesian Society of Disaster Professionals (Masyarakat Penanggulangan Bencana Indonesia/MPBI). Monitoring of SFDRR progress is conducted through annual meetings in DRR Month in October and other related public consultations. BNPB also collect data regularly from the Local DM Agencies through assessments of district/city on the progress of their efforts in building resilience. Some data related to SFDRR can also be obtained from the SDGs monitoring process and the statistical offices. Among the challenges encountered include asymmetric data between districts and cities, unavailability of disaggregated and valid data in some remote areas or remote islands or areas with poorer transportation networks, lack of understanding of SDGs and SFDRR at the district/city government level, lack of political will, and unavailability of budget to collect data.

#### **4. Roadmap-2020 for Coherence between Global Frameworks**

To enhance the implementation of SFDRR and SDGs in a coherent way, the government of Indonesia will build more synergy between the National Action Plan for DRR and the Indonesian Disaster Management Master Plan 2015-2045. BNPB and the Ministry of Development Planning will encourage the formulation of Presidential Decree for the implementation of the Indonesian Disaster Management Master Plan 2015-2045. Efforts will be done to mainstream further these two instruments into the forthcoming National Middle-term Development Plan 2020-2024. Innovative funding mechanisms will be developed, partnership with broad-based stakeholders will be enhanced and upscaled and continuous awareness building initiatives will be conducted.

Key priorities and actions:

- ♦ Strengthening national people-centered DRR-CCA movement through the engagement of all relevant stakeholders and enhancement of their roles in disaster risk management
- ♦ Nurturing good risk governance that is supported by science and technology and local wisdoms
- ♦ Formulating disaster risk management policy and programs with a clear division of roles and responsibilities between the Government and other stakeholders at all levels
- ♦ Facilitating district/city governments in conducting risk analysis, formulating disaster management plans and mainstreaming the disaster management plans into regular local development processes

- ♦ Strengthening coordination among the line ministries and agencies through joint works at the district/city and village levels through programs and activities that promote resilient and sustainable development
- ♦ Utilizing DRR as one of the tools in the national development strategy and international diplomacy



## **India**

### **1. Key Actions and Achievements in Implementation of SFDRR and SDGs**

1.1 India is moving with a sense of urgency to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. It is very much evident that few of the Sustainable Development Goals – Goal 1 – No Poverty, Goal 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities and Goal 13 – Climate Action – have direct linkages with SFDRR and COP21. Institutional arrangements at the national, regional and local levels completely backed by legal frameworks and financial arrangements have been put in place to spearhead and implement a holistic and integrated approach to Disaster Management.

1.2 In 2016, India released its National Disaster Management Plan aligned broadly with the targets and priorities set out in the SFDRR - outlining a framework for strengthening disaster risk governance at various levels. It is presently being revised to incorporate the salient features of SDGs and Climate Change Adaptation. It is also including a dedicate section on Coherence of SFDRR, SDGs and COP21.

1.3 India has prepared 26 National Guidelines on hazard-specific subjects as well as cross cutting issues, which serve as a ready reference manual for reducing risks and managing disasters at different levels.

1.4 In 2016, India formulated comprehensive Heat Wave Guidelines, which provided a framework for implementation, coordination and evaluation of heat risk reduction activities undertaken by authorities. The timely release of the Guidelines, its effective implementation by some of the most vulnerable States and pro-active monitoring coupled with extensive awareness generation resulted in a drastic reduction in heat-wave related deaths in 2016 with only 1,111 cases reported from across the country. This year, only 25 heat-related deaths were reported from across the country.

1.5 Community Volunteers are being trained in Disaster Response so that they can undertake basic relief and rescue tasks during emergency situations such as floods, flash-floods and urban flooding. The government is also supporting training programmes for Disaster Management to Civil Defence Volunteers. Regular mock exercises by painting scenarios of various hazards have raised the awareness among the masses.

1.6 To sensitize children and the school community on disaster preparedness and safety measures, a National School Safety Programme (NSSP) is also being implemented.

1.7 India has spearheaded an international coalition on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure flowing from an international workshop held in New Delhi in January 2018. To carry forward this coalition, the Government of India has made special financial provisions in its annual budget.

1.8 Government of India is implementing the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project with World Bank assistance with a view to address cyclone risks in the country. The Project aims to undertake suitable structural and non-structural measures to mitigate the effects of cyclones in the coastal areas India. It is the largest such Project in the World.

1.9 India is also in the process of formulating a Comprehensive National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project covering a spectrum of activities, ranging from techno-legal regime to retrofitting of critical infrastructure and lifeline buildings and structures, in high risk zones.

## **2. Initiatives for Cross-sectoral Collaboration for Resilience**

2.1 India is continuously working towards addressing its inherent social, economic, physical and environmental vulnerabilities so that our overall disaster resilience is enhanced. National Disaster Management Plan, which is broadly aligned with the Sendai Framework, provides for horizontal and vertical integration among all the agencies and departments of the Government with clearly spelt out roles and responsibilities of all levels of Government right up to village and Urban Local Body level in a matrix format. The plan provides for mainstreaming DRR into developmental plans. It also identifies major activities to serve as a checklist for agencies involved in DRR. It also provides a generalized framework for recovery and offers flexibility to assess a situation and build back better. The Plan also emphasizes on Information, Education and Communication to better prepare the communities. The Centre is providing financial as well as human resource assistance to strengthen and improve the capacity of regional and local Disaster Management institutions.

2.2 As the infrastructure systems and socio-economic sectors are interconnected, both nationally and globally, any disruption anywhere in the system would affect the others in the system. It is, therefore, imperative that all sectoral stakeholders come together to address the challenges and devise solutions to create resilient

infrastructure. India is not only investing in making its infrastructure resilient, it is also spearheading an international coalition on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure.

### **3. Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for SFDRR and SDGs**

3.1 In line with requirements of the SFDRR, India is in the process of finalizing a standardised template for developing a uniform, integrated and credible national-level disaster database with locally obtained and validated data. This template is being finalized after extensive brainstorming with all relevant stakeholders. It has been circulated and once finalised, this template would be used to establish a baseline and monitor loss reduction. The database would be real-time and dynamic in which State Governments will report and feed disaggregated data.

3.2 Over a period of time, this database will provide a basis for reporting on 7 Global Targets of SFDRR, ensure adherence to Asia Regional Plan, will assist in monitoring spatial patterns and temporal trends for loss and damage, calibrating investments in disaster risk management, calculating risks of future losses, establishing national and local level risk reduction strategies and evaluating the efficacy of risk reduction measures. Availability of disaggregated data will enable complex analyses and interoperability - its ability to interact with all available and relevant datasets, such as education and health information data, etc. will enable monitoring, reporting and targeted investments towards achieving SDGs.

### **4. Roadmap-2020 for Coherence between Global Frameworks**

4.1 Building resilience for successful DRR is directly proportional to the coherence between the three global agreements – the SFDRR, the SDGs, and CoP 21. While SDG Goal No. 1, 11 and 13 are directly related to disaster loss reduction targets, other goals too are indirectly related to DRR and can be achieved only if coherence between these Global Frameworks is achieved. Towards this, India is focusing on all of society approach with special emphasis on poor, marginalised, persons with disabilities, women, elderly and children. This is in line with Honourable Prime Minister's ten-point agenda, outlined during the AMCDRR 2016, which highlighted the spirit of interconnectedness and emphasised upon the fact that the success of each one of these frameworks depends on the success of the others. India, through various legislative and socio-economic initiatives, is encouraging greater involvement and leadership of women in all walks of life, including disaster risk management.

4.2 India is deeply committed to the empowerment and inclusion of persons with disabilities. India is in the process of preparing National Guidelines on Disability

inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction so that their needs are prioritised in disaster situations for they are amongst the most affected.

4.3 India's National Disaster Management Plan aims to make India disaster resilient and significantly reduce the loss of lives and assets. This is possible only when different stakeholders work collaboratively to ensure the effective coordination for planning, services, information and resources required for developmental programmes, which by default, includes comprehensive disaster management. It also provides for horizontal as well as vertical integration at all levels of government, bringing the entire state machinery on one platform thus ensuring coordination, collaboration and swift and efficient management of resources. The Plan is being revised and the revised Plan will also address the issue of coherence between SFDRR, SDGs and COP21.

4.4 To take the agenda of disaster resilient infrastructure forward, India's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) organised a two-day International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (IWDR) on January 15-16, 2018) in New Delhi. It brought together 23 countries from across the world to discuss infrastructure development, risks to which the current assets are exposed to, the direct and indirect socio-economic impact of the disasters, the investment ecosystem, regulatory standards, sectoral roles, opportunities of building resilience in key projects of the future, best practices and lessons learnt. Besides reducing infrastructure losses, disaster resilient infrastructure will also help achieve targets pertaining to reduction in mortality, number of affected people and economic losses due to disasters. Taking the initiative forward and bringing in more and more countries in the Coalition, India is organizing the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure next year.

4.5 India is also focusing on the mechanism to address the issue of risk multipliers. Underdevelopment or non-implementation of disaster risk reduction initiatives in one region has the potential of aggravating the situation in the adjacent region. Hence, taking cue from the 10 Point Agenda propounded by the Prime Minister of India during the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in November 2016, Government of India is going for a Whole of the Society Approach for Disaster Risk Reduction. These activities are not only intended to contain the present risks but setting up the mechanism for reducing the future risks also.



4.6 Thus, Government of India is working on the assessment, synthesis and monitoring of the present and future disaster risks and also engagement and capacity building of all stakeholders.

## **Jordan**

Jordan government has implemented many important achievements in the field of disaster reduction according to Sendai framework implementation.

The following are the most important achievements:

- Establishing The national platform for disaster risks reduction. The national center for security and crisis management (NCSCM) is responsible for this platform with membership of (61) institutions in Jordan, also we have prepared the national strategy for disaster risks reduction and its executive plan, we are waiting for taking approval about it and endorse it.
- We are working in framework Sendai monitoring reports, as we in Jordan civil defense is the focal point with UNISDR and we follow completion sendai report through all of our concerned agencies in Jordan .
- We are very keen to attend all the concerned meetings and workshops about disaster risks reduction and sendai framework
- Jordan search and Rescue team was classified internationally as a heavy team by international search and Rescue advisory group(INSARG), this classification is considered as prominent and distinguished event as a first country in the region, also the USAR Team has been also reclassified at heavy level in October 2018.
- We started focusing on climate change issues and their negative consequences in our life and economy, for that, we created a cooperation with UNDP (United Nation Development Program) and signed an agreement for enhancing the institutional and national capacities for disaster risk reduction to reduce poverty, this project agreement presented a draft plan for the government to be as institutional framework. The agreement project will also have recommendations which will contribute in implementing many activities and executive procedures in order to reduce and mitigate the losses resulting from climate change.
- Many private and public sectors engineers were trained on seismic building assessment study to rehabilitate them to be specialized trainers in earthquake resilient building codes. Those trainers will be able to study and evaluate the vital building within the seismic risks lines to specify the necessary recommendations in preparation to retrofit in cooperation with international specialized corporation under the supervision of United Nation development program.
- We established prince Hussien Bin Abdullah II Academy for civil protection this academy educates three majors in the field of civil protection that are {Firefighting Engineering, Disaster Management and Paramedic } to provide the private and public sectors with qualified academic expertise.

- Implementation of disaster risks awareness program by using media to convey the awareness directions, specially for citizens who live within the risks areas.
- Jordan confronts the disasters through National comprehensive plan which is managed by the Supreme Council of civil defense as a concerned party in confronting disaster and major accidents
- On 18/3/2013, Jordan hosted the first Arab conference for disaster risks reduction in Aqaba for 3 days attended by more than 250 participants from different Arab countries and organizations such as UNDP,OCHA,ISDR.
- Jordan civil defense has established the early warning system (siren) to aware citizen during emergency cases and disasters.
- Petra development and tourism region authority in cooperation with United nation development program have established the early warning system from flash floods and rains.

## Mongolia

### **1. Key Actions and Achievements in Implementation of SFDRR and SDGs**

Mongolia has achieved number of key outcomes since the adoption of three dimensional global agenda which are the SDG, SFDRR and Paris Agreement, since the adoption of the Disaster Management Act 2017.

Primarily, it has adopted the national concept of Sustainable Development of Mongolia and implementation plan for the overall SDG which was adopted by the Parliament. At the same time, national climate change Adaptation Framework is developed under the steering committee of climate change established in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, after the ratification of the Paris Agreement by the Mongolian Parliament as early as 2016. The Ministry is optimizing different resources such as Green climate fund and Green Environmental Fund and implementing different projects in the field of both climate change adaptation and mitigation. Mongolia's role in climate change is adaptation rather than mitigation, and adaptation is mainly in the disaster risk management such as disaster early warning and disaster risk assessment.

Furthermore, NEMA of Mongolia is key coordinating agency for the SFDRR and we have established National Platform for DRR at the national government, chaired by the Prime Minister of Mongolia and consist of members from GO's, NGO's and private industries such as insurance companies. In the local level, the local platforms for DRR are established in all 21 provinces and adopted its action plans for 2019-2020 which is incorporated into the local investment and budgetary plans. Recently, Directors Board of NEMA has passed the action plan of National Platform and developed a set of Recommendations to be adopted at the very first meeting of the National Platform expected to be held in December 2018.

Further, the National Strategy for implementation of the SFDRR has been ratified by the government in 2017.

Recently, we have finalized the reporting for SFDRR and although the monitoring and reporting system is coherent in the global level, it is still separate in the national and local level. Other challenge we are facing is inter-agency coordination since the SDG is coordinated by National Development Agency, Paris agreement by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, whilst the SFDRR is coordinated by NEMA. We need roundtable consultation mechanism to harmonize the effort of the above three agencies.

Overall, disaster risk management is new policy concept and thus we need advocacy and more effort to ensure its implementation.

**2. Initiatives for cross sectoral collaboration for resilience.**

In the National Strategy for Implementation of SFDRR, all the key agencies are committed to mainstream DRR into their sectoral planning, but the guidelines on mainstreaming is not available in Mongolian. Nevertheless, recent reformulation of the building codes adopted by the Government has considered DRR to deep extend. Also, Ulaanbaatar city planning 2015-2020 will be renewed in 2020 and we are now commenting on the draft document aiming to mainstream DRR into city development planning.

Further, DRR knowledge is mainstreamed in the tertiary and university education curriculum to which the Education Ministry has made an effort.

Overall, disaster risk assessment is well streamered in key sectors such as land use planning and buildings as most of the regulations in these areas requires compulsory disaster risk assessment and insurance.

**3. Monitoring and reporting mechanism for SFDRR and SDG**

Although the reporting of SDGs and SFDRR is compliant in global level, but that system is yet to be transferred to Mongolia. It is still through separate ways that we report the implementations and key barrier is the information and data gap, or non-coherent and standard data collection methods.

**4. Roadmap-2020 for coherence between global frameworks**

For the next two years, we will focus on building up capacities of local platforms on DRR and make sure it is bottom up and coherent at the local level action. To build the local capacities, we are trying to establish a loss and risk database which we believe will be functional from 2019 and the data collection system is compliant and same format with Sendai DesInventar system. We will develop number of state protocols to boost the inter-agency coordination and make sure DRR is mainstreamed in all level policies and planning, both at sectoral and municipality level.

There are number of areas we want to focus in next two years which are :

5. Allocation of 1 percent of budget for DRR for GO and private entities (by law)
6. Risk transfer financial mechanisms and risk assessments.
7. Creating incentives for private sectors,
8. Scaling up resilient city campaign and build up community engagements

## **Myanmar**

Myanmar is prone to various types of disaster. For effective implementation of Disaster management, we have endorsed Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction-2017 (MAPDRR-2017) in October, 2017. It is also making linkage with both global and regional framework such as Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Sustainable Development Goals, Paris agreement on Climate changes and ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response -ADDMER Work Program (2016-2020). In MAPDRR-2017; we have set up 4 pillars with 32 priority projects, 6 national targets and 24 indicators to measure the progress of MAPDRR implementation. All these (32) projects are identified based on the national policy, regional needs and priorities, addressing emerging risks and crosscutting issues. It also incorporates both climate change and sustainable development interventions.

We have targeted our MAPDRR to be implemented over three year period until 2020 but we set up its visions up to 2030. So, the implementation of MAPDRR priority projects will be able to contribute to achieving 2030 global targets and agenda. We have coordinated with other in line ministries, UN, INGO and NGO for implementation of MAPDRR 2017 more effectively. In MAPDRR 2017, we have prioritized in capacity building, adoption of SOP, risk analysis and modeling, risk governance, investment for DRR and preparedness for response and recovery.

At 2018, Myanmar Government also adopted Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (2018-2030) which is also linked with SDGs and MAPDRR-2017. This national development strategy is inspired to be sensitive to the climatic vulnerabilities so that social, economic and cultural lives are as resilient and safeguarded as possible from a changing climate. Two main strategies addresses fostering climate change resilience, reducing exposure to disasters and shocks while protecting livelihoods, and facilitate a shift to a low-carbon growth pathway; managing cities, towns, historical and cultural centres efficiently and sustainably. Therefore, MSDP considered all aspect of cross-cutting to be sustainable development of Myanmar.

There are major achievements of implementation of SFDRR and SDGs. The SFDRR is strong linkage national level development plan and Disaster Risk Reduction-DRR plan. The SFDRR and SDGs are also living documents complementing each other with prioritized activities. Through SFDRR and SDGs, we could share and conduct our goals, responsibilities, resources and expertise among all stakeholders. However, the main challenge we have faced in the matter of development of Sub-national level DRR plans and programs. And project should be coverage the nation-wide and need to conduct



monitoring and evaluation process. Moreover, it needs to coordinate with Development Partners for resources mobilization and activity outreach.

As per initiatives for cross-sectoral collaboration for resilience, there is Agricultural Action Plan of Disaster Risk Reduction (AAPDRR) under the leadership of Ministry of Agricultural, Livestock and Irrigation in line with the MAPDRR-2017. In addition, Disaster Risk Management Plan for Cultural Heritage Site (Bagan) will be implementing. Then, we are drawing the national disaster risk financing strategy for risk informed financing and management. The main challenges are; the priorities for various sector need to be harmonized and coherent, and need to integrate and coordinate approach. Effective aid and resources management should be in place.

Regarding the monitoring and reporting mechanism for SFDRR and SDGs, Department of Disaster Management-DDM, we are taking the leading national disaster management function as well as Sendai implementation and overall management of the monitoring process and system. DDM organized consultations with line Departments and provided trainings on the use of Sendai online Monitoring System. DDM and Central Statistical Organization-CSO worked very closely in data sharing and data consolidating since CSO is responsible for National Level ***Initial Need Assessment, Damage and Loss Verification and Need Identification Work Committee and Monitoring and Reporting SDGs***. Although we were tireless to put necessary data into the Sendai online Monitoring System, ***only*** about 50% of all data is available and more efforts need to be made for the required data. In facts, it needs to be closer coordination with the Line Departments and sub-national Governments to collect disaggregated data and local level damages and losses data. More should be trainings and capacity building of Government Officials on Sendai Implementation and Monitoring.

Actions to be taken for the successful implementation of SFDRR and SDGS are

- Resource mobilization and cooperation with partner agencies,
- Effective monitoring and closer coordination among all stakeholders,
- Leading roles of Sectoral organizations and Sub-national governments in implementing SFDRR and SDGs
- Capacity building and technical know-how on the implementation of the global agendas

Plan to achieve target E of SFDRR by 2020 should be taken,

- National level overall DRR Plan and DRM Plans for specific sectors already in place
- Need to review DRR Plans at the sub-national level and update them to be in line with national DRR plan and SFDRR
- Awareness raising and advocacy work for SFDRR and SDGs at the sub-national and local levels
- Technical and financial support for the implementation of sub-national level DRR Plans and Priorities

In meetings, we would like to invite development partners and discuss how they can support for DRR plans.

## **Pakistan**

### **1. Key Action and Achievement in Implementation of SFDRR and SDGs**

1. Institutional Commitment has been attained through identification of National Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment as one of the priority areas in the National Disaster Management Plan 2013 and National DRR Policy 2013.
2. Macro level National Multi – Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment has been carried out with the technical assistance of JICA and Japanese technical experts during formulation of National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP).
3. In accordance with intervention 3 of National Disaster Management Plan, a detailed Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (MHVRA) pilot project was also carried out in Sindh province in 2013, with the financial support of WFP and technical support of Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)-Bangkok and a national consulting firm M/s Network of Disaster Management Practitioners (NDMP)-Islamabad. The study was done on two different scales, one at Macro level covering whole Sindh Province and other was at Micro level scale with focus on five selected districts (Thatta, Badin, Tando Mohammad Khan, Tando Allah Yar and Mir Pur Khas).
4. Based on the lessons learnt of pilot project of MHVRA in Sindh Province a comprehensive Micro level Multi Hazards & Risk Assessment Study of five districts of Punjab and seven of Sindh has been done covering complete spectrum of hazards and vulnerabilities till Union Council level (the lowest administrative tier comprising of a few villages).
5. In order to consolidate the work already done and being done, NDMA constituted a National Working Group (NWG) on Vulnerability and Risk Assessment to coordinate all activities related to Hazard vulnerability & risk assessments (HVRAs) and to provide strategic guidance. In addition, the NWG on HVRAs is also supposed to ensure consistency in methodologies employed for risk assessments, uniformity in data format during collection process, and coordination.
6. Since NDMA, has been continuously striving to address the needs of vulnerable groups, collection and management of disaggregated data has been a foremost priority and an initiative on segregation of important demographic parameters of the top 25 most vulnerable and hazard prone districts, as per NDMP Implementation Roadmap has already been completed.
7. The data and demographic statistics of the study areas have been presented in the form of a Disaggregated Data Atlas containing visualization charts, maps, info-graphs, index charts and tables. The objective of the initiative is to provide

a better understanding of population dynamics with specific focus on vulnerable groups.

8. Efforts have been made in creating awareness in the communities through:-
  - (i) Observance of 8<sup>th</sup> October as “National Resilience Day” every year to create awareness of resilience and also highlight spirit of resilience exhibited by the people of Pakistan during past mega disasters. It may be noted 8<sup>th</sup> October was earlier observed as National Disaster Awareness Day in memory of the victims of October 8, 2005 Earthquake.
  - (ii) Regular and active Social Media campaigning
  - (iii) Rich Library on Public Service Messages created
  - (iv) Dynamic website with Global viewership and Alerting Capability is put in place.
  - (v) Disaster Maps Portal for making all spatial data available to the public on Disaster Risks and Vulnerabilities
  - (vi) A number of documentaries including a comprehensive NDMA Documentary on Disaster Management Developed.
  - (vii) Child centered and gender sensitive IEC material designed for all potential hazards, DRR, emergencies and disasters.
  - (viii) Conduct of pre, during and post disaster electronic and print Media Campaigns.
  - (ix) Conduct of National and provincial level Media Training Workshops on responsible media reporting during disasters at various cities.
  - (x) Development of documentary highlighting issues of vulnerable groups specially children in DRR/M.
  - (xi) Development of Radio program on child centered DRR/M.
  - (xii) NDMA is actively engaged with academia that enables NDMA to benefit from their technical, research and academic capabilities and resources.
  - (xiii) A complete social media constellation is formed, maintained and promoted to include a dedicated channel on YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, Vimeo and Flickr Accounts.
  - (xiv) Integration of DRR Component in Academic Curricula is being pursued.
  - (xv) Recognition of Bachelor and Master Level Program on DM by Higher Education Commission (HEC) has been done.
9. Dissemination of location-based disaster risk information
  - (i) NDMA has recently launched an effective system of early warning for the local communities in close coordination with Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) and involvement of telecommunication industry. The SMS based Early Warning System for communities was tested for the first time in 2014 (6 million SMS generated) during the floods. This system was further

improved in 2015. Approximately 52.2 million messages were generated in 2015. After 26<sup>th</sup> October 2015 Earthquake, NDMA had issued 15 Public Service Messages (PSMs) to the population of Malakand Division and Bajaur District (affected areas) through SMS alerts. Pakistan Radio and Television are also being used effectively for information campaign

(ii) For making early warning and dissemination timely and effective and financially viable, National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) has included a comprehensive and exclusive Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) Plan. The Plan includes upgradation of existing radar stations, developing linkages between national and regional disaster management authorities etc. The MHEWS Plan is being implemented through a proposed Comprehensive Early Warning Strengthening Project to be funded by the World Bank is under process of approval. The project will be implemented by Pakistan Meteorological Department.

(iii) Similarly, in order to implement the priority interventions of National Disaster Management Plan and to build resilience of the country NDMA Pakistan has proposed a flagship project “Disaster Risk Management Services Project” with the support of World Bank. This Project has three main components of legal framework, institutional strengthening, infrastructure development for resilience and project management component.

10. Disaster Loss Accounting at National and Local Levels

(i) A system of standardized situation report mechanism with detailed reporting at all levels has been established to ensure uniformity and better reporting standards.

(ii) Multi Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) tool developed UNOCHA has been indigenized conforming to the local requirements.

(iii) National Guidelines on minimum ex gratia compensation and damage assessment are being prepared in consultation with the Provinces.

(iv) Indigenous system of damage assessment has been put in place and effectively practiced in Earthquake of 2015, ensuring fast paced and affective early recovery within 8 weeks.

11. Strengthen Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk

(i) The National Disaster Management Act, 2010 has been enacted by the National Parliament, based on which Disaster Management System at National, Provincial and District level has been established. The Act now provides legal framework for functioning of the existing disaster management system in Pakistan at all levels. Reforms in current legislative structure have also been initiated with the approval of National Disaster Management

Commission. Efforts for integration of institutional and legal structures are an important components and aim of the proposed reforms.

(ii) NDMA and PDMA have evolved into to strong organization at national and provincial levels, while the most important tier of DRM governance i.e District level the DDMA's are still in the process of evolution.

(iii) National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has been established to cater for the needs of capacity building and human resources development for DRM in Pakistan. So far the Institute has been able to train 7500 officers and officials of government, UN agencies and NGOs in DRM. The institute is expected to grow into an institute of excellence catering for not only the human resources development requirement but also knowledge management and research organization in future.

(iv) National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) with initial funding of over US\$200 with financial support of Asian Development Bank in order to cater for investment requirement of DRR in the country. The Fund shall finance all projects and interventions under the NDMP.

12. Policy environment and list of key policies related to DRR

(i) National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Policy, outlining Country's DRR objectives and priorities was approved by the National Disaster Management Commission in February, 2013.

(ii) In line with the policy parameters, a 10 year (2012-2021) National Disaster Management Plan for was formulated and approved by the NDMC. The plan, which covers the complete spectrum of disasters including: pre, during & post disaster phases, aims at steering the institutional and technical direction of disaster risk management in Pakistan.

(iii) Gender being an important cross cutting theme in development, is also a priority for NDMA. In this regard, NDMA also established a gender and child cell in 2010 and have already formulated the gender and child cell framework, leading to formulation of National Policy Guidelines on Vulnerable Groups in Disaster (Aged, Disabled, Women, Children).

(iv) In the context of mainstreaming, a key development has been the incorporation of DRR checklist as an integral part of the Pakistan's public sector development project proposal format i.e PC-I, ensuring DRR mainstreaming in each new project before its approval by the highest planning forum for implementation.

13. Invest in DRR for resilience

(i) National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF) envisaged under the Act has been established at the NDMA. The Fund caters for mitigation, preparedness, relief, response, recovery and reconstruction at national level.



All relief funds including the President's Relief Fund, PM's Disaster Relief Fund have been merged and made part of the NDMF. The Act also provides for such funds at Provincial levels and these have since been established.

(ii) National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) has also been established with the support of Asian Development Bank (ADB) with an initial seed money of USD 200 Million and planned to be taken to at least one billion USD in next four years. Other donors like the Australian Government and the Swiss Government have also contributed grants in the fund. The major part of the fund will be used for DRR, implementation of NDMP and Disaster Risk Financing Mechanisms.

(iii) The provincial governments have provided dedicated funds to the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities in their annual budgets besides allocating special grants for emergency response during these years.

(iv) Efforts are underway for regular annual allocations for disaster management in the budgeting system at provincial and district levels, for implementation of public sector development program on DRR. The National DRR Policy also recommends that a separate and dedicated budget line for disaster risk reduction be created at federal, provincial and district tiers.

14. Disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk sharing and retention and financial protection mechanisms: -

(i) Government of Pakistan initiated and concluded Pakistan Fiscal Risk Assessment Study in 2015 with the support of the World Bank to understand Pakistan's fiscal exposure and vulnerability shocks and their fiscal impact. Based on the recommendations of the study Disaster Risk Financing strategies are being formulated at provincial levels. The DRF strategies of Punjab and Sindh provinces are at advance stages of completion. The strategies will feed into at a comprehensive national DRF strategy. The NDMA, NDRMF, ADB and World Bank are now working in coordination for National DRF strategy.

(ii) Pakistan is considering Sovereign Risk Transfer Mechanisms/ tools like CAT bonds (CAT DDOs of World Bank)

(iii) NDMA in collaboration with Lead Pakistan / CDKN and MCII developed at Disaster Risk Insurance Framework for vulnerable and marginalized communities.

(iv) A Mature Citizen Damage Compensation program exists after experience of Earthquake 2005 and Floods 2010/2011. Pakistan has rich experience of cash transfer mechanisms as part of relief provision and is one of the first few countries that have used plastic cards to disburse cash.

(v) A National Guideline on Cash Transfer Mechanisms is being developed in collaboration with UNOCHA.

15. Policies, Plans and Investments to Reduce Risk in Key Development Sectors
  - (i) In view of increased frequency of natural disasters, NDMA is working on updating the building codes of Pakistan, which will later be followed by increased advocacy on implementation of building codes for safer construction. Safer construction practices have been widely followed in the region affected by Earthquake 2005 as part of the reconstruction process. Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC) has developed the following major national codes:
    - (a) Building code of Pakistan (Seismic Provision-2007)
    - (b) Building code of Pakistan (energy provisions-2011)
    - (c) Pakistan Electric and telecommunication safety code (2014)
    - (d) National Fire & Life Safety Codes have also been formulated with the collaboration of Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC)
  - (ii) The National Building Codes are now being revised which will soon be circulated for enforcement. Currently, implementation of existing building codes remains a challenge. Currently efforts are being made to criminalize violation of building codes through legislation.
  - (iii) Environmental Impact Assessments has been made mandatory for all public sector projects.
  - (iv) Compliance checklist has been made mandatory for mainstreaming DRR into development, planning and public sector projects

## **2. Initiative for Cross-sectoral collaboration for Resilience**

16. Since its creation in 2007, the NDMA has been striving for mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the development programmes/ projects of Ministries / Divisions / Organizations of the Government of Pakistan. For this purpose and to smoothly steer the process, NDMA has formed a National Working Group (NWG) comprising key Ministries / Divisions, Technical Organizations and donors which meets almost after every quarter. In this regard NDMA provides technical assistance to different entities to help formulate respective DRR strategies.
17. In addition, NDMA with collaboration of Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC) formulated Fire Safety Code formally launched Building Codes of Pakistan-Fire Safety Provisions 2016. The Building Codes of Pakistan were formulated in 1986 and later modified in 2007. Those building codes did not had the provision for Life and Fire Safety, fire prevention, life safety in relation to fire and fire protection of buildings and structures. All the buildings in the public and private sector thus were devoid of fire

prevention. Fire prevention arrangement were made on ad hoc basis without any national regulatory framework/code.

### 3. Reporting Mechanism for SFDRR and SDGs

18. Pakistan has submitted Data Readiness Review and DRM Status reports. A meeting on the monitoring tools was held this year in March in Bangkok where the focal persons on SFDRR participated from the signatory countries and trained in on-line **meta-data** reporting tools.

19. As a follow up for monitoring and reporting in Pakistan, concerning Ministries and Departments were asked to nominate focal persons for SFDRR reporting. These persons or contributors were then called for a training workshop where they were trained in online reporting tools. The reporting on the same is in progress with different departments and will be uploaded after due verifications. The first progress/monitoring report to be submitted will cover two biennia i.e. 2015-16 and 2017-18.

### 4. Roadmap 2020 for Coherence between Global Framework

20. In October 2015, NDMA launched the Implementation Roadmap 2016 – 2030 of Pakistan's National Disaster Management Plan. The Implementation Roadmap focused on following four domains:-

- Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment (MHVRA) of entire Country to draw the risk atlas up to lowest tier i.e. City (Urban) and Village (Rural) level.
- Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) up to Union Council Level (inclusive of all constituents of Union Council).
- Capacity Building training of Government officials, volunteers and community.
- Awareness and Advocacy about entire spectrum of disaster management.

A focused and phased approach, based on priority of vulnerable districts is being pursued in execution of the NDMP implementation Roadmap, for which comprehensive parameters have been followed. The districts have been divided in three phases based on their risk profile and vulnerability, the timeframe and target number of districts for each phase also varies based on priority and needs. The below table outlines the phases and target districts:-

S#	Province	Phases/Districts			G. Total
		Phase-I (2016-18)	Phase-II (2019-2022)	Phase-III (2023-2030)	
1.	Punjab	8	12	16	36
2.	Sindh	14	8	7	29
3.	KP	8	9	9	26

3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2018

Kathmandu, Nepal

4.	Balochistan	4	17	11	32
5.	AJK	3	2	5	10
6.	GB	1	7	2	10
7.	FATA	-	-	13	13
8.	Islamabad	1	-	-	01
	Total	39	55	63	157

21. All Projects/Interventions strictly observe the implementation guidelines, which were formulated for standardizing the implementation process. All project interventions are executed as per standard guidelines to ensure uniformity of parameters, optimal utilization of resources and bring about synergy among efforts undertaken in the field of Disaster Management.

22. The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) has a close linkage with the National Climate Change Policy. The NDMP interventions 3,4 & 7 are aligned with Policy Measure 4.7 a – b, 4.7d-h,4.7 j –o of intervention 4.7 (Disaster Preparedness) of National Climate Change Policy.

23. There is a need to improve and institutionalized the partnerships between disaster management agencies, government authorities, with nongovernmental organizations and civil society organizations.

24. Enhance the formidable potential of the private sector

25. Bi-annual review of the progress made at national level

## Philippines

### 1. Key Actions and Achievements in Implementation of SFDRR and SDGs

In the Philippines, national and local plans are being aligned with global frameworks, foremost which are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015-2030 and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030. While the scope of SDGs is wider, SFDRR targets and indicators are subsumed under and contribute to the attainment of the SDGs with specific focus on goals 1, 11, and 13.

Crafted by the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), the major tenets of SDGs and SFDRR are embedded into the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022. It is the national plan that provides overall guidance when it comes to country-specific development goals. Through the leadership of the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) that acts as the Secretariat and Executive Arm of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), the Philippines is currently updating its National DRRM Plan in order to align it with the global frameworks. Moreover, it is also updating its Local DRRM Plan Review Toolkit that will be used in verifying the alignment of Local DRRM Plans with the National DRRM Plan.

OCD is also takes the lead in developing the National Loss and Damage Registry (NLDR), using the DesInventar system. Once up and running, the NLDR is envisioned to be the database for disaster-related data, for use at local and national decision-making and for reporting at the regional and global levels.

There are a few key challenges that the country faces when it comes to the implementation of SDGs and SFDRR. One of these is the multi-agency coordination needed in order to monitor and report accomplishments. Since there are many sectors and stakeholders involved in the implementation of SDGs and SFDRR, synergy in programs and activities remains difficult to achieve. Another key challenge is the development of reporting templates to generate and validate disaggregated data in terms of age, gender, disability, and the like. Disaster-related data at the local level is oftentimes disaggregated, but the consolidated data at the national level does not always permit disaggregation.

### 2. Initiatives for Cross-sectoral Collaboration for Resilience

There is multi-sectoral membership in the National DRRM Council, which is composed of government agencies and representatives from the private sector, civil society organizations, and the academe. Moreover, this multi-stakeholder approach is replicated at the local levels, from regions, provinces, cities and municipalities, to barangays (villages).

In the Philippines, it is mandated by law that there should be funds allocated for DRRM both at national and local levels. For the Local DRRM Fund, 70% may be used for prevention, preparedness, and rehabilitation efforts while the other 30% is reserved for quick response.

The National DRRM Fund may be used to augment the Local DRRM Fund if the latter is inadequate or already exhausted. Moreover, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach is being used in the conduct of drills, simulation exercises, and community-based DRRM (CBDRRM) courses. It is important to note that CBDRRM courses are targeted at specific sectors that are vulnerable and marginalized.

Cross-sectoral collaboration for resilience is not without challenges, though. There still needs to be stronger buy-in from local chief executives (LCEs) in prioritizing DRRM initiatives. Since the political term of LCEs is three (3) years, there are cases when programmatic continuity is problematic. Another challenge is the lack of funds for DRRM and other development activities in low-income localities. Some local government units (LGUs) are confronted with inadequate resources, especially those in far-flung areas that need development the most.

### **3. Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for SFDRR and SDGs**

There are government institutions in the Philippines that have been identified to monitor and report the progress of the country as regards the global frameworks. The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is in charge of the SDGs while the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) is on top of SFDRR. While relevant data will come from various agencies, PSA and OCD shall take the lead in gathering and consolidating information for global reporting.

For SFDRR specifically, OCD is now in the process of developing the National Loss and Damage Registry (NLDR) that captures information pertaining to the SFDRR targets and indicators. Once established and populated with the necessary data, the vision is for the NLDR to automatically export information into the Sendai Framework Monitor. At the moment, the initial submission of the Philippines was done manually. Training courses and technical assistance were provided by key partners such as the UNISDR and UNDP.

A challenge being faced by the country in monitoring and reporting progress is the multi-agency coordination required in order to generate necessary information. Even with Technical Guidance Notes, the number and complexity of targets and indicators in SDGs and SFDRR seem to pose a daunting task. Inter-agency meetings still need to be conducted in order to determine appropriate levels of reporting, ensuring accurate, up-to-date, and disaggregated data.

### **4. Roadmap-2020 for Coherence between Global Frameworks**

As regards the coherence between the global frameworks, the main initiative of the Philippines for 2020 is the revision of its National DRRM Law (Republic Act 10121) and subsequent establishment of a Department of Disaster Resilience (DDR), which is identified as one of the priority programs of the President. As for OCD, a major initiative is the utilization of disaster-related databases such as the NLDR.

In achieving Target E of SFDRR by 2020, the Philippines is now reviewing and updating its National DRRM Plan 2011-2028 for alignment with global frameworks such as SDGs and



SFDRR. It is envisioned that the updated version of the National DRRM Plan will be adopted by next year. Running parallel to this initiative is the revision of the Local DRRM Plan Review Toolkit, which is to be used in assessing the DRRM plans at regional, provincial, city, municipal, and barangay (village) levels.

Among the key priorities the Philippines plans to implement for achieving coherence between SFDRR and SDGs within the next two (2) years are the following: (a) identification of nationally-determined priority targets and indicators (in coherence with global frameworks); and (b) streamlining of the monitoring and reporting mechanism. It is hoped that all these activities are geared toward ensuring safer, disaster-resilient, and climate change-adaptive Filipino communities toward sustainable development.

## **Sri Lanka**

### **1. Key Actions and Achievements in Implementation of SFDRR and SDGs**

#### **1.1 Key Actions and Achievements in Implementation of SFDRR**

- National Disaster Management Policy, National Disaster Management Act have been reviewed accommodating on SFDRR priorities and the National Disaster Management Plan (2019-2030) has been formulated following the SFDRR.
- Ensure multi-stakeholder engagement in the development and revision of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the NDMP and integrate disaster risk reduction into sectoral plans
- Review/ revise existing national and local level disaster risk reduction strategies/ plans under different sectoral ministries in line with the NDMP to ensure disaster risk sensitive development.
- Promote national mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance as appropriate
- Institutionalize community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) to strengthen resilience of households and communities.
- Strengthen education on disaster and climate risk reduction and accelerate the implementation of comprehensive school safety.
- Develop a policy for resettlement of people displaced due to natural and human induced hazards as well as those in high risk areas identified using risk maps , addressing all issues relating to acquisition of land, services and livelihood in new settlement
- Introduce Recovery policy and framework for the country

#### **1.2 Key Actions and Achievements in Implementation of SDGs**

- The commitment of the government of Sri Lanka is reflected in having a separate ministry on sustainable development; appoint a parliament selected committee on SDGs, establishing cluster committees on SDGs etc.
- The GoSL anticipate archiving the SDGs by 2030 by working towards the basic needs of people, progressive alleviation of poverty elimination of all form of discrimination and inequalities and establishing a society based on social justices and human security. The economics policy of the government outlines the vision settings the “Stage for sustainable Development joinery”. The policy aims to develop economy that will promote the benefit for development among all. An economy that will be friendly to all, beneficial to all. An economy that will be paved to sustainable development.
- Having overcome a three decade long terrorist conflict, Sri Lanka has begun its “transformation towards a sustainable and resilient society”. The poverty rate has dropped to 4.1% in 2016 and country is reaching towards the upper middle income status with a per capita GDP of USD 4,066 in 2017. Unemployment rate stood below 5% for last seven years. Free education and health policies have resulted in high life expectancy (75 years) and high youth literacy (98.7%) rates. UN has recognized Sri Lanka among “high human development” achieved countries.
- The government’s “Vision 2025” that provides the overall vision and the Public Investment Programme, the three-year rolling plan align significantly with SDGs. The

National Budget 2018 focuses on a “Blue Green Economy” envisaged to create an eco-friendly environment where all can co-exist harmoniously.

- The Sustainable Development Act enacted in October 2017 provides for formulating a national sustainable development policy and strategy. The President has appointed the Sustainable Development Council to implement the Act. The government adopted mainstreaming SDGs into institutional plans as its main strategy to achieve SDGs.

## 2. Initiatives for Cross-sectoral Collaboration for Resilience

1. Strengthen risk-informed decision-making including through inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination, in particular, between national disaster risk management, development planning and sectoral ministries
2. Integrate disaster risk reduction and ecosystem-based approaches to coherently implement the three Rio Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification, and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance to prevent and reduce the impact of water-related disasters.
3. Scale up advocacy and public awareness on disaster risk reduction, including through conducting activities annually to commemorate the International Day for Disaster Reduction (13 October), the World Tsunami Awareness Day (5 November) and regional and national disaster risk reduction days.
4. Integrate disaster risk information into business investment planning and management across private sector entities, in particular Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), through business associations, chambers of commerce and national and local platforms on DRR.
5. Enhance Public Private Partnership

## 3. Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for SFDRR and SDGs

### 3.1 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for SFDRR

- Monitoring and Reporting mechanism of the SFDRR will follow the SFDRR regional and global monitoring mechanism ensuring the participation of key stakeholder agencies. Disaster Damage and loss database (Desinventra) will be modified facilitating to report the SFDRR implementation. Online Disaster Damage and Loss reporting system will be completely for the SFDRR reporting also.
- Implementation and monitoring mechanism proposed under the NDMP would be used monitor the implementation of SFDRR at national level based on the national indicators.

*(DMC will facilitate to collate analyses and share the national level progress of NDMP (2019-2030) to the MoIWR&DM. Once the areas of interests are identified by non-government organizations, they will enter into an agreement or sign a memorandum of understanding with the relevant line agency responsible for the particular area within the NDMP (2019-2030), and the line agency and the non-government partner will monitor activities jointly. The progress of the work will be summarized by the DMC along with other activities to the MoIWR&DM.*

*The overall progress, level of implantation, gaps and hindrance factors will regularly be reviewed by the steering committee and report by the MoIWR&DM to either the NCDM or the Cabinet of Ministers.*

*After customize with SFDRR monitoring system and the NDMP (2019-2030) the formats and the online monitoring system developed under the SLCDMP is proposed to use for the monitoring of NDMP (2019-2030))*

### **3.2 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for SDGs**

- Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) have launched a publication titled ‘Status of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in Sri Lanka: 2017’ and a website to disseminate up to date information particularly for Sri Lanka on SDGs.
- DCS, the key institution of the NSS in Sri Lanka, identified availability of data for monitoring the SDGs following the SDG Indicators, disaggregation levels and baseline data already available through ongoing censuses and surveys of the DCS, and through administrative records. DCS also identified SDG Indicators for which data can be compiled by adding new modules into ongoing censuses and surveys or through new surveys and special studies by the DCS.
- There is an urgent need for a SDG indicator framework to turn the SDGs and their targets in to a Management tool to help development of implementation strategies and to allocate resources accordingly.

### **4. Roadmap-2020 for Coherence between Global Frameworks**

- There is an increasing convergence between elements of CCA and DRR and development agendas in so far as climate related stress directly affect vulnerability and exacerbate disaster risks and it set back the development effort. Greater emphasis will be needed in the future on bringing about coherence and synergy between these three major plans (SDG, CCA and DM) as well as in monitoring their implementation.
- Disaster Risk Management (DRM) is integrated in National Disaster Management Policy and National Disaster Management Act No 13 May 2005 as illustrated in the vision of the Government and has been translated into action following the mission of the Ministry of Irrigation Water Resources Management and Disaster Management (MoIWRM&DM). National Disaster management Plan (NDMP) provides framework and directives to the government, private sector and Non-governmental Organization (NGO), International Non-governmental Organization (INGO), Civil Societies etc. on the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) of the country.
- DRR is even more important today as Sri Lanka continue to expand the development in all sectors where disasters caused by natural and human induced hazards can erode away the development gains unless the DRR measures are factored into development planning. In addition, the potential climate change impacts are also an essential part of modern DRR strategies.

- The Government has committed to improve disaster management ensuring quick claims for those affected by disasters through National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF) that insures every house in Sri Lanka against natural disasters without burdening the Government budget. A National Disaster Reserve Fund for financing post-disaster reconstruction will be established. The Government will resettle high risk communities living in landslide prone areas. Hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment will be undertaken and insurance schemes will be introduced for economically important sectors
  - Mainstream Climate Change Adaptation into National Planning and Development
  - Enable Climate Resilient and Healthy Human Settlements
  - Minimize Climate Change Impacts on Food Security
  - Improve Climate Resilience of Key Economic Drivers
  - Safeguard Natural Resources and Biodiversity from Climate Change Impacts

## Thailand

### 1. Key Actions and Achievements in Implementation of SFDRR and SDGs

After we adopted the global frameworks, we prefer to continue our business as usual that each responsible ministry corresponds only to its own framework. SDGs is regarded as the overarching framework; therefore, the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) under the Prime Minister's Office is the responsible authority to oversee its implementation. National Statistical Office (NSO) of Ministry of Digital Economy and Society is also engaged to support the monitoring process and data governance improvement and analysis. Ministry of Foreign Affairs comes in to do the voluntary report of the achievements to the global community. SFDRR becomes the responsibility of Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) of Ministry of Interior. PA falls into the work of Ministry of National Resources and Environment (MONRE) which assigned Office of Natural Resources and Environment Policy and Planning (ONEP) to lead its implementation. NUA and Incheon Strategy belong to Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS). We have developed our familiarity and expertise only on the framework we are looking at.

The more we get familiar with the frameworks, the better we are aware that conventional way of work might not be effective. The convergence approach should be the best solution. We have initiated different ways to address the interconnection of the global frameworks and their requirements. Over years, we had been searching for the right entry point(s) of each global framework gatekeeper who has shared insights that we need to work together. Once the sense of partnership is established, mainstreaming DRR-CCA-Development into national and sectoral policies and plans, including budgeting plans has become more and more promising. We are also aware that global frameworks require long-term efforts and innovations. To ensure that different partners possess necessary knowledge and skills to really push those commitments forward, we, through official and unofficial consultations, have identified capacity gaps and sources of support both from national and international partners which do not only fulfill the gaps, but also upgrade our capacities overtime until our goals are reached.

Through such strong attitude and consistent innovative and collective actions, we have finally overcome the silo mode of works. Several innovations have been created. **Policy innovation** - It is for the first time the National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 – 2021) integrates DRR and resilience building and makes it one of the national development goals with indicators that can contribute to the achievement of SFDRR. Consequently, other national master plans; National Security Strategy, National Climate Change Master Plan (2015 – 2050) and the draft National Adaptation Plan (NAP), includes DRR in their targets and/or programs and projects. **Management innovation** – New mechanisms are established to supplement the existing ones. DRR focal points at national and provincial level are appointed to advocate DRR and related global frameworks in their works. Mr./Ms. SDGs are also assigned in each ministry and organization to facilitate SDGs monitoring. Series of trainings



have been conducted and will be upgraded to meet the capacity building needs to implement the global frameworks. For example, DRR Focal Points of 23 Ministries/Organizations have already got trained on SFDRR, risk assessment, disaster damage and needs assessment, post-disaster needs assessment. They will receive more trainings on SFDRR monitoring framework, customizing indicators, and more on risk assessment by 2020.

While we are having many progresses, some barriers are observed, out of which two major concerns are raised and discussed among key players. Continuity of innovation development and maintenance due to change of officers in charge is challenging global frameworks implementation. Another concern is localization of the global frameworks because most of local authorities and communities consider that the global agenda are not their business. More dialogues will be organized to find out options and best solutions to address these challenges.

## 2. Initiatives for Cross-sectoral Collaboration for Resilience

In regard of DRR integration in different sectors, we have established new supplementary mechanisms to accelerate cross-sectoral collaboration for resilience. Two new mechanisms; DRR Focal Points at national and provincial level, as discussed earlier, have been created. DRR Focal Points in 23 line ministries and organizations mostly are the senior officials from policy and planning division where they can make their sectoral plans and activities more resilience oriented. At the provincial level, we have vice governors as our DRR Focal Point who can help translating national policies and plans into actions at sub-national level. In addition, one more mechanism at national level, Emergency Support Function (ESF) is created to ensure that emergency response and relief are geared towards Build Back Better. Seventeen ESFs are identified and stated in the National DRM Plan (2015). This effort helps us the better coordinate and share resources including data and risk information in a more coherent and effective manner.

However, not all sectors are active. Only the ones whose businesses usually get disrupted or damaged by disasters are the ones actively implement DRR in their sectors and engage in DRR and resilience building programs/projects. Transportation, critical infrastructure, agriculture, tourism, land-use planning and health are among the most active sectors. Because of their high enthusiast in DRR implementation, they have developed their own risk terminologies and assessment approaches which to some extent have hindered the effective and comprehensive DRR implementation.

## 3. Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for SFDRR and SDGs

National Focal Point of each global framework has developed its monitoring and reporting mechanism. All already established the national committee and subsequent working bodies to ensure that their monitoring and reporting systems are effective and meet the timeline of global frameworks. **Mechanisms set up** - SDGs' National committee is chaired by Prime Minister who ordered to set up another three Sub-Committees on monitoring, data governance, and reporting. Lead Ministries and supporting ministries and agencies are

assigned to all 17 Goals. For example, MOI is the leading agency for Goal 1 and 11. MONRE leads Goal 13 implementation and monitoring. The other four global frameworks (SFDRR, PA, NUA and Incheon Strategy) have Deputy Prime Minister as Chairman of the National Committee. **Actions taken and envisioned** - SDGs and PA National Focal Points have already developed and published their progress reports. SFDRR National Focal Point has already developed and communicated the agreed SFDRR national terminologies and metadata. We reported the SFDRR global target for year 2015 – 2017 in the Sendai Monitoring Framework. NUA and Incheon Strategy National Focal Point has started the consultative process to develop monitoring and reporting system. SDGs National Focal Points are on the process of develop a set of national indicators. They also are working with International partners (ADB and ESCAP) to develop GIS-based population estimation method which can support the SFDRR reporting, especially for Target G. To address the coherence issue, DDPM just hosted a consultation meeting where representatives from SDGs, SFDRR and PA National Focal Points discussed with our international development partners (GIDRM/GIZ) to update and exchange actions taken during the past years. We agreed to work together to enhance our data governance in a more coherent manner. More consultations and engagement of NUA and Incheon Strategy national Focal Point will be expected.

Many barriers remain for monitoring and reporting. Taking SFDRR as a case study, two major concerns have been identified. **Technical challenges** – Target C and D (Target B only on livelihood disruption) required data from over 20 agencies. More dialogues and consultations with related sectors and data contributors are needed. Target G required further calculation for exposed population. Data disaggregation by income can be a big concern. **Management challenges** - Some sectors can appoint one focal point to gather data to DDPM (Agriculture Sector, Cultural heritage). Some needs more focal points. SDGs monitoring is run by NESDB and NSO, but Sendai Monitoring by DDPM. SDGs Goal 1 and 11 are the responsibility of Ministry of Interior, while Goal 13 by MONRE. A seamless reporting system is needed.

#### 4. Roadmap-2020 for Coherence between Global Frameworks

Three key areas we are aiming to achieve by 2020. (1) Improving National DRM Plan to be aligned with SFDRR – our National DRM Plan 2015 did not answer all 10 components proposed in the Sendai Monitoring Framework (e.g. Indicators not yet developed). Therefore, we have scheduled to conduct the national workshop on DRM planning between 14-16 January 2019 with support from UNISDR. (2) Improving baseline information and risk database – our risk information has not yet been systematically collected and analyzed. No standard methodology is developed for the country. We are going to revisit and improve our risk assessment methods and risk mapping. In addition, we will improve baseline information and data collection methods, by working with NSO and other development partners. To allow us to achieve the Build Back Better, we are revising our needs and loss databases by developing standard and user-friendly approach for damage and needs assessment as well as post disaster needs assessment. (3) Ensuring coherent implementation and reporting of all related global frameworks (SDGs, SFDRR, PA, NUA) for global progress analysis and national learning process - the global frameworks have already been translated into national actions

through key national policy instruments such as National DRM plan 2015 and its revised version, National Economic and Social Development Plan, National Adaptation Plan. All national focal points of each framework have already been connected. It would be better if we could set up a coordinating mechanism/communication means/platform among national focal points of global frameworks and between national and sub-national focal points to enable actions updating and lessons sharing.

## **Vietnam**

### **1. Key Actions and Achievements in Implementation of SFDRR and SDGs**

In recent years, Vietnam has suffered from many types of natural disasters, with a greater intensity, wider scope and magnitude, and more severe consequences, causing damage to people and property; physical damage is estimated at 1-1.5% of GDP per annum (approximately \$ 900 million per year). Disaster risk reduction is a key long-term strategy for sustainable and resilient development in Vietnam. Response to SFDRR and SDGs, Vietnam has integrated in implementation of the national strategy and plans for disaster prevention and control; the Government has also issued Resolution No. 76/NQ-CP dated June 18, 2018. Some key actions are as follows:

- Vietnam has strengthened both institutional and community- level understanding of disaster risk. It has improved its communications systems and capacity to enhance understanding of natural disasters and to promote community-level resilience. The Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control has lead the development of a national communication strategy on disaster risk reduction using various communication methods, including a Facebook page and series of events on the National Day on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control. Technical guidelines for communication with communities include essential skills to prevent and respond to natural disasters, such as storms, floods, landslides, droughts and saline intrusion.

- The Government of Viet Nam has taken major steps to strengthen the governance on DRR. The Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority was established in 2017 with a mandate to coordinate international humanitarian assistance, propose national strategies and plans on disaster management and to communicate to raise public awareness on natural disaster preparedness and response. The government has also improved its DRR policy and legal framework, including a review of legislative implementation and the development of a decree to improve the effectiveness emergency assistance and disaster recovery.

- The Government is going to amend the Decree on the Disaster Prevention Fund, which will provide for the establishment of funds at national and local levels as well as the regulation on eligible spending items within the framework of funds to create more funds to enhance the work on DRR. Viet Nam is also strengthening public-private partnerships in science and technology and supporting research and advanced technology application in DRR, especially in the fight against landslides, flash floods and coastal erosion control.

- Viet Nam has developed procedures for timely, equity-based emergency assistance, prioritized resources for early warning systems and the development of online disaster monitoring systems.

As achievements, the direction and management of natural disaster prevention and control is strengthened with more modern equipment and tools, mobilizing the attention of both the

political system and the community and related parties. The system of legal normative documents, circulars, guidelines, etc. has been gradually improved. Step up the communication and application of science and technology in directing the management of disaster response and recovery.

Challenges we still face with, natural disasters in Vietnam are increasingly fierce, irregular in frequency and intensity under the impact of climate change and the pressure of population growth, urbanization and excessive use of natural resources. The degraded quality and reduced area of watersheds, excessive sand mining on rivers contributing to flash floods, serious landslides in mountainous areas and riverbank and coastal erosion in the deltas. In addition, the subjective authority and people as well as the lack of knowledge and lack of skills to cope with natural disasters also cause great damage to people and property. Regarding capital sources, many important programs and projects are built but due to lack of capital, the efficiency of implementation is not high. Natural disaster risk insurance activities and the sustainable financial mechanism for natural disaster prevention and control have not yet been formed.

## **2. Initiatives for Cross-sectoral Collaboration for Resilience**

Disaster risk reduction approaches have been integrated into sectoral plans to improve sectoral preparedness for natural disasters. Follow the Disaster Prevention and Control Law, the MPI have developed guidelines for integrating natural disaster risk reduction into local and sectoral socio-economic development plans. In education, plan to train for teachers and preparation to bring disaster knowledge into schools and universities have been implementing; Ministry of Education and Training has also distributed an Assessment and Preparedness Toolkit to 1,004 schools in 60 provinces, focusing on areas where vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are located. 100 schools have been supported to develop and implement School Preparedness Plans for disaster in the campaign of "building safe schools". The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism facilitated the integration of DRR action plans into site management plans for all World Heritage sites in Viet Nam, notably Hue Complex, and Hoi An Ancient town. Many projects for transform livelihoods to adapt to natural disasters and climate change have deployed.

About challenges, in fact, integration of natural disaster risk reduction into socio-economic development plans have not has adequate attention. Criteria and standard for monitoring safety to disaster have not yet been established. That is why natural disaster risks are still increasing due to the pressure of economic development activities.

## **3. Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for SFDRR and SDGs**

In order to implement SFDRR widely in Vietnam, firstly we have translated the main contents of the Sendai Framework into Vietnamese for posting on the official website of the Central Steering Committee for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; disseminated through national conferences and relevant meetings. The Central Steering Committee has directed and guided the Standing Agencies on Natural Disaster Management of ministries, branches and localities

to develop and implement the Disaster Prevention and Control Plan taking into account Recommendation of the Sendai Framework. Base on Disaster Prevention and Control Law, those plans have to be established at all level and be monitored, revised and reported yearly.

The limitation is that we don't have mechanism for monitoring SDFRR itself, but only integration in M&E of disaster prevention and control plans. Anyway, until now, not all ministries and localities have approved and implemented the plans. The revised national strategy and plan and M&E criteria for those are still waiting for approval.

#### **4. Roadmap-2020 for Coherence between Global Frameworks**

To take initiative in actively to enhance the implementation of SFDRR and SDGs, Vietnam needs to focus on a number of key issues as follows:

*Firstly*, focus on communication, raising awareness and understanding of disaster risks and community-based and child-centered disaster management and prevention, especially in vulnerable areas before storms, floods, landslides, flash floods;

*Secondly*, it is necessary to guide the localities through the preparation of detailed and feasible Plans for natural disaster prevention and control in line with natural disaster characteristics of each region. The Plans should identify task allocation and roles among all administration levels and sectors involving disaster prevention, response and recovery. Responsibilities of local authorities in the development of disaster scenarios in preparation of the worst possible disaster case are highlighted.

*Thirdly*, strictly control the exploitation of natural resources, focusing on forest protection, forestation and forest quality improvement, including watershed and coastal mangroves. Strictly control sand mining in rivers;

*Fourthly*, transform livelihood to actively adapt to climate change and saline intrusion. Take advantages of floods, salinity and brackish water for livelihood development;

*Fifthly*, continue to invest in disaster protection works such as dykes, dams, anchorages for boats and ships in storms and to ensure safety of hydraulic works. The integrated disaster risk management plans will also help improve disaster risk management activities.

*Sixthly*, strengthen international cooperation, especially with other countries in the region to share information and experiences on natural disaster prevention and control as well as sustainable exploitation of rivers to reduce disaster risks.