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14th RCC
REGIONAL
CONSULTATIVE
COMMITTEE on
DISASTER
MANAGEMENT

14th Meeting of the

Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)

Policies and Practices for Coherence between Global Frameworks

Session 5: Building a Framework for Coherence in Asia and the Pacific Region

3-5 December 2018

Kathmandu, Nepal

Supported by





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COHERENCE CONCEPTS AND PRACTICES

Coherent pursuit of the Sustainable Development Agenda, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and Paris Agreement on Climate Change at national, sub-national, and local levels



Background: Coherence of Global Frameworks

The 2030 SDGs, SFDRR, and the Paris Agreement guide progress towards a more sustainable, resilient, equitable, and prosperous future.

The three frameworks refer to their respective objectives and mandates for sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, and climate change action.

However, these different themes which the frameworks address are inextricably linked with one another; the overlapping areas have gradually gained prominence, especially over the last decade.

Therefore, more emphasis before, during, and after the adoption of the frameworks on: why, how, and to what extent the frameworks (and themes) can be pursued with an integrated - or coherent - approach.

Recent research has provided solid rationales and recommendations for coherence, especially at the national policy-planning level. However, there has been less focus on the practical operationalization of coherence.



Presentation Contents

- Working definition of “coherence” and its characteristics
 - How much coherence?
- Coherence model - or “how” of coherence in practice

For discussions on why and how coherence can be pursued, and other details on coherence, please refer to Guidance Note.



Working Definition of “Coherence”

A brief consolidation formed from the key themes and ideas discussed in the relevant literature:

“the approach and deliberate processes and actions within a country to integrate – as appropriate – the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and Paris Agreement; in order to increase efficiency, effectiveness, and the achievement of both common and respective goals.”



What is “Coherence”? (1)

- ✓ **An approach to integrate, as appropriate, the objectives of the global frameworks and the pursuit of sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation.**
- ✓ **Not an outcome or goal in itself, but a means to improve the processes and achievement of the frameworks’ goals - in terms of maximising efficiency, effectiveness, and synergies; and minimising trade-offs, gaps and redundancies in delivery.**
- ✓ **Occurring not only in policy definition and planning, but also in implementation, monitoring and reporting.**



What is “Coherence”? (2)

- ✓ **Pursued both horizontally across sectors and vertically at different governance levels** – at local, sub-nationally, national, regional, and global levels.
- ✓ **Operationalised through different actors** including through coordination between government institutions, the private sector, civil society organisations, and citizens.
- ✓ **Context-specific** and dependent on country conditions, structures, and mechanisms; **coherence should be pursued in a flexible manner.**



And how much coherence?

- Too much policy integration may actually undermine policy-making processes to achieve respective goals for each framework: **“partial but robust policy integration is preferred”**
- Analysis of national government focal agencies and frameworks for the pursuit of each global agreement indicates **the diversity of implementation approaches - how much integration between the three agreements at the country level is feasible?**
- **“Good enough coherence”**: integration will always be partial, siloes can provide support, never change a running system



How much coherence between different sectors and institutions?

- The problem of “horizontal fragmentation and institutional siloes”
- Challenge not limited to sustainable development, DRR, CCA
- How much integration is desirable?
 - **from cooperation** (“... organizations simply take each other’s goals into account and try to accommodate those goals”)
 - **to coordination** (“... processes requiring organisations to ‘work together’ via already established, often external-to-the-group goals, and more structured mechanisms”)
 - **to collaboration** (“... a more intensive process than the preceding integration forms and one that required much closer relationships, connections and resources ...”)
- Each level of integration has its own characteristics (purpose, relationship types, resources required) and value.

(Source: Keast, Brown, and Mandell (2007).



Coherence Model: Pursuing coherence in practice and identifying the characteristics

- Building on the research, three governance elements associated with the “how” of coherence within a country are:
 - 1. Strategies, policies, plans, and the financial resources required for implementation.**
 - 2. Coordination mechanisms, inter/intra-organisational relationships, and information-sharing processes.**
 - 3. Technical capacities and tools and/or guidelines for implementation.**
- Each can be identified and analysed at local, sub-national, and national levels – horizontally within levels, and vertically between levels.
- Other coherence factors (e.g. “political commitment”) are the foundations of these elements – but are one step away from coherence-in-practice.



Examples with the coherence model

- These elements may influence the extent to which the three frameworks are pursued more, or less, in coherence and consistently with each other.
 - **Example 1:** a national strategy for implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda in a country can promote, or discourage, coherence together with implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Paris Agreement. [strategies/ policies/ plans/ resources]
 - **Example 2:** a public investment guideline for local governments on infrastructure projects can include, or not include, screening processes for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures in the proposed project. [technical capacities/ tools/ guidelines]
- In order to promote this broader consideration of coherence, the elements in the model intentionally do not distinguish between the different frameworks.



Proposed Coherence Model

Levels of Coherence		“How” of Coherence		
		strategies, policies, plans and their resources	mechanisms, relationships, and information- sharing processes	technical capacities and tools/guidelines
Horizontal Coherence	Local			
	Sub- National			
	National			
Vertical Coherence				



Coherence Model

- **At different levels within a particular country, to what extent do these elements promote the coherent pursuit of the global frameworks for sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation?**
- **What specific country examples for each element enable cross-framework coherence?**
 - Note: it is not necessary that these identified examples of coherence have the specific purpose or “label” of coherence between the 2015 frameworks, and often the elements may have existed before 2015.



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Parallel Events with Global Initiatives on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM)

Implementation of SFDRR and SDGs in Accelerating the Post-Disaster Recovery Process in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Primary Planner, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia



**Parallel Events with Global Initiatives on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM)
Kathmandu, Nepal, 4 December 2018**

1. What is the Indonesia's policy framework for coherence among global agenda under SDGs?
2. How such coherence flow into practices in development planning and budgeting?
3. Reflecting on the series of disasters, which part of the coherence that worked well? and which part did not work too well?
4. How the coherence is being reflected in the emerging recovery masterplan?
5. What are your key recommendations to promote coherent practices among NDMOs in the region?

IMPLEMENTATION OF SFDRR AND SDGs IN THE LONG-TERM PLANNING

STAGING AND PLANNING TARGET OF DMMP (RIPB) 2015 - 2045

DMMP Considers Global Compact Achievements



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21-CMP11

DMMP 2015 – 2045
Centennial Resilient Plan

**SFDRR
2015 - 2030**

**SDG's
2030**

2015 – 2030
SDG, SFDRR &
GLOBAL AGENDA
Global Resilient
Plan

2015 – 2019
RPJMN & Renas PB
Baseline Resilient
Plan

70% Disaster Resilient
Regions

Indonesian Disaster
Resilient to Support
Sustainable
Development

2005

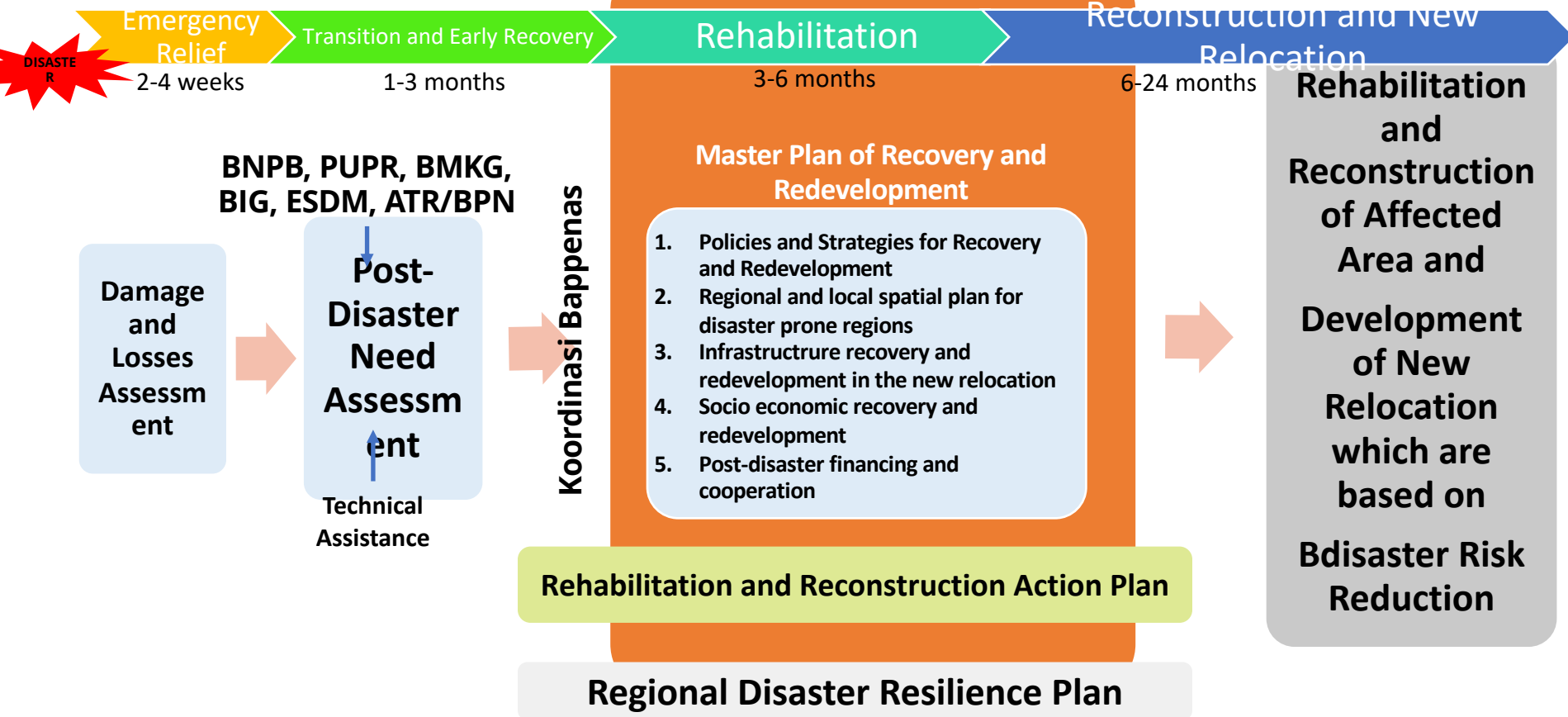
National Long Term
Development Plan
(RPJPN) 1

2025

National Long Term
Development Plan
(RPJPN) 2

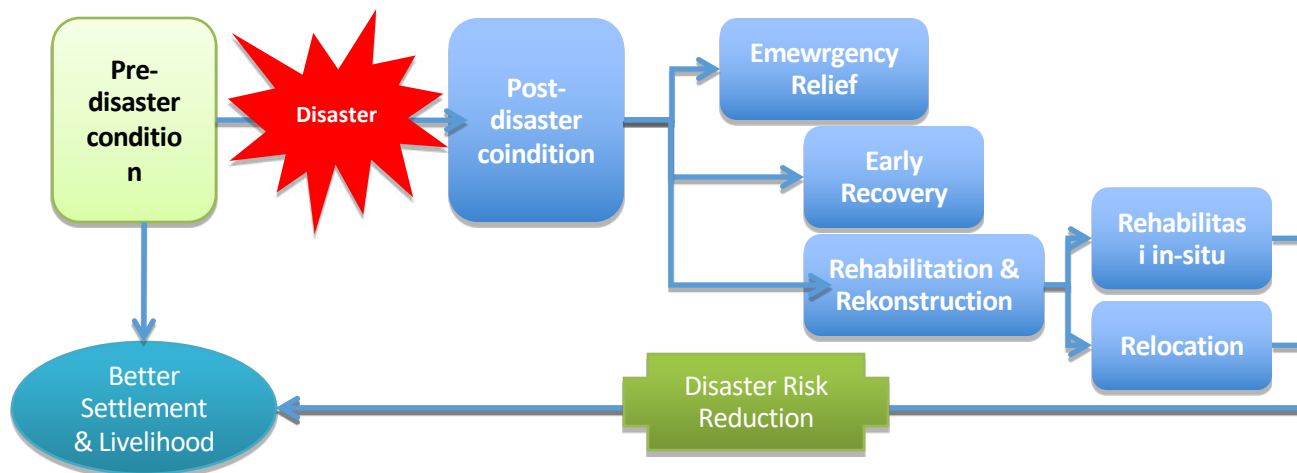
2045

FRAMEWORK OF THINKING FOR A BETTER, SAFER AND MORE SUSTAINABLE POST-DISASTER RECOVERY AND REDEVELOPMENT



Source: Bappenas, 2018

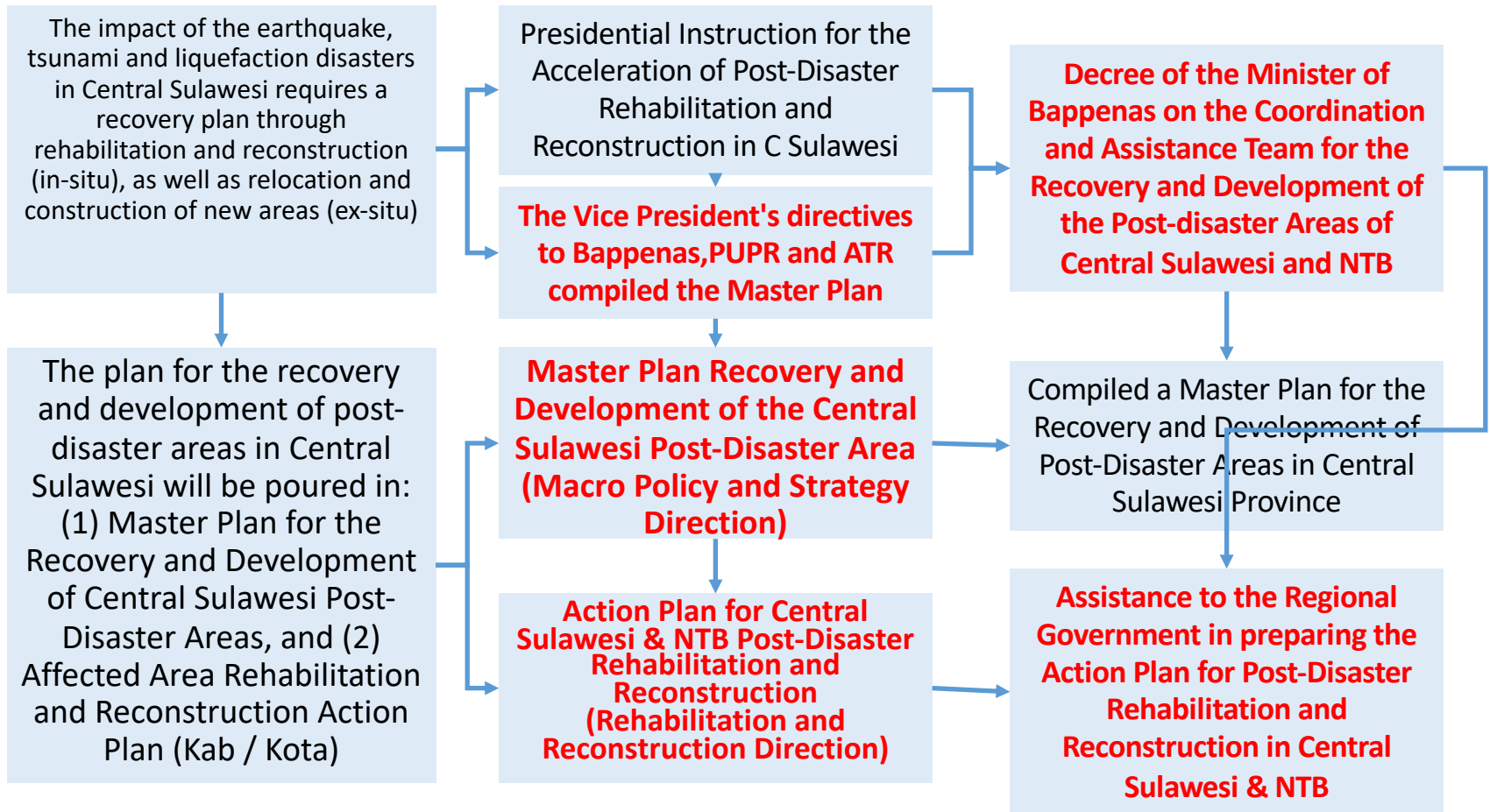
FRAMEWORK OF POST-DISASTER RECOVERY AND RELOCATION



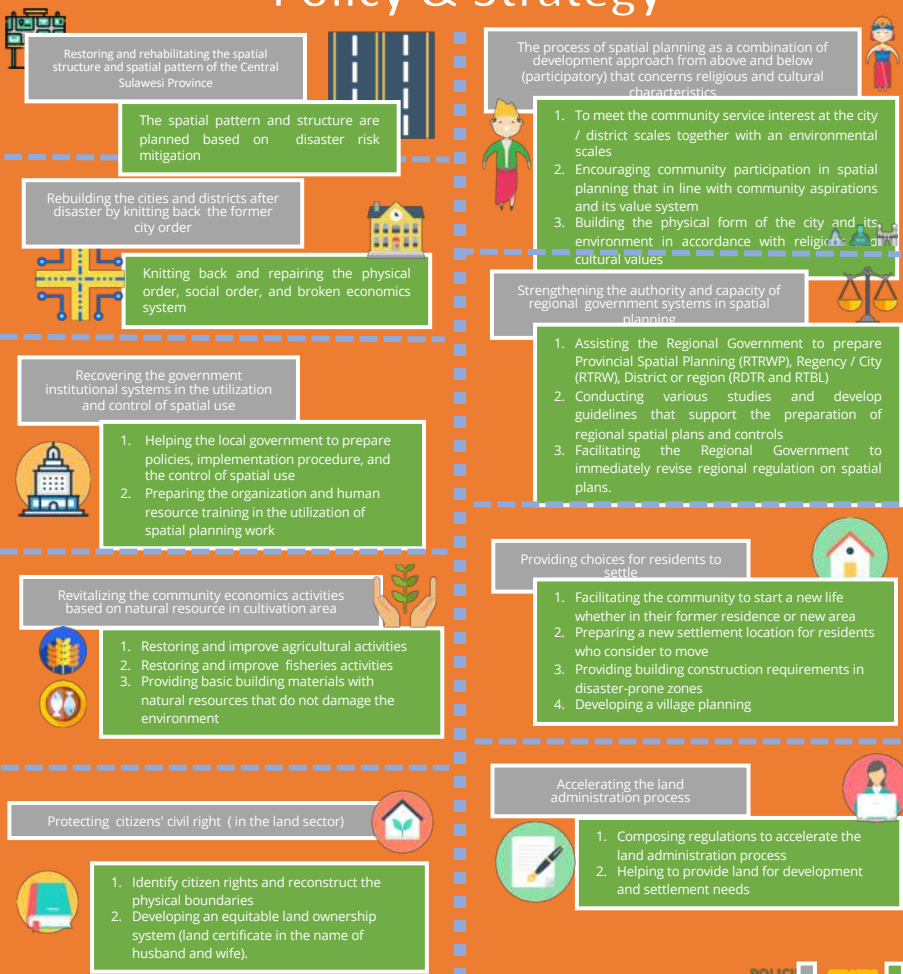
No	Stages	Data and Information Analysis
1	Pre-Disaster	Geographic, Demographic, Economi, Social, Infrastructure, Institutional
2	Post-Disaster	Casualties, IDPs, DaLA, and PDNA
2.1	Emergency Relief	IDPs and Temporary Shelters
2.2	Early Recovery	Housing, Infrastructure, social services, livelihood, facilitation
2.3	Rehab-Recon	Housing, infrastructures, social, economic, cros-sectoral
2.3.1	Rehabilitation in-situ	HH target, rehabilitasi location, disaster mitigation,financing, timeframe
2.3.2	Relocation	HH target, relocation, disaster mitigation,financing, timeframe
3	Better Livelihood	Disaster Risk Mitigation Bencana for Better Settlement and Livelihood

Source: Bappenas, 201

FRAMEWORK OF PLANNING FOR POST-DISASTER RECOVERY AND REDEVELOPMENT OF AFFECTED REGIONS IN CENTRAL SULAWESI



Policy & Strategy



REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION ON SPATIAL PLANNING

SPATIAL PLANNING POLICY

CENTRAL SULAWESI PROVINCE



Road network rehabilitation in the Trans Line Palu-Poso-Makassar and other affected areas

Rehabilitation and reconstruction in the utilization of protected areas

Electricity network system rehabilitation in disaster affected area

Rehabilitation of Communication network and real time information system Palu, Sigi, Parigi Moutong, and Donggala

Water resources rehabilitation in SPAM Pasigala

Relocation of settlement center to Tondo, Palu City and Pombewe, Sigi District

The improvement of cultivation areas (industry, agriculture, and fisheries), especially agricultural areas with primary irrigation networks.

Ban the development of residential areas to built in protected area (in very high and high disaster-prone zones)

The improvement of sea transportation networks for logistics and transportation needs through Pantoloan Port, Donggala Port, and Taipa ferry ports

POLICY AND STRATEGY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION POST-DISASTER AREAS AND DISASTER-PRONE

UNDERSTANDING DISASTER RISK POTENTIAL IN THE PROVINCE LEVEL

- Disaster-prone mapping
- Do some disaster risk analysis of disaster prone districts /

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BASED ON DISASTER RISK

- Development based on disaster risk
- Development does not produce new

IMPROVING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BASED ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION

- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction for all institutions, especially government

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BASED ON DISASTER RISK

- Development based on disaster risk
- Development does not produce new

UNDERSTANDING DISASTER RISK POTENTIAL

- Mapping disaster-prone areas in each city and district
- Mapping disaster-prone groups
- Identify vital assets in disaster-prone areas and the anticipation

FORMULATING & VALIDATING RELEVANT REGULATIONS ON REDUCING DISASTER RISK

- Ensuring the function of the institution according to the community needs
- Improving human resource capacity in knowledge of disaster

IMPROVING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BASED ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION

- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction for all institutions, especially government

FORMULATING THE CITY'S CONTINUITY PLAN ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS

- Involve all parties in the formulation of contingency plans, especially the community

CENTRAL SULAWES I
PROVING

IMPACTED CITIES & DISTRICTS

Policy & Strategy for Development New Settlement Area



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

PROVIDING BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- Providing integrated sanitation and solid waste networks
- Providing integrated clean water networks
- Providing earthquake-resilience facilities
- Providing transportation infrastructure & logistics assistance lines
- Repairing telecommunications and electricity networks



PROVIDING DISASTER RESILIENCE INFRASTRUCTURE

- Using environmentally friendly materials for housing
- Building infrastructure for structural mitigation of settlement area

SOCIAL, CULTURAL, & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ENSURING THE NEW SETTLEMENT AREA IS ACCEPTED BY THE COMMUNITY

- Approaching the community
- Involving community in developing the relocation plan
- Conducting discussion and getting the aspirations of community



PROVIDING ADEQUATE FACILITIES IN NEW SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS

- Providing basic facilities for education, health, and religion

CONDUCTING PROTECTION COMMUNITY RIGHTS RELATED TO LAND OWNERSHIP

- Identifying communities rights in the land sector at new settlement location
- Developing land ownership system that equitable



RECOVERING COMMUNITY INCOME

- Providing employment opportunity in new settlement area
- Training community with various skill and competency for employment opportunity as appropriate

GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY INSTITUTION

PREPARING THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION SYSTEM

- Considering the community aspiration to join or forming new system
- Preparing relevant institution and human resources



IMPROVING GOVERNMENT CAPACITY

- Ensuring the function of the institution
- Improving the capacity of human resources regarding disaster mitigation
- Mainstreaming disaster management in various institutional sectors

Spatial Planning

CONDUCTING GEOLOGICAL STUDY TO DETERMINE A NEW HOUSING LOCATION

- Considering locations with low disaster risk levels as potential settlement location



CONDUCTING STUDY FOR SPATIAL PLANNING TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT

- Considering the land use and the environment capacity of areas
- Considering the land use of land that has not yet been built

INVOLVING COMMUNITIES TO CHOOSE THE NEW SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS

- Considering the distance from the original location to the new location



MANAGING POPULATION ADMINISTRATION

UPDATING THE MAIN ADMIN DATA AND POPULATION DATA

- Updating the population data for new settlement efficiently and effectively



PROVIDING SERVICES FOR ISSUING POPULATION DOCUMENTS

- Issuing SKPTI or SKPS as condition for issuing the lost or damaged civil registration certificate

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

BUILDING HOUSING WITH DISASTER CONSIDERATIONS

- Building meets building code and disaster resilience
- Building use debris and environmentally friendly material
- Supporting through technical staff who understand the construction of disaster resilience building
- Training of local HR especially those who working in construction sector



BUILDING HOUSING WITH CONSIDERATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- Women participation in making housing plans

POLICY AND STRATEGY FOR INFRASTRUCTURE RECOVERY BASED ON DISASTER RISK

POLICY AND STRATEGY FOR INFRASTRUCTURE RECOVERY BASED ON DISASTER RISK



- 1 **Prioritize the education and health infrastructure**
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of disaster-resilient infrastructure in education and health sectors
- 2 **Optimize the function of water resource and irrigation system**
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of irrigation network system in affected area
- 3 **Encourage the rehabilitation of clean water installation and distribution network**
Provide clean water resources in refugees location and area which has indirect impact of disaster, as well as the operation water terminals, water tanks and piping system
- 4 **Improve the drainage and waste management system**
Rehabilitation of drainage system integrated with new road network, and the provision of waste management system
- 5 **Prioritize the transportation infrastructure**
Open an entry point and main road, repair ports and airports, arrange road standard that resilient to disaster and repair the existing road
- 6 **Improve the stable and well distributed connectivity**
Repair telecommunication facilities such as communication lane, create backbone network and metrofiber optic
- 7 **Fullfill an eco-friendly electricity network**
Recover the electric power, improve the quality and integration of energy and electricity network
- 8 **Optimize the preparation of disaster resilient infrastructure**
Through the provision of early warning system, evacuation hills, evacuation route in coastal area, and green sea dike (hill)
- 9 **Improve the disaster control though infrastructure engineering**
through river normalization, dikes construction, flood control facilities, sabo dam and road normalization covered by landslides
- 10 **Optimize the existing infrastructure**
Through the building construction evaluation, building reinforcement, and existing infrastructure maintenance

INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION & RECONSTRUCTION



EDUCATION & HEALTH

- Classroom rehabilitation
- Construction of new school facilities
- Reconstruction of health center facilities
- Reconstruction of Anutapura Palu Hospital, Kabelota Donggala Hospital, & Nasana Pura Sigi

WATER RESOURCES & IRRIGATION SYSTEM

- Reconstruction of The Gumbasa Irrigation Network
- Construction of irrigation canals (Petobo-Sibalava village)
- Construction of dikes along the river and coastal areas
- Construction of Sabo Dam
- Construction of water reservoirs

TRANSPORTATION

Palu-Poso-Makassar Road
Palupi-Bangga-Simoro Road
Kalawara-Kulawi Road
Kulukubula-Kalawara Road
Birobuli-Palolo Road
Labean-Tanah Runtu Road
Palu-Donggala Road
Cumi-cumi Road
Access Road to Lindu Lake

- Improvement of national & provincial roads
- The widening of the new settlement access road (Tondo & Pombewe Village)
- Providing ring road lines
- Preparation of disaster resistant road safety standards

TELECOMMUNICATION

- Repair of BTS in Palu, Sigi, Donggala
- Addition of fiber optic backbone & metro network in Sigi
- Electric power recovery
- Integration of energy and electricity networks
- Reconstruction of dispense / portable gas stations

PORTS & AIRPORTS

Pantoloan port
Donggala port
Wani port
Ogoamas port

- Bridge recovery
- Airport recovery
- Port recovery

CLEAN WATER & WASTED WATER

- Repair of Pasigala Regional PDAM
- Operation of water terminals, water tankers & piping facilities
- Construction of communal waste piping systems
- Construction of integrated drainage with flood & road control systems

WASTE SYSTEM

- Debris utilization as an eco-friendly building material
- Construction of debris shelter
- Rehabilitation of Kawatuna Landfill Site

BRIDGES & AIRPORTS

11 bridge
Mutiara SIS Aljufrie Airport



THANK YOU

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Policies and Practices for Coherence between Global Frameworks



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Session 5: RCC Parallel Sessions

Group 1. Strategies, policies, plans and financial resources

Group 2. Coordination mechanisms, relationships, and information-sharing processes

Group 3. Technical capacities and tools/guidelines

Group 1: Challenges & Actions

- C1: DRR is not prominent enough in national policy discussions and advocacy and awareness for DRR is still needed both at sub-national and national level.
 - Action 1: Regional warehouse of policies & laws that are coherent as good examples
 - Action 2: Develop a template for policy briefs for the different global agendas for parliamentarians and law makers
 - Action 3: Develop framework/ scheme to connect data to policy making
- C2: Resources are provided but we cannot measure performance in order to justify expenditure.
 - Action 1: Incentivize good coherent practices at sub-national level
 - Action 2: Develop financing scheme based on risks across administrative boundaries including transboundary risks
 - Action 3: Harmonize tagging of budgets to include both CCA and DRR measures
- C3: There is a disconnection with regard to understanding the global frameworks between the national and the local level.
 - Action 1: Develop minimum standards for local governments and communities on coherence
 - Action 2: Translate requirements of the global agendas into local language
 - Action 3: Identify entry points for communities to engage in the implementation of the global agendas
 - Action 4: Guideline on how CSOs can engage in the promotion of coherent policy development at the local level

Group 2: Challenges & Actions

- C1: Availability and adequacy of quality data and information – including disaggregated demographic data (SADD).
 - Action 1: Capacity building on local level governments for information and data management.
 - Action 2: Collect data on the ground level and validate – hosted and owned in Emergency Operation Center (EOC) with information partnership.
 - Example: Locally relevant information system feeding into ministry as one central agency who is the guardian of relevant data – covering all hazards.
 - Action 3: NLDR – National damage and loss registry implementation.
- C2: Insufficient information sharing at national level – horizontal and vertical – including private sector / stakeholders, and regional level.
 - Action 1: Government platform or forum for information sharing.
 - Action 2: Clarify who can access what and not – metadata, licences.
 - Action 3: Learn from Sendai Framework Monitor and identify roles and responsibilities – who does what and not.
- C3: Inadequate coordination mechanisms at all levels – pre/during/post disasters.
 - Action 1: SOD Standing Order on Disaster – in line with Sendai Framework requirements with detailed guidance, SOP Standing Operation Procedures.
 - Action 2: Hazard specific response plan including roles and responsibilities of different national agencies.
- General Action 1: Compile good practice for information management – for example the Sendai Framework Monitor.

Group 3: Issues & Actions

Existing tools and guidelines from DAY 1	Issues and concerns discussed	Actions
Cambodia- storm and flood resilience guidelines for housing sector	Translating of plans and guidelines from local to national level and from national to local level; including reporting of data and monitoring	- Not only tools and guidelines but human technical support and capacity from national line ministries and NDMOs to local governments '-Review of tools and guidelines from countries within the region to see how much they support coherence and potential revisions, as well as peer to peer country learning etc.
India- NDMA/NIDM guidelines incorporate all three frameworks; there are preparation of guidelines and templates for state and district level which align with frameworks	Plans at local level not linked to national budget (country specific); i.e; local government are more/less dependent on national budgets	- Empower local governments to analyze coherence needs (country specific). As a peer learning India shared that they have a state disaster budget and a central budget; the state budget can be accessed by local governments for their specific needs
Pakistan- NIDRM builds capacity among stakeholders	Assess capacity of local government and enhance capacity for coherence	-Advocacy and training programs and materials to disseminate the concepts of the frameworks, coherence, and related terminology for the local level; this includes evidence based tools and information
Nepal- DRRS strategy and training guidelines which is climate resilient and inclusive for local level	To switch conversation from intergration of DRR into coherence for sustainable development	New/revised guidelines and templates should have more holistic approach; needs mechanisms and capacity to facilitate coherence; capacity needs to be build based on the specific guidelines and templates at local level
Needs from DAY 1		
Afghanistan – national guideline for awareness-raising and orientation on practice of coherence.		
Bhutan – clear integration steps in the planning process.		
Maldives – more technical expertise and capacity-building for disaster risk reduction (across sectors for coherence?)		
Mongolia – need more guidelines and advocacy for coherent practices at local level.		

Session 5: RCC Parallel Sessions

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Policies and Practices for Coherence between Global Frameworks

**Session 7: Operationalizing Global Frameworks for
Risk-Resilient Development in Asia**

3-5 December 2018
Kathmandu, Nepal

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Session 7

Operationalizing Global Frameworks for Risk-Resilient Development in Asia (and Pacific)

Key Initiatives by ADPC

RCC: Thematic Focus and the Global DRR Framework

#	Date	Year	Country	Meeting Theme
1	20-22 Nov	2000	Thailand	DRR agenda setting for RCC member countries
2	31 Oct 2 Nov	2001	Thailand	Flood Preparedness and Mitigation
3	29-31 Oct	2002	India	Drought Risk Management
4	29-31 Mar	2004	Bangladesh	Urban Risk Management
5	18-20 May	2005	Viet Nam	Mainstreaming DRR into Development
6	9-11 Nov	2006	China	Mainstreaming DRR into Development / HFA
7	8-10 May	2008	Sri Lanka	Rights based Community led Disaster Risk Management
8	22-24 Feb	2010	Philippines	Community based DRR in High Risk Communities
9	28-30 Nov	2011	Cambodia	Linking Community based DRR and CCA
10	25-27 Mar	2013	Mongolia	Local Level Actions for Sustainable DRR and CCA
11	1-4 Apr	2014	Myanmar	Reducing Disaster Risk and Transforming Development
12	16-18 Jun	2015	Bhutan	Risk Sensitive Development
13	17-19 Oct	2016	Pakistan	Operationalizing Global Frameworks for Risk Resilient Development



International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

HFA 2005 - 2015



RCC 13: Islamabad Statement and ADPC's Institutional Transition



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NDMA
National Disaster Management Authority

13th RCC meeting concluded with emphasis on creating linkages among global frameworks for better implementation

Islamabad statement



1. Identifying the needs and **programme activities under SFDRR's priority areas**
2. Intensifying the **development of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies**
3. Deriving from the **broader context of the SDGs** the approaches and practices pertaining to DRM
4. Maintaining the **RCC as a regional platform for the development and sharing of good practices, leveraging science, innovation and technology such as e-Resilience initiatives**, applicable to the different global frameworks
5. **Support the RCC countries** in developing synergies on Early Warning Systems from trans-boundary, national and subnational to community levels
6. Facilitate the **application of disaster data management including disaster related statistics**, as appropriate to, as the **basis for progress monitoring and result reporting of SFDRR implementation.**

Catalytic Facilitator and Partner of Global and Regional Mechanisms



ISLAMABAD STATEMENT

13th Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)

17-18 October 2016
Islamabad, Pakistan

1. National agencies and authorities, entrusted with disaster management in Asian countries established the Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) on Disaster Management in 2008, as an avenue for regional dialogue to exchange experiences and promote peer advocacy. With the support of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) as its Secretariat, RCC serves as a common platform to promote regional cooperation towards achieving common DRR goals. The committee has been meeting on an annual basis for the last twelve years to deliberate on themes of interest encompassing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the broader context of development strategies. And thus the RCC is, at present, well positioned to render advice and support on disaster and climate risk management to its member countries.

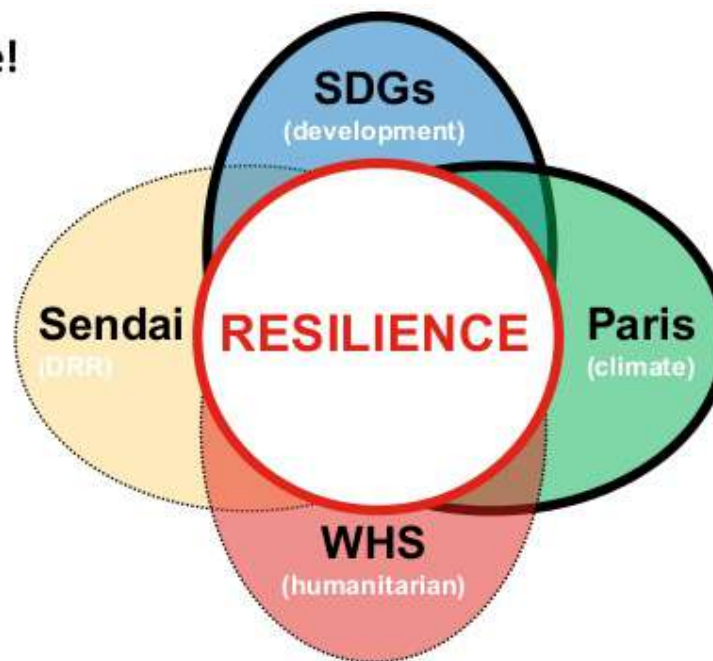
2. In the 13th RCC Meeting entitled "Operationalizing Global Frameworks for Risk-Resilient Development in Asia" held in Islamabad, Pakistan from 17 - 19 October 2016, we the delegates of Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, Indonesia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam, along with development partners and participants from sub-regional organizations, reaffirm that the value of the RCC lies in its capacity to present technical solutions, and to facilitate regional cooperation among member countries in the implementation of their national, regional and global commitments on gender-sensitive DRR and climate change adaptation in the broader context of sustainable development with focus on vulnerable groups.

3. In the 13th RCC meeting, we the delegates exchanged views, reviewed challenges and deliberated opportunities for solutions with respect to the operationalization of global frameworks for resilient development in the Asia Pacific region. The deliberation led to the identification of the following key aspects:

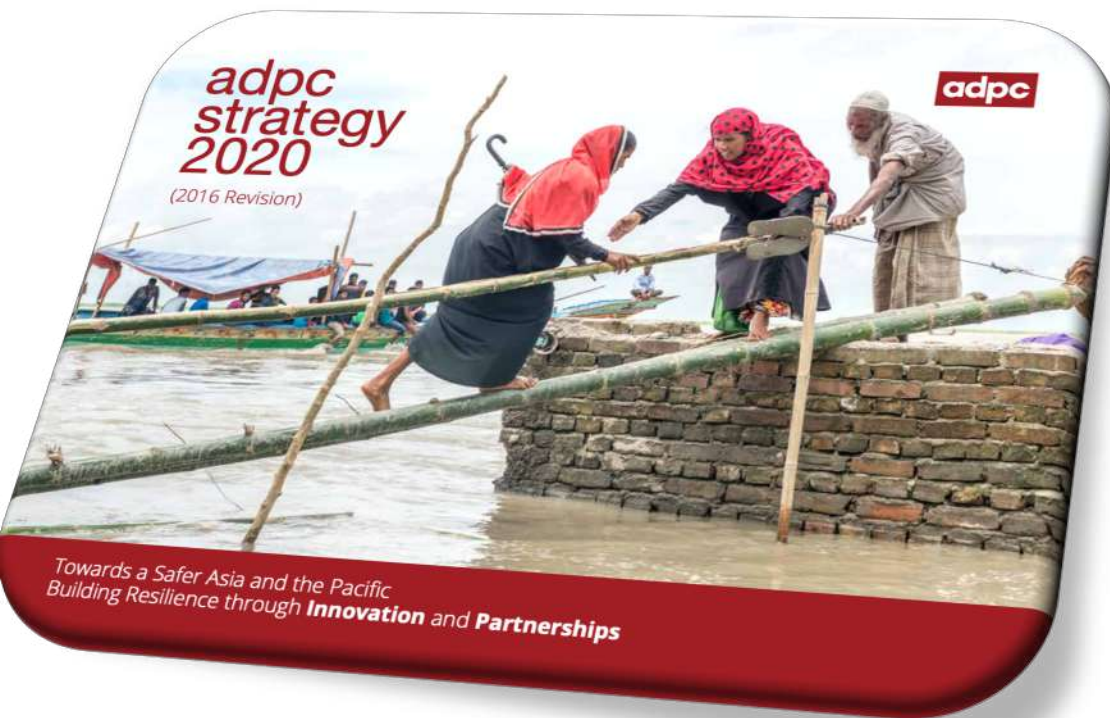
- a. Commonalities which exist among the global frameworks¹, through complex in nature, present ample opportunities with deliberate planning and coordination for cost-effective resilient development².
- b. The importance of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction indicators which will increasingly be adopted to be further operationalized in order for them to add value to, and to be more applicable in accordance to the specific environment of a country to which they are applied.

¹ These include Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030, New Agreement on Climate Change, and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.
² Copied with the consent of the Secretariat of the World Humanitarian Summit, 2016.

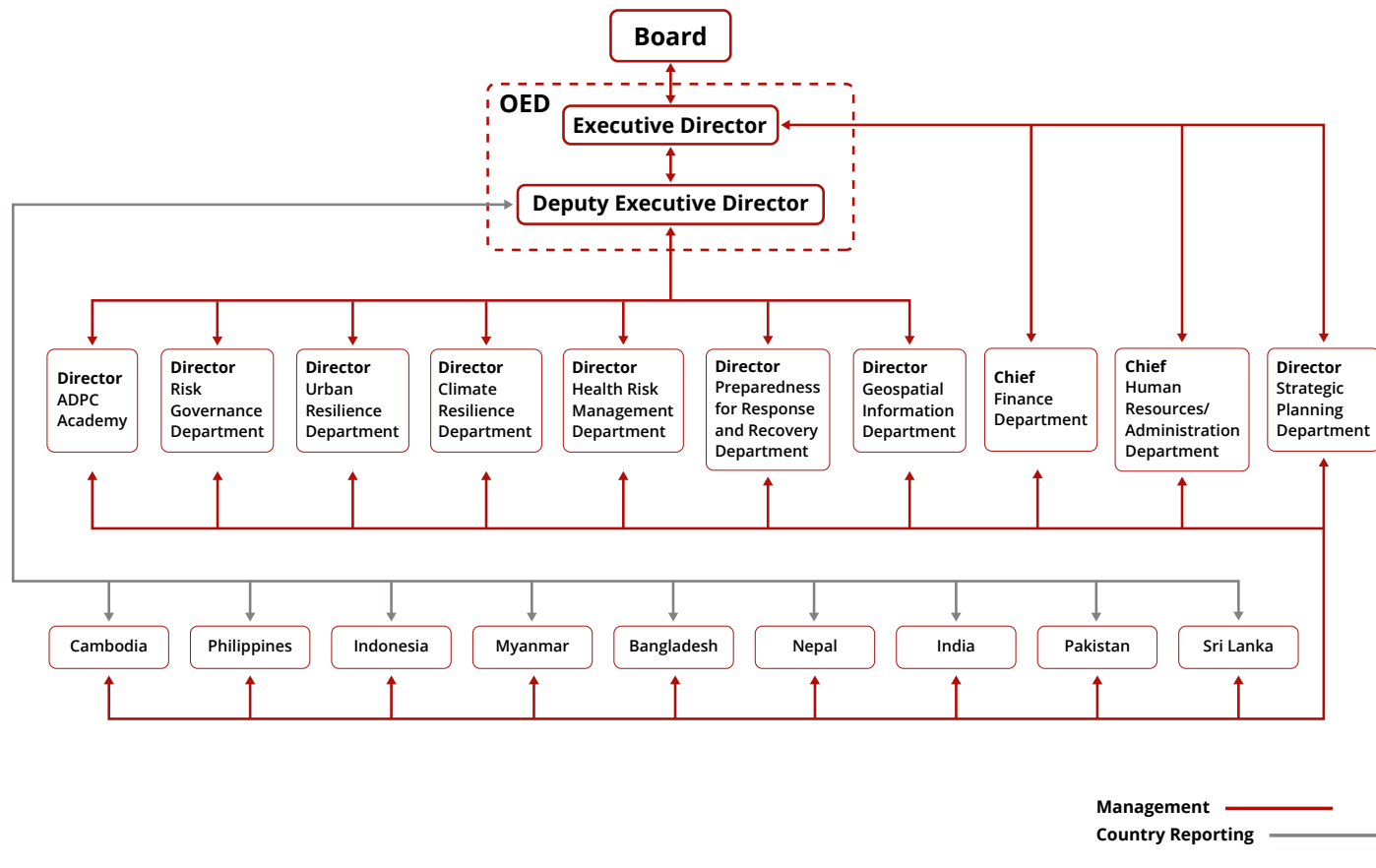
Coherence!



ADPC : Institutional Transition towards Global DRR Framework



ADPC : Institutional Arrangement to Meet the Needs



ADPC : Transition to an International (Inter-Governmental) System

ADPC's intergovernmental Charter has been ratified by the Royal Thai Government

17 Sep 2018
Bangkok, Thailand



Founding Members

1. Kingdom of Thailand,
2. Kingdom of Cambodia,
3. People's Republic of China,
4. Islamic Republic of Pakistan,
5. People's Republic of Bangladesh,
6. Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal,
7. Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka,
8. Republic of the Philippines,
9. Republic of India.

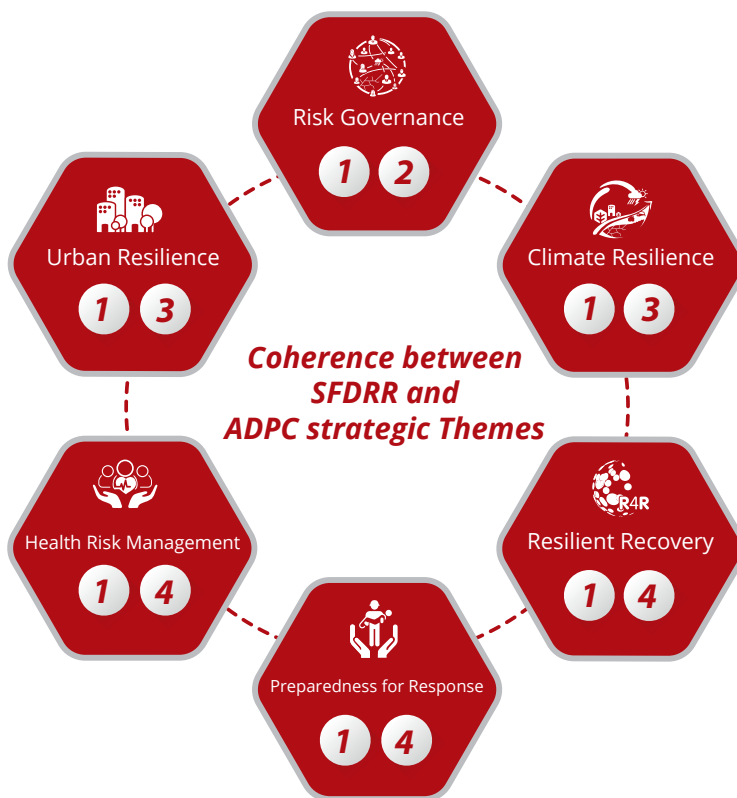
14th RCC

REGIONAL
CONSULTATIVE
COMMITTEE on
DISASTER
MANAGEMENT

Key Initiatives

Reporting on Islamabad Statement

1- Addressing the Needs of the Countries under SFDRR's priority areas



Our six strategic themes correspond with global frameworks and are aligned with the relevant priority areas of SFDRR.

SFDRR Priorities for Action

- 1** Understanding disaster risk
- 2** Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
- 3** Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
- 4** Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

2- Regional platform for development and sharing of good practices



Stories from the field

Featuring ADPC's widespread work across the region

Paddy growers restore agriculture in Sri Lanka
Connecting youth to disaster preparedness
Women overcome stereotypes in Bangladesh
Safeguarding Thailand's small and medium enterprises
Doctors at the forefront: preparing hospitals in Thailand
Understanding earthquakes in Myanmar
Disaster survivors overcome trauma in Bangladesh
Public health and emergency management in Sri Lanka
Woman turns grief into action in Pakistan
Child-centered disaster management in China
Resilient investment decisions in Lao PDR
Bringing experience from Asia to Africa
Protecting livelihoods in Papua New Guinea



3 - Leveraging Science, Innovation and Technology



SERVIR-MEKONG

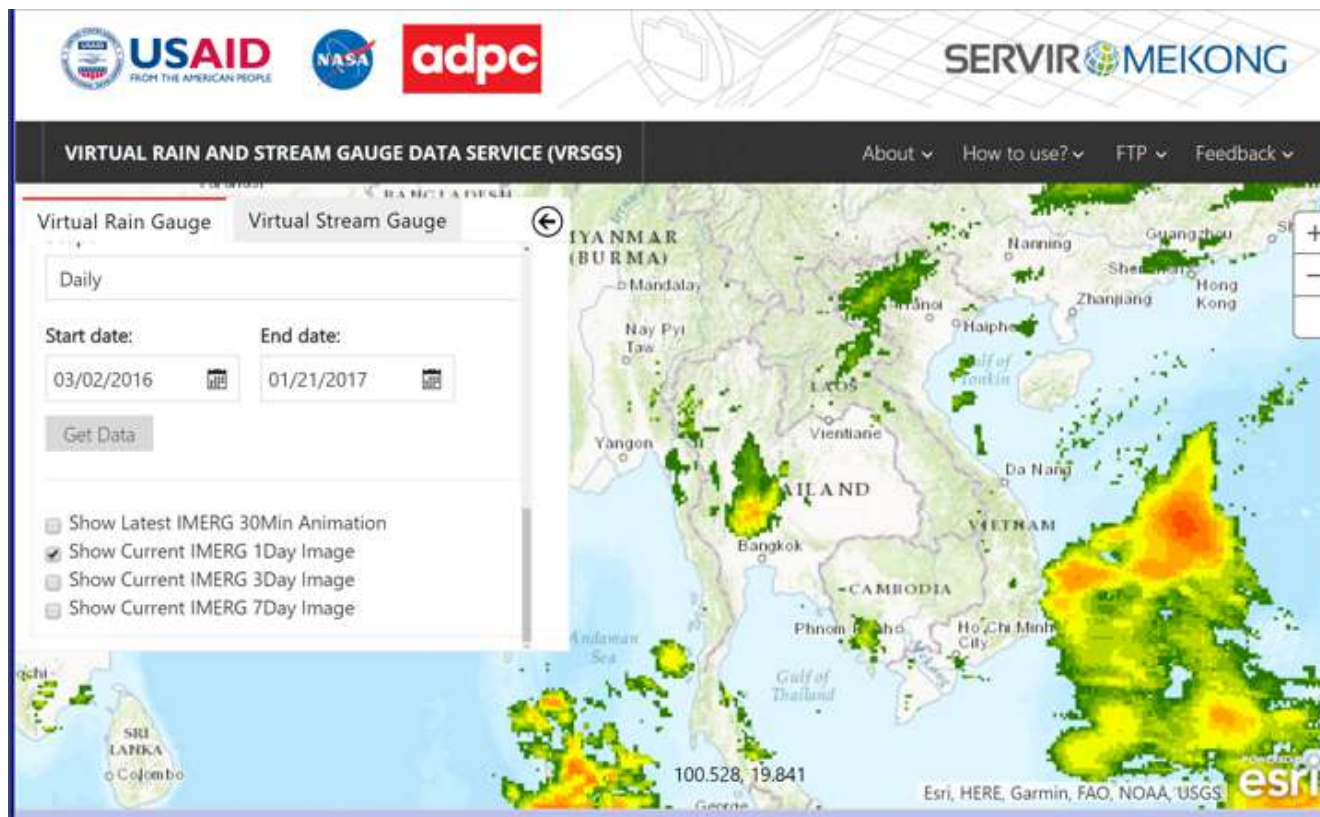


Spatial Informatics Group

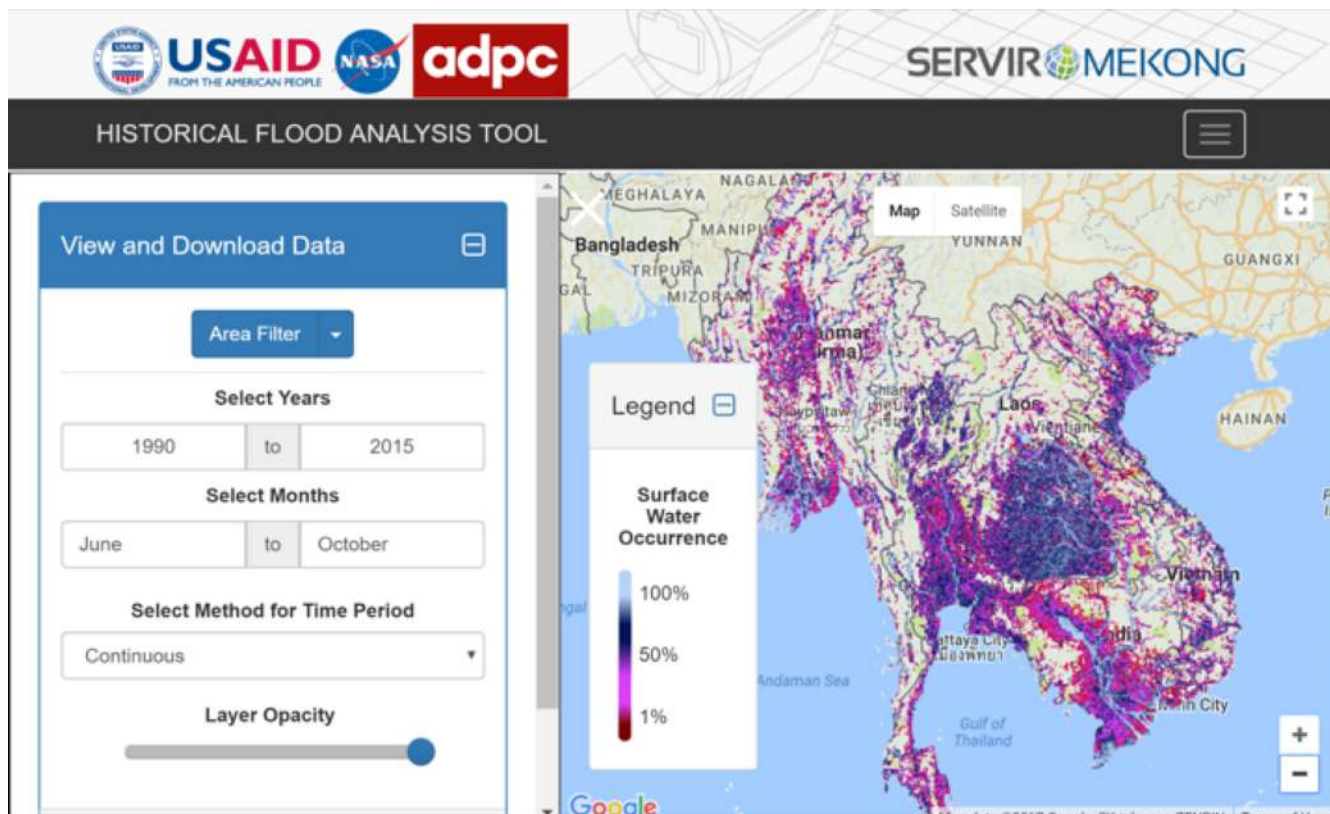
SEI STOCKHOLM ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE

Deltares Enabling Delta Life

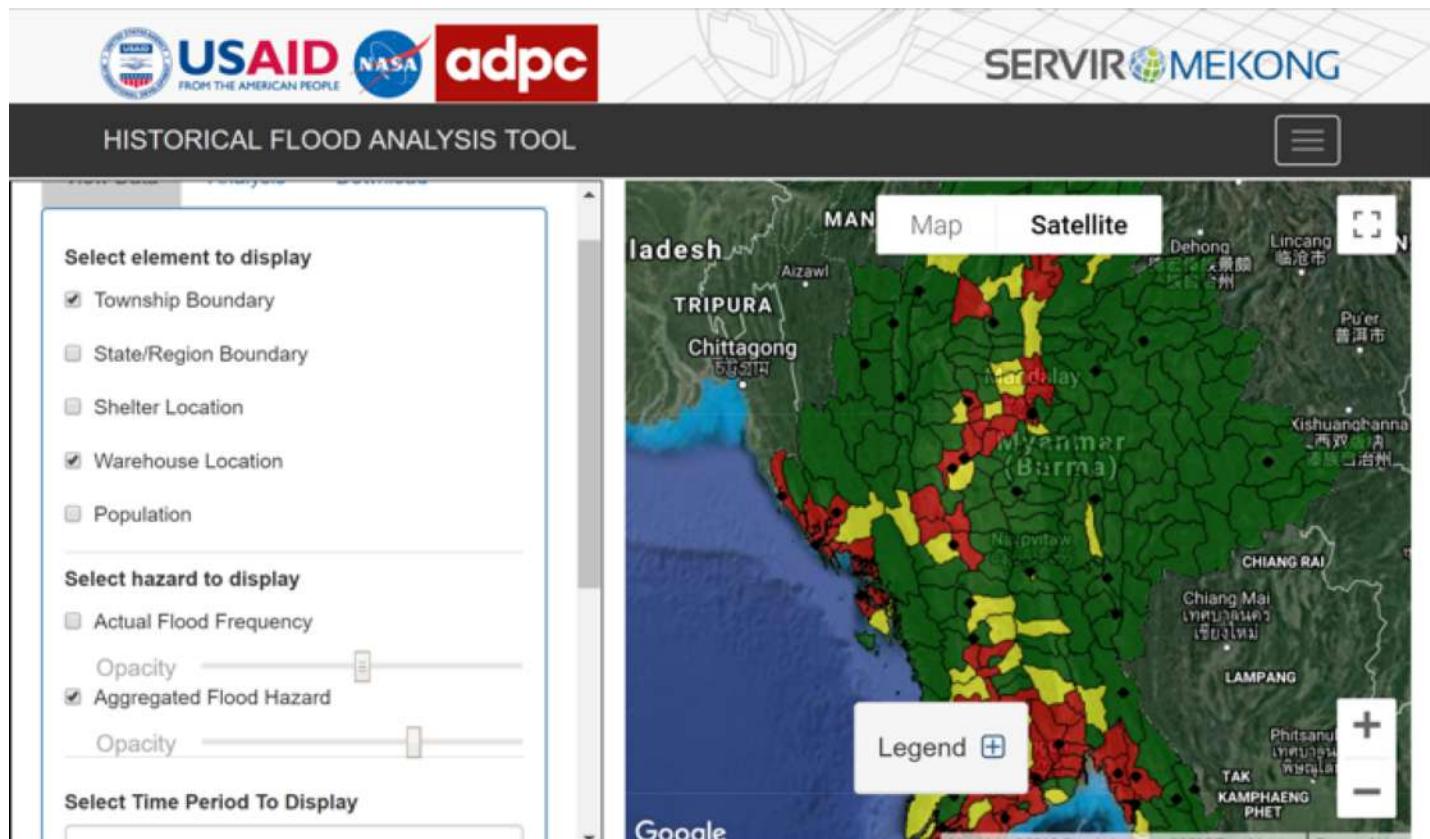
Virtual Rain and Stream Gauge Data Service



Flood Frequency Mapping based on 40 years of Landsat images

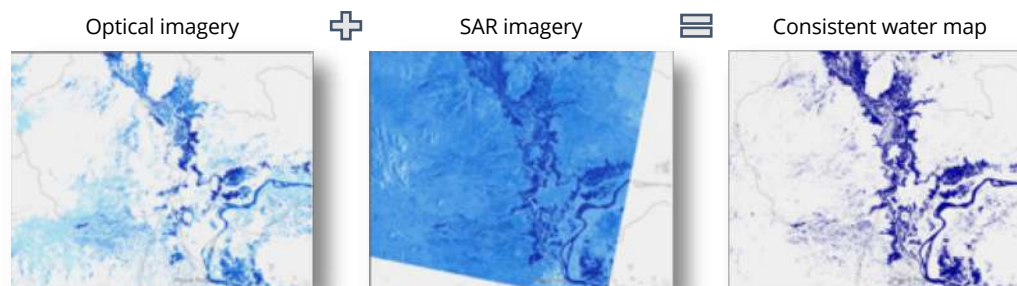


Flood Hazard Mapping for Preparedness Plans

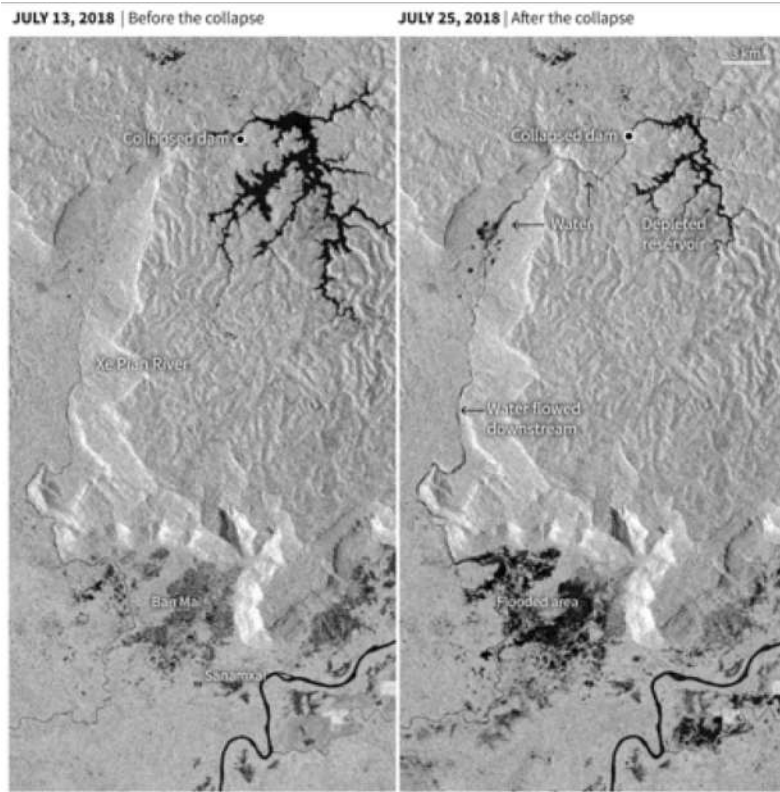


Near-real-time Flood Mapping Service

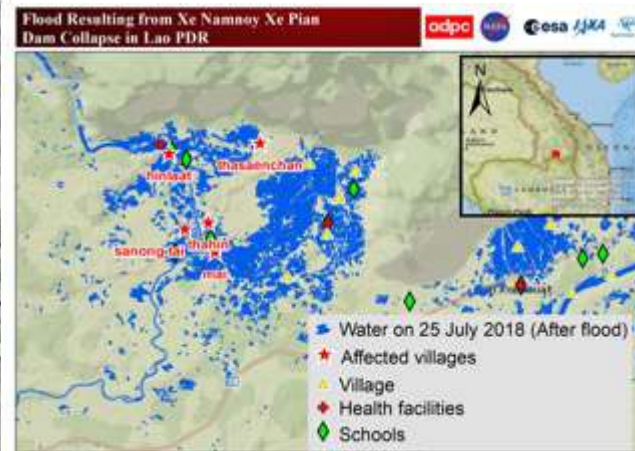
- ✓ A user-friendly online platform allowing users' access to flood maps on a (near) real-time basis
- ✓ Integration into existing policy framework and guideline for emergency response
- ✓ Collaborating with international and national partners to improve the satellite-based emergency mapping overall



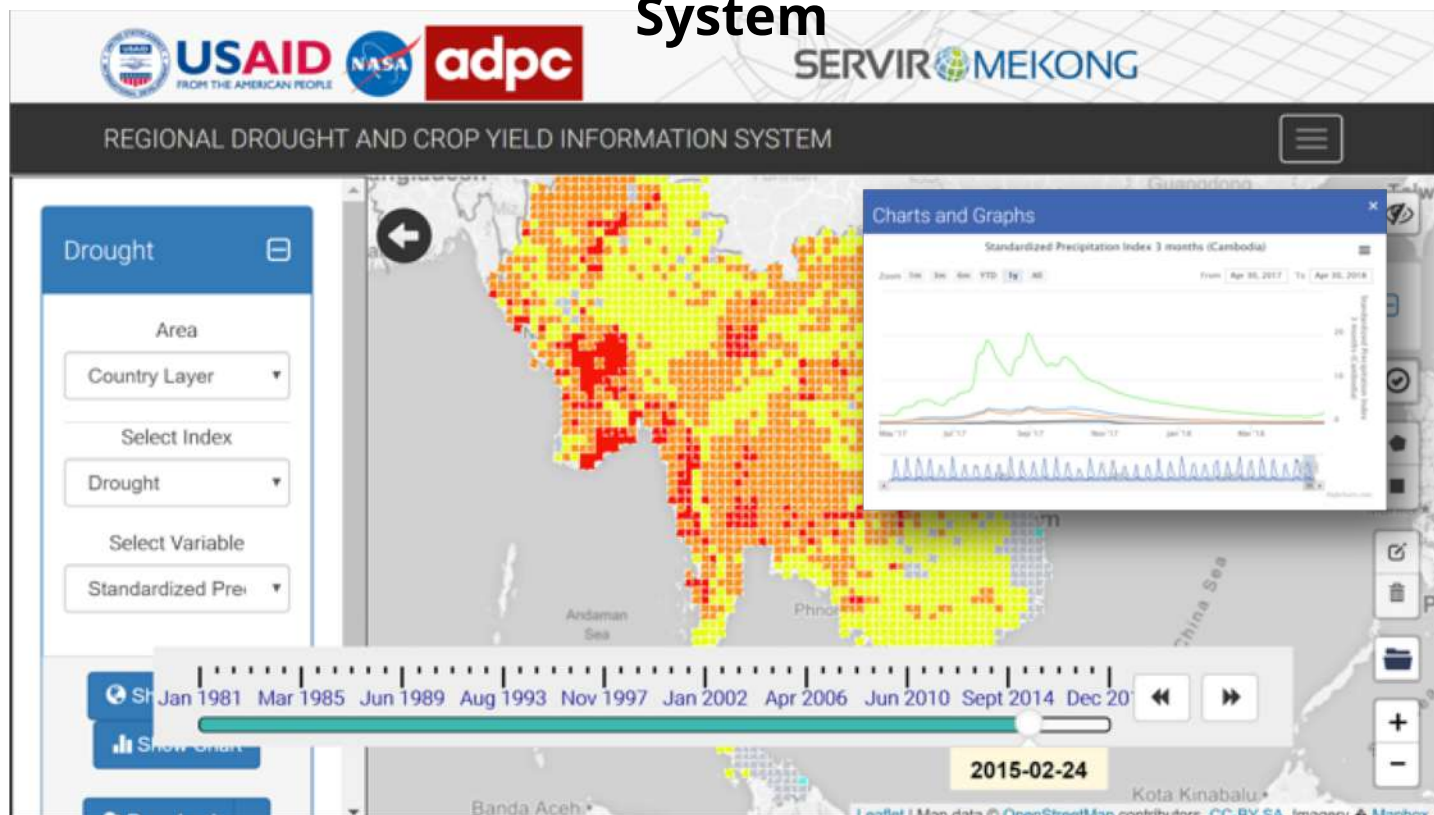
Imagery from 12 Sep 2015



Xe Namnoy-Xe Pian Dam Collapse Flood



Regional Drought and Crop Yield Information System



Capacity Building and Co-development



Building Sustainable Capacity and Uptake of Geospatial Service for Myanmar



<https://servir.adpc.net>

CONSULTATIVE
COMMITTEE on
DISASTER

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE NASA adpc SERVIR MEKONG

HOME ABOUT THEMES PRODUCTS SERVICES NEWS EVENTS search...

Connecting Space to Village in the Lower Mekong Region

SERVIR-Mekong is a geospatial data-for-development program that responds to the needs of Lower Mekong countries. [Learn more](#)

DECISION SUPPORT TOOLS GEOSPATIAL DATASETS RESOURCES & PUBLICATIONS

[Request Technical Assistance](#)

SERVIR-Mekong priorities are set by the expressed needs of stakeholders. Let us know the needs of your organization by requesting assistance.

4- Early Warning Systems from trans-boundary, national and subnational to community levels



Koshi floods in 2008 (Source: Dailymail.co.uk)

Transboundary Early Warning Systems in Nepal-India



Supported by:



GLOBAL RESILIENCE PARTNERSHIP



WATER WINDOW



ZURICH



Lutheran World Relief
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. LASTING PROMISE.



adpc

Yale University
Local NGOs in Nepal: KVS,
Sahamati and DCA
Local NGOs in India: GDS and IDF

Duration: May 2017 - August 2018

*Koshi floods in 2008 (Source:
DailyMail.co.uk)*

Local capacity building on TB-EWS for the TB Citizen Forums



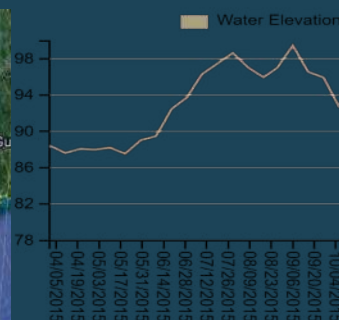
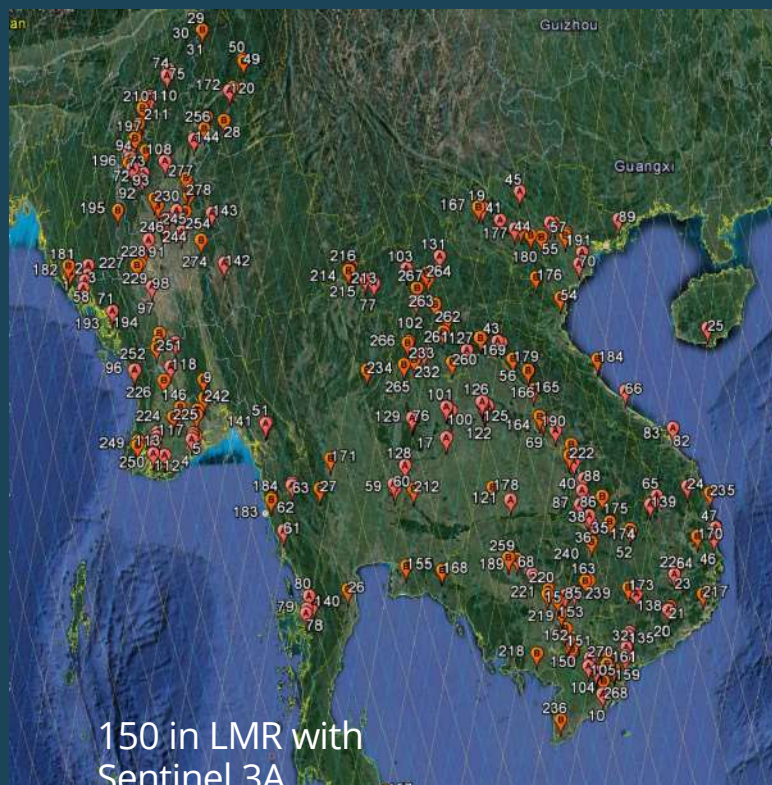
Application of the SERVIR Tool in the Mekong Region: Virtual Rain and Stream Gauge Data Service

Virtual Rain and Stream Gauge Information Service (VRSGIS)

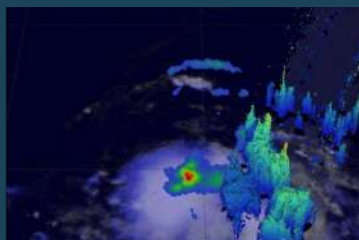
Global rainfall & Stream Gauge data available!

Product	Temporal Res.	Data Availability	Latency
Jason 2/3	10 days	2008-date	2 days
Sentinel 3A	27 days	2015-date	2 days

Water level Data



	A	B	C
1	265	2015.7	1136.3
2	266	2015.7	1136.3
3	267	2015.8	1136.2
4	268	2015.8	1136.2
5	269	2015.8	1136.3
6	270	2015.8	1136.3
7	271	2015.9	1136.4
8	272	2015.9	1136.5
9	273	2015.9	1136.5
10	278	2016.1	1136.8
11	278	2016.1	1136.8
12	278	2016.1	1136.8
13	278	2016.1	1136.8
14	282	2016.2	1136.6
15	283	2016.2	1136.7
16	284	2016.2	1136.6
17	285	2016.2	1136.7
18	286	2016.3	1136.7
19	287	2016.3	1136.8



Virtual Rain Gauge Virtual Stream Gauge

Select and Process Data

Satellite *
Jason 2

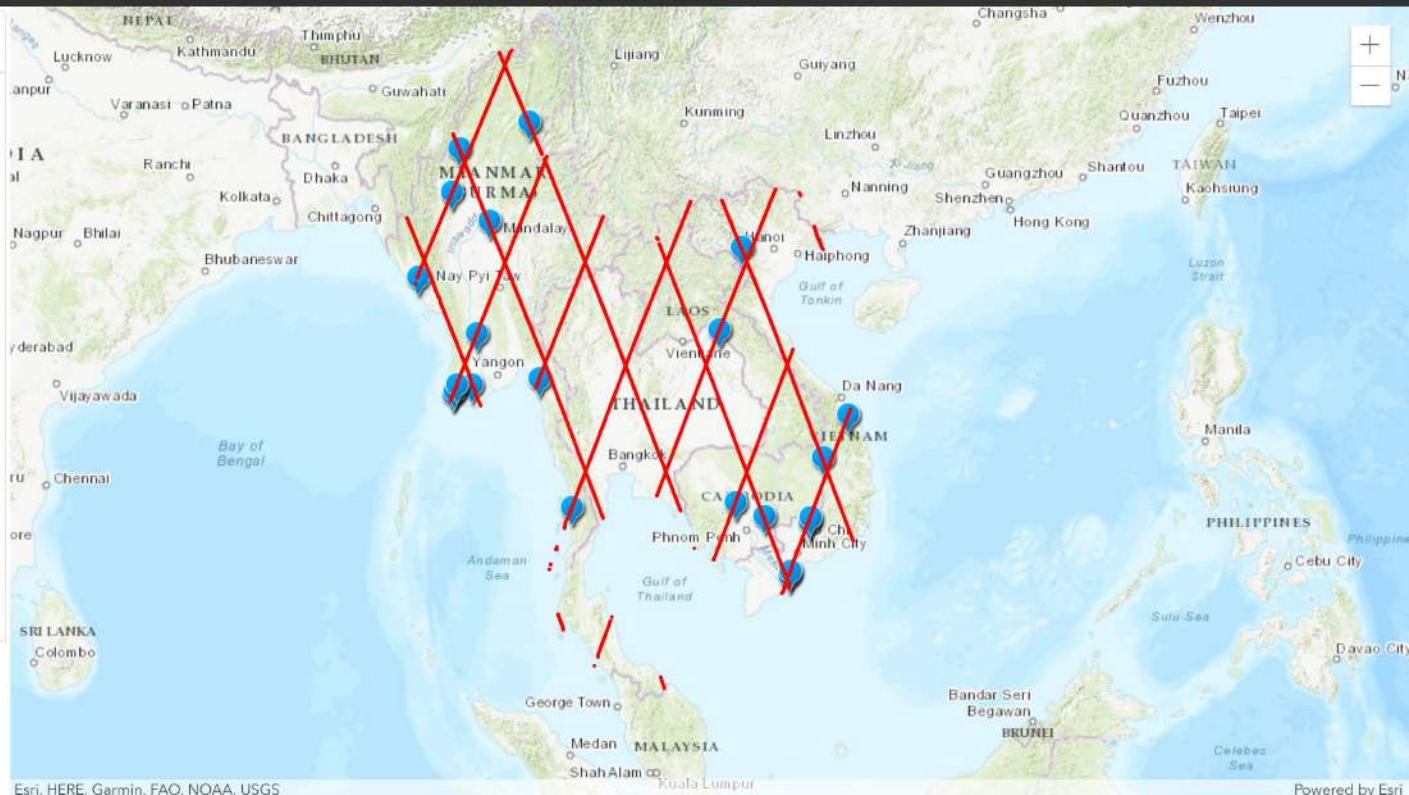
Country *
Cambodia

Gauge *
Station 1

Start Date *
October 1, 2016

End Date *
October 29, 2016

Visualize Data



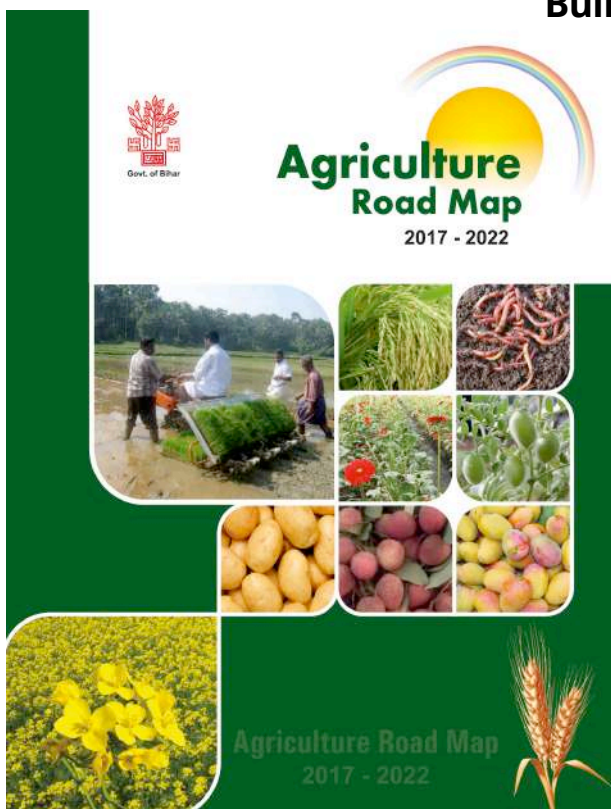
Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS

Powered by Esri

5 - Facilitate the Application of Disaster Data Management

"Applying Bihar Recommendations"

Building State-level Emergency Response Capacity



1. "SAMBAL": Online resource centre
2. Health sector Risk assessment toolkit and Atlas
3. Risk Atlas for Agriculture sector



Partnership to Innovate : ADPC and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation



1. PROSPER-India

Program for Strengthening Preparedness for Emergency Response and Recovery in India: Phase 2

Duration: 36 months (9 July 2018 – 8 July 2021)

2. Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP)

Strengthening Capacity of Governments, Local Humanitarian Organizations and Private Sector Networks on Preparedness for Response in Asia

Duration: 36 months (1 August 2016 – 31 July 2019)

3. Program on Strengthening Institutional Capacity & Preparedness for Emergency Response in Ethiopia

Duration: 36 months (1 November 2016 – 31 October 2019)

4. Integrated Incident Management System in Bangladesh

Duration: 36 months (2018 –2021)

5. ARISE- Ethiopia

Advancement of Recovery Initiatives for Safer Ethiopia

Duration: 12 months (2018 –2019)

6 – Broadening the context of SDGs – Inclusiveness

Scope

Regional: Asia and the Pacific

Countries: Nepal, Philippines, Papua New Guinea

Timeframe

January 2018 – December 2022

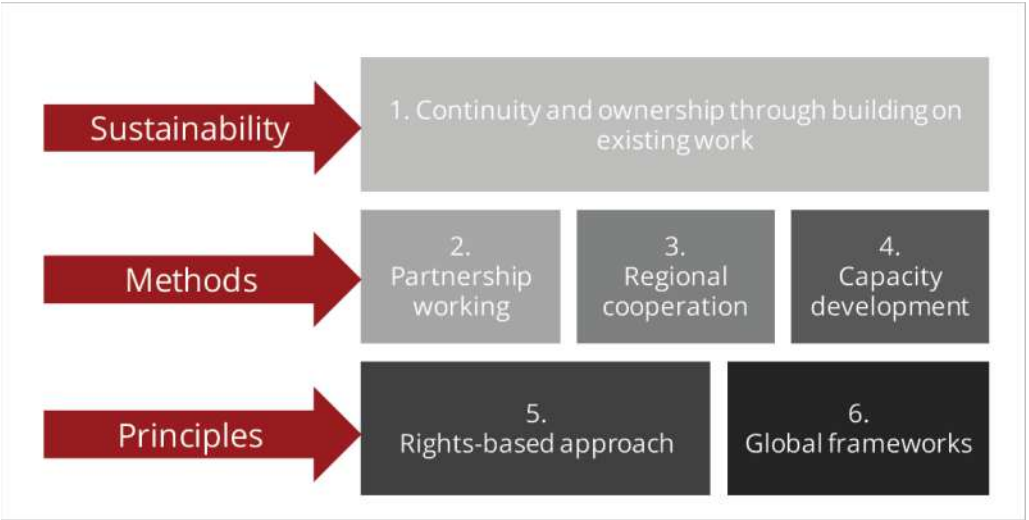
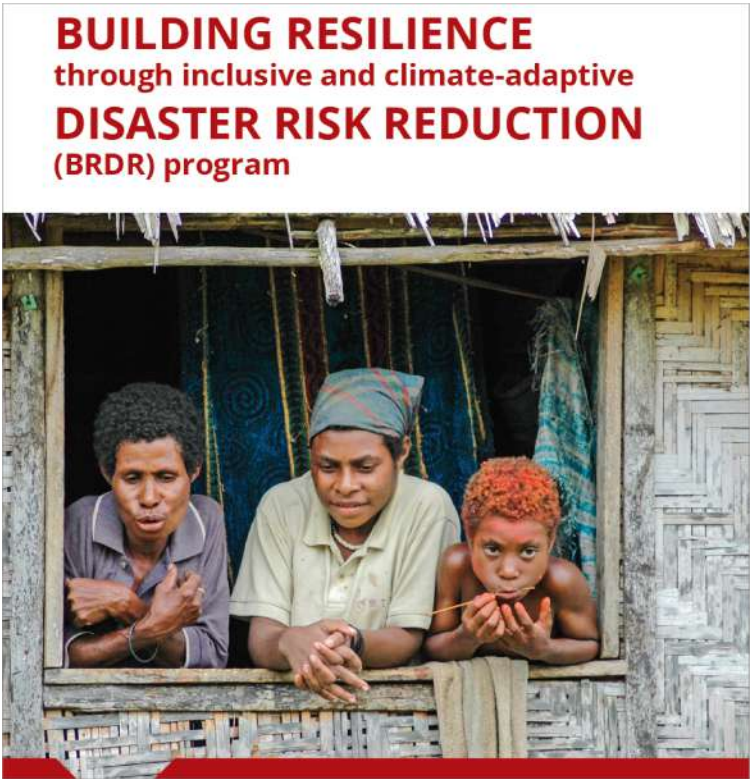
- Enhance the role of the **Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management** to implement global frameworks
- Promote **rights-based approaches, gender equality and women leadership**
- **Strengthen disaster preparedness and emergency response measures;**
- Use of **risk information and sex-age-disability-disaggregated (SADD) data Mainstream DRR and CCA into sector-specific development policy and programs.**



Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency



6 – Broadening the context of SDGs – Inclusiveness



7 – Engaging Private Sector in DRM



iPrepare Business: Towards a Resilient Business Community





8 – Support RCC Member Country - Afghanistan

Building hospital preparedness in Afghanistan

2 - 12 Sep 2018
Kabul, Afghanistan



ONGOING

**TRAUMA CARE AND MASS
CASUALTY MANAGEMENT TRAINING**

– WHO Afghanistan

3 - 22 December 2018

A total of 25 national trauma surgeons, hospital directors, public health specialists, trainers in surgery and general surgeons from the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and WHO Afghanistan are participating in this training program.

With support from WHO Afghanistan, ADPC together with the Royal College of Surgeons Thailand are conducting a series of courses

8 – Support RCC Member Country - Bangladesh

Focal Ministry: Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)



Engagement Status

- *Ongoing program to support the MoDMR and other key Ministries*
- *Key Focus on CBDRM, Risk Assessment, Early Warning System, Mainstreaming DRR into Development Planning, Urban Land Use Planning, Disaster Response System*
- **Country Office** to support national and sub-national activities

Revision of Functional Master Plan and Detailed Area Plan to make Rajshahi Metropolitan Development Plan (RMDP,2004-2024) Disaster Risk Sensitive”



8 – Support RCC Member Country - **Bhutan**



Senior Officials Exposure Visit to Thailand



- SMART Water Operation Center
- Bangkok Metropolitan Emergency Operation Center
- Emergency Operation Center at Pakred Municipality
- Drainage project for Suwannabhumi airport
- Thailand National Disaster Warning Center

8 – Support RCC Member Country - Cambodia

Focal Ministry: National Committee for Disaster Management



Engagement Status

- Ongoing program to support the NCDM
- Key Focus on CBDRM, Risk Assessment, Early Warning System, National and Sub-National Institutional Strengthening, Mekong-SERVIR, Asian Disaster Preparedness Partnership
- **Country Office** to support national and sub-national activities



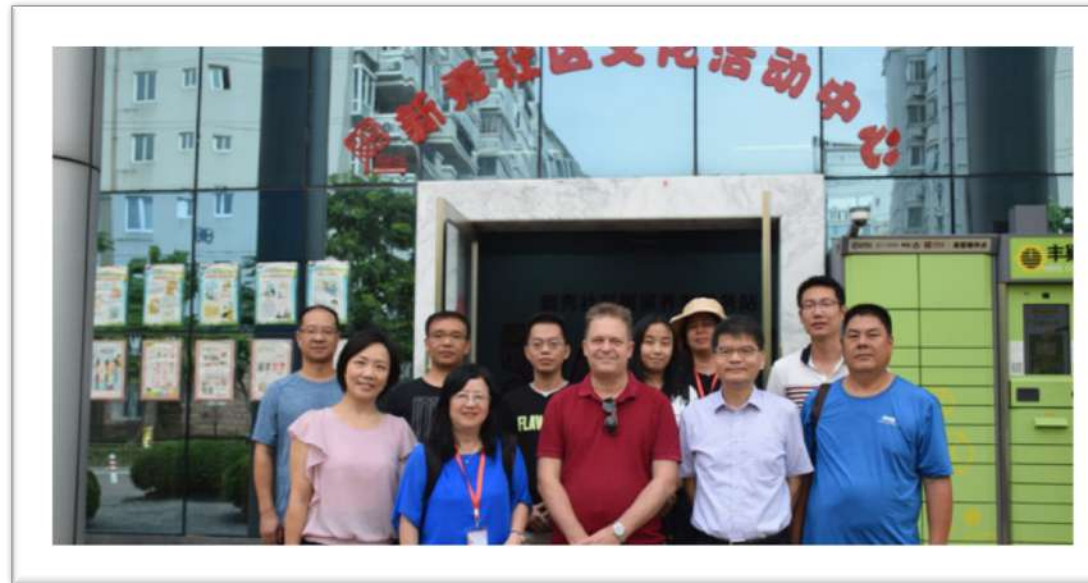
8 – Support RCC Member Country- **China**

Focal Ministry: Ministry of Emergency Management



Engagement Status

- *Ongoing China Program*
- *Key Focus on CBDRM, National and Sub-National Institutional Strengthening, Knowledge Exchange*
- *Promote South South Cooperation*



8 – Support RCC Member Country - **India**

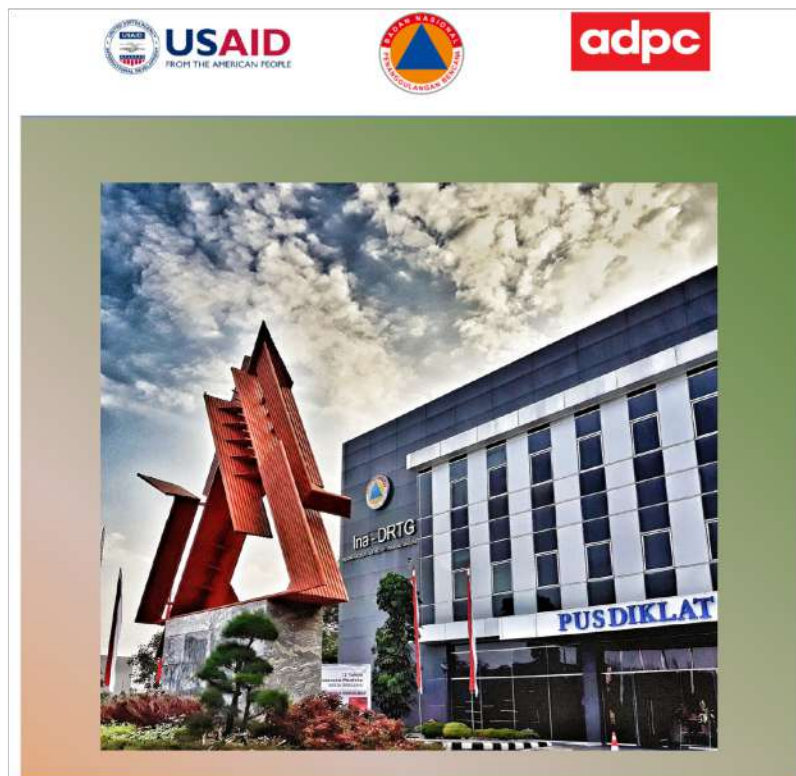
Focal Ministry: Ministry of Home Affairs

Engagement Status

- *Ongoing Program to support the Government of Bihar, Gujarat through bilateral agreement*
- *Key Focus on CBDRM, National and Sub-National Institutional Strengthening, Early Warning System, Post Disaster Needs Assessment, Hospital Preparedness*
- **Bihar Project Office** to support the Bihar SFDRR Roadmap implementation



8 – Support RCC Member Country – Indonesia



Support to establish a sustainable resource center dedicated to develop capacity for building resilient and safe communities against multiple hazards and climate change impacts in Indonesia”.

ONGOING

*ADPC has been engaged by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support BAPPENAS in preparation of the master plan. Dewi will support the **Master Plan for Post-disaster Relocation for Central Sulawesi** (called the the Master Plan). The **National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)** is leading the process in coordination with other line agencies*

8 – Support RCC Member Country – Mongolia

Media training on Reporting on Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness (RedMap)

2 Jul 2018
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia



Mongolian journalists pose for a group picture



8 – Support RCC Member Country – Myanmar



Rakhine Part:

- Improve the effectiveness of early warning systems that reach from national to state, township, and community levels.
- Improve construction practices that increase preparedness and resilience.

Chin-Sagaing Part:

- Chin State Multi-hazard Risk Assessment
- Vastly strengthen end-to-end and community based early warning systems

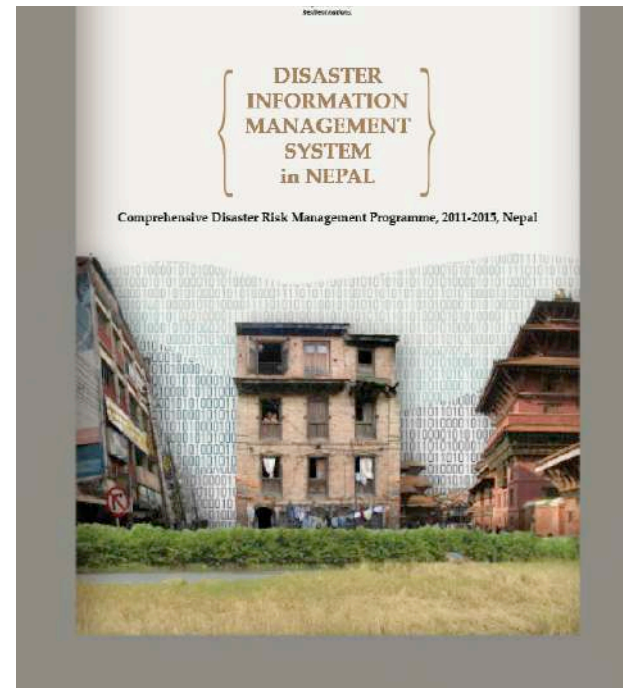


8 – Support RCC Member Country - Nepal

Focal Ministry: Ministry of Home Affairs

Engagement Status

- Ongoing Program to such as Asian Preparedness Partnership and Building Resilience through Inclusive and Climate Adaptive Disaster Risk Reduction
- Key Focus on Urban Resilience, Climate Resilience, Mainstreaming DRM into Development
- **Country Office** to support the MoHA



8 – Support RCC Member Country - Pakistan

Focal Ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Engagement Status

- *Ongoing Program to such as Asian Preparedness Partnership*
- *Key Focus on Mainstreaming DRM into Development, Risk Assessment, CBDRM*
- **Country Office** to support the NDMA

ADPC holds consultations to discuss Host Nation Support Guidelines of Pakistan

27 - 31 Aug 2018
Islamabad, Pakistan



8 – Support RCC Member Country – Papua New Guinea



BUILDING RESILIENCE
Summary of the inception-phase findings and options
November 2018
through inclusive and climate-adaptive
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

8 – Support RCC Member Country - Philippines

Focal Ministry: *National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council*



Engagement Status

- *Ongoing Program to such as Asian Preparedness Partnership and Building Resilience through Inclusive and Climate Adaptive Disaster Risk Reduction*
- *Key Focus on Urban Resilience, Climate Resilience, Mainstreaming DRM into Development, Early Warning System, Private Sector Resilience.*



8 – Support RCC Member Country - Sri Lanka

Focal Ministry: *Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources and Disaster Management*



Engagement Status

- *Ongoing Program to such as Asian Preparedness Partnership and Nature based Landslide Risk Management*
- *Key Focus on Urban Resilience, Climate Resilience, Mainstreaming DRM into Development, Early Warning System, Tsunami Drills*
- *Country Office to support the NDRRMC*

Run-out area assessment: understanding the risk of landslide

31 May - 3 Jun 2017
Bandarawela, Sri Lanka

ADPC conducted a training course on risk mapping and run-out area assessment as part of the Community Landslide Risk Mitigation Project, to which it is providing technical assistance in partnership with the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI). The four-day training course was attended by 20 members from the National Building Research Organization (NBRO) – a mandated agency for landslide risk management in Sri Lanka. Based on a theoretical description of mass movement, landslide run-out models attempt to understand the behavior of the actual flow phenomenon which helps to map landslide paths.



8 – Support RCC Member Country - Thailand

Focal Ministry: *Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation*



Engagement Status

- *Home to ADPC*
- *Key Focus on CBDRM, Post-Tsunami institutional strengthening, Mekong SERVIR, Urban Resilience*
- *Hosted ADPC since 1986*

Be the voice of change: ADPC kick-starts iPrepare student's video competition in Thailand

16 Aug 2018
Bangkok, Thailand



8 – Support RCC Member Country - Viet Nam

Enhancing drought resilience and crop yield security in Viet Nam

20 Sep 2018

Viet Nam, Mekong Region



14th RCC

REGIONAL
CONSULTATIVE
COMMITTEE on
DISASTER
MANAGEMENT

Financing Key Initiatives

A decorative horizontal line in a light red color, featuring a central downward-pointing V-shape.

ADPC carried out **55 projects** across Asia and the Pacific and contributed to making communities resilient to the effects of disasters and climate change in line with the SFDRR and the Agenda 2030.

Total USD 9.4 million



Key Achievements

- 1. Investment towards attaining our vision of *Safer Communities and Sustainable Development* through Disaster Risk Reduction**
- 2. Created the ADPC identity and developing wider interests and capacities for disaster risk reduction (DRR) in Asia and Pacific**
- 3. Demonstrated Science, System, Application approaches for DRR in countries by building national and local capacities**
- 4. *ADPC expanding its scope of work in post 2015 scenario – a revitalized ADPC strategy to meet the 2015-2030 global and regional DRR and Development frameworks.***
- 5. Built confidence in development partners in leveraging funds for unmet needs – ADPC in 2020 and 2030**



THANK YOU

Email: rccsecretariat@rdddm.net

adpc@adpc.net

URL: www.rccdm.net

www.adpc.net

Policies and Practices for Coherence between Global Frameworks