

Reducing the risks:

A framework for DRR in South-East Asia



South Asia

East Asia

Pacific

Kuala Lumpur

Southeast Asia

**South East Asia
Regional Office, Bangkok**



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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1. Background

The Red Cross Red Crescent has achieved remarkable results in saving thousands of lives every year by harnessing our network of volunteers to prepare for and respond to disasters. However, preparing for and responding to disasters is essential but not sufficient. We need to do more, and do it in a better coordinated and holistic manner to build safer and more resilient communities. This is disaster risk reduction.

National Societies in South-East Asia have significant capacity in disaster response, and are often regarded as the major civil society disaster response agency in their own countries. When it comes to the broader issue of disaster risk reduction, the picture is somewhat different. Different National Societies have focused on and addressed different aspects of disaster risk reduction and thus the capacities and experiences, as well as the gaps and limitations, in the region are unequally distributed among them. There is a clear need to consolidate and enhance the capacity of all National Societies in order to gain a more even and higher competence of core components of disaster risk reduction in the region.

More than 200 million people are affected by disaster every year and people from local communities are always the first to respond. As a result, the International Federation of Red Cross

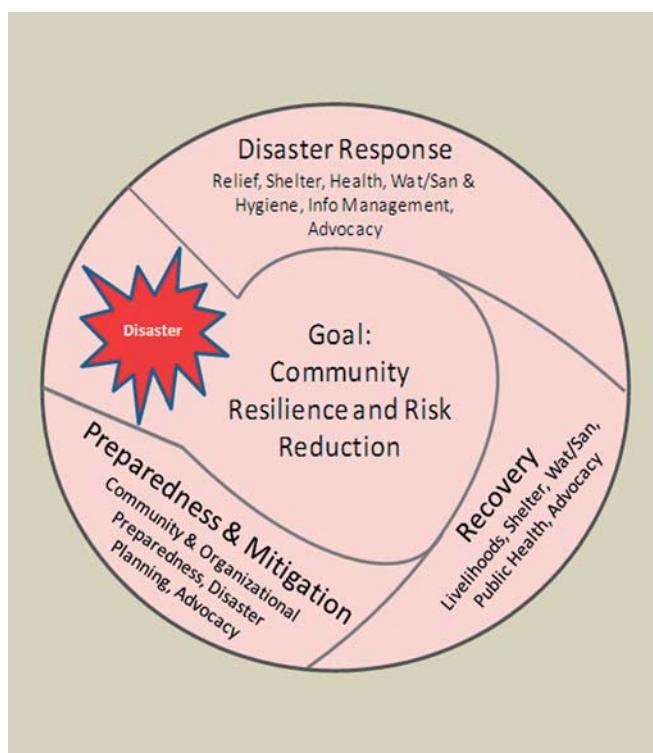
and Red Crescent Societies (International Federation), through its Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, has on-going programmes that focus on community-based disaster risk reduction¹ whereby at risk communities are assisted to reduce their vulnerability to disasters and strengthen their capacity to resist them. National Societies work closely with communities to reduce risk, and to mitigate the effects of, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.

In order to reach communities regularly at risk, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies have become permanent part of the community by training volunteers who live in vulnerable communities. This is a resource that few organizations possess. Today, the International Federation and its 186 National Societies are focusing on building community-level preparedness and resilience to prevent and alleviate vulnerability.

The importance of disaster risk reduction is reflected in the Agenda for Humanitarian Action adopted by the 28th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in December 2003. At this conference, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and the states party to the Geneva Conventions committed to a plan of action that aims to reduce vulnerability to the risk and impact of natural hazards. This commitment has since been reiterated in the International Federation's Global Agenda (2006 - 2010), which explicitly calls for increased action with vulnerable communities to reduce disaster risk.

Building on these global commitments, the International Federation developed a global Framework for Community Safety and Resilience to support Red Cross and Red Crescent to effectively contribute to building safer and resilient communities. The Framework emerged from a widespread consultative process. At the National Society level, the Framework was presented to five regional meetings for review and feedback. These regional meetings were held in Kathmandu, Rabat, Panama, Penang and Johannesburg and were attended by more than 70 National Societies.

In acknowledgement of the Framework for Community Safety and Resilience and global guidance, the Regional Disaster



¹ Community-based programmes are also known as community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP), community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR), integrated community based risk reduction (ICBRR) and community-based disaster risk management (CBDR).

Management Committee aims to develop a South-East Asia specific disaster risk reduction framework that provides more specific guidance to National Societies.

2. Red Cross Red Crescent commitments to disaster risk reduction

The Red Cross Red Crescent has had a focus on reducing disaster risk since the 1980s, whether this has been in the form of good disaster preparedness or strengthened health infrastructure, community-based early warning or support to achieving development goals.

In December 2003, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, and the states party to the Geneva Conventions, committed itself to minimizing the impact of disasters through implementing disaster risk reduction measures and improving preparedness and response mechanisms. Adopting the Agenda for Humanitarian Action, the Red Cross Red Crescent acknowledged the importance of disaster risk reduction and undertook to promote measures to minimize the impact of disasters on vulnerable populations.

The International Federation's Global Agenda, adopted in 2005, reinforced these principles, acknowledging disaster risk reduction as a programme priority and pledging to scale up actions with vulnerable communities and to improve local, national and international capacity to respond to disasters.

In addition, the International Federation fully supports the conclusions of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Japan, in January 2005 and continues to work through its member National Societies and in partnership with the United Nations agencies, governments, donors and civil society to meet the objectives of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005 - 2015, which was the key outcome of that conference.

As worldwide membership of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies continues to provide humanitarian support to communities and populations affected by disaster, the Red Cross Red Crescent is increasingly conscious of the increase in the risks people face.

These risks are exacerbated by climate change and other variables which seem likely to increase the intensity of the events people face. In response, the Red Cross Red Crescent will support National Societies who provide for affected communities. In addition, we will increasingly assist National Societies to help their governments to address the risks that lead to disasters. This is a key function of National Societies in their roles as auxiliaries to the public authorities in the

humanitarian field. This role is the main reason governments include National Societies as members of their national disaster management mechanisms.

It is in this spirit that the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction was formally announced in New York in October 2007. The alliance commits the Red Cross Red Crescent to working towards building safer and more resilient communities by scaling up disaster risk reduction work among the most vulnerable people with whom our National Societies operate.

Supporting the scaling up of disaster risk reduction work, the Framework for Community Safety and Resilience outlines the Red Cross Red Crescent approach to disaster risk reduction and guides National Society contributions towards building safer and more resilient communities. In doing so, the framework has the following principal goal:

To establish a foundation on which all Red Cross Red Crescent programmes, projects and interventions in disaster risk reduction and all actions which contribute to the building of safe and resilient communities can be created, developed and sustained.

The use of this framework in programming for resilience and disaster risk reduction assumes support to National Societies through the following three strategic objectives:

1. the integration of disaster risk reduction into policies, planning and longer-term programming
2. targeted disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness activities and advocacy
3. the focused integration of disaster risk reduction considerations into humanitarian response and disaster recovery





The above framework has also four key elements that guiding that identify the Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to disaster risk reduction as a key action in building community safety and resilience are as follows:

1. RISK INFORMED HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE
2. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC MITIGATION, PREVENTION AND ADAPTATION ACTIVITIES
3. SECTOR-BASED PROGRAMMING TO BUILD ACROSS THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT SPECTRUM
4. CORE RED CROSS RED CRESCENT CROSS CUTTING COMPONENTS

In addition, the Red Cross and Red Crescent has committed to allocating 20 per cent of future emergency appeals towards disaster risk reduction activities, ensuring that we not only support communities with life-saving assistance, but also aid their recovery back to where they were and beyond for greater resilience to disasters.

3. South-East Asia context

South-East Asia is one of the most disaster-prone regions in Asia and the Pacific. The Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies of Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam and the International Federation have been making, through various risk reduction and preparedness programme initiatives, significant contribution in reducing the vulnerability of people living in some of the most hazard-prone areas in their respective countries. These initiatives are very much in line with the International

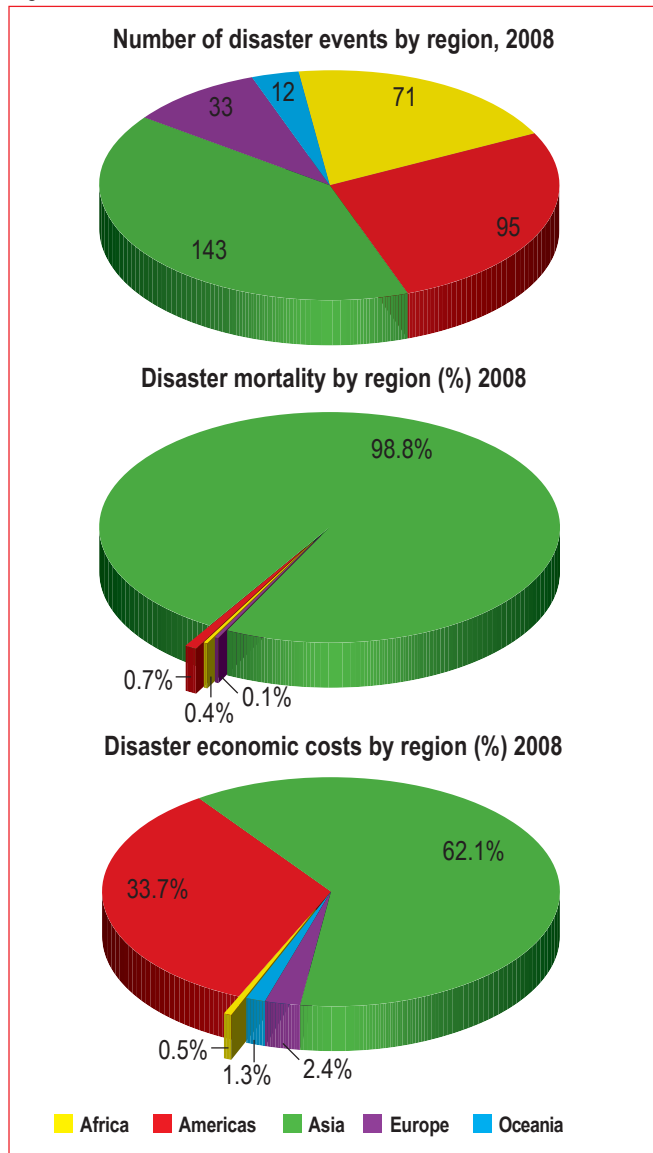
Federation's global strategy of reducing disaster risk through strengthening the preparedness and capacities of communities so that they are in a better position to respond to when a hazard occurs; promoting activities and actions that mitigate the adverse effects of hazards; and protecting development projects such as health facilities from the impact of disasters.

During the 12th Regional Disaster Management Committee meeting in Penang, Malaysia in April 2008, it was recognized that National Societies had implemented disaster risk reduction for many years. Disaster risk reduction actions were not new to the Red Cross Red Crescent in South-East Asia. However National Societies' disaster risk reduction actions differed slightly; each had its own focus. It was agreed that for long-term benefits, National Societies should adopt a common disaster risk reduction approach not only in the field of Disaster Management but in Health and Organizational Development to multiply their knowledge, skills, systems, standards and policies.

Meeting participants agreed the Framework for Community Safety and Resilience was a valuable guidance document for National Societies, but asked for it to be interpreted into the South-East Asian context.

The Red Cross Red Crescent has been implementing disaster risk reduction for some years but it is important to build on the foundations of previous work and do more of what works and is effective. We also need to be more systematic in what we do and enhance what we are doing to ensure that the basic objectives of safety and resilience are being addressed.

Figure 1: Natural disasters in 2008, source: CRED



4. Hazard and vulnerability trends in South-East Asia

The human and economic losses caused by natural disasters are devastating. According to the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)² in 2008 more than 235,000 people were killed, 214 million people were affected and economic costs were US\$ 190 billion. Asia remained the region hardest hit and most affected by natural disasters in 2008. Indeed 37 per cent of the year's reported disasters occurred in Asia, accounting for 90 per cent of all reported victims and 46 per cent of the economic damage due to natural disasters in the world.

In terms of human impact, the majority of the people affected were concentrated in two sub-regions: East and South Asia. This phenomenon can be explained by the occurrence of several events in the two most populous countries of the world, both of which are located in these sub-regions: China and India. Despite the high number of reported hydrological disasters in South-East Asia, the number of people affected in the region was relatively low compared to other regions.

CRED calculated that 2008 was the third costliest year in the last 20 years for disasters, with economic damage worth US\$ 181 billion. In addition, disasters caused more than 235,000 deaths and affected 211 million people over the recorded 321 disasters at country level, with 20 in the Philippines, 16 in Indonesia, 10 in Viet Nam, 5 in Thailand and deadly Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar.

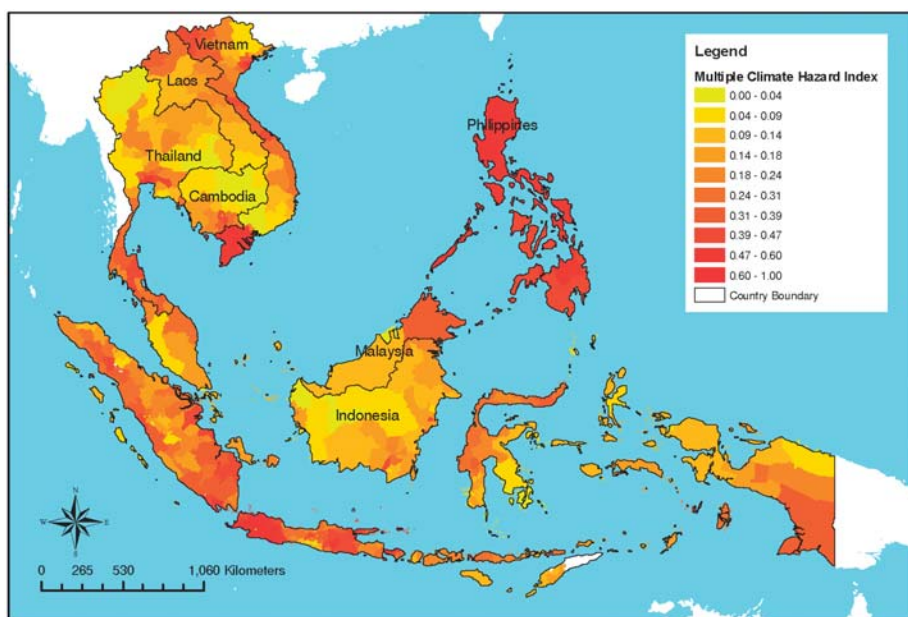


Figure 2: The overall climate change hazard map showing the combination of climate-related hazards (tropical cyclones/typhoons, floods, landslides, droughts, and sea level rise) and the hotspots in South-East Asia. Source EEPSEA³

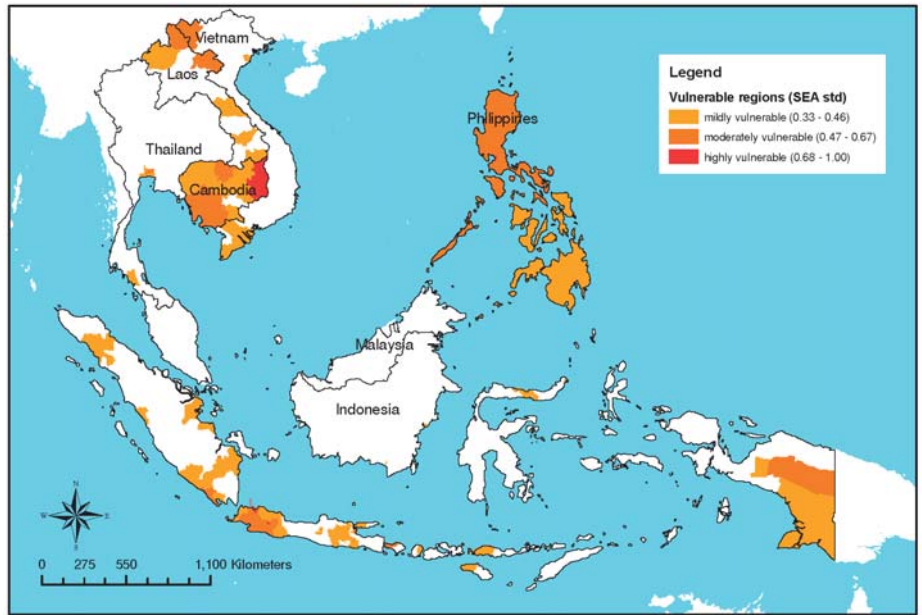
Figure 2 is the overall climate hazard map showing the combination of climate-related hazards (tropical cyclones, floods, landslides, droughts, and sea level rise) and the hotspots in South-East Asia. The latter includes the north-western and Mekong region of Viet Nam, the coastal regions of Viet Nam facing east, Bangkok and its surrounding areas in Thailand, practically all the regions of the Philippines, and the western and eastern parts of Java in Indonesia.

² <http://www.cred.be>

³ Economy and Environment Program for South-east Asia <http://www.eepsea.org>

As can be seen from Figure 3, the most vulnerable areas include: all the regions of the Philippines, the Mekong River Delta region of Viet Nam; almost all regions of Cambodia; north and east of Lao PDR; the Bangkok region of Thailand; the west and south of Sumatra; and the west and east of Java in Indonesia. The Philippines, unlike other countries in South-East Asia, is not only exposed to tropical cyclones, especially in the northern and eastern parts of the country, but also to many other climate-related hazards especially floods (such as in Central Luzon and Southern Mindanao), landslides (due to the terrain of the country), and droughts.

Figure 3: The most vulnerable areas in South East Asia. Source: EEPSEA



South-East Asia exhibits much vulnerability to ecological disasters, both natural and manmade. The tsunami in December 2004 which predominantly affected Indonesia and Thailand, and Cyclone Nargis which struck coastal Myanmar in May 2008, resulted in widespread destruction and the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people. Climate change, too, is raising concerns about its future impact on the region. More direct human-induced problems - which are exacerbated by the above - include deforestation and forest fires, water shortages, and the decline of water quality, urbannization, population movement (newcomers living on marginal and unsafe land) and and fish stocks. Moreover, many of these problems are trans-boundary in character and could serve to increase tensions between the states of the region. For detailed hazard mapping per country, see Annex 1.

5. Where we are now in South-East Asia

The Red Cross Red Crescent is making progress towards four key elements in the Global Framework for Community Safety and Resilience.

The elements identified as key Red Cross Red Crescent contributions to disaster risk reduction as a key action in building community safety and resilience are as follows:

5.1. Risk-informed humanitarian response:

The provision of relief and the satisfaction of immediate needs following a disaster, as well as follow-on recovery activities aimed at helping communities back on their feet, are undertaken in a way that works towards meeting longer-term risk reduction objectives. It is understood that humanitarian response to disaster and recovery following a disaster is the absolute imperative of National Societies. However, this is not an end in itself but a means to an end, with increased safety and resilience and decreased vulnerability as a consequence, implying a diminishing need to respond to disasters in the

Table 1: Climate hazard hotspots and dominant hazards

Climate related hazard hotspots	Dominant hazards
North-western Viet Nam	Droughts
Eastern Coastal Viet Nam	Typhoons, droughts
Mekong River Region of Viet Nam	Sea level rise
Bangkok and its surrounding areas in Thailand	Sea level rise and floods
Southern regions of Thailand	Droughts and floods
The Philippines	Typhoons, landslides, floods, droughts
Sabah state of Malaysia	Drought
West and Eastern areas of Java, Indonesia	Droughts, floods, landslides, sea level rise

future by employing methods such as:

- developing skilled human resources through the National Disaster Response Team in Cambodia, SATGANA in Indonesia, National Disaster Response Team in Laos, Malaysia's Rapid Deployment Squad, Disaster Response Teams in Myanmar, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam, the Philippines (143 or "I Love You" programme); a South-East Asian Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) with a roster of 249 trained people of whom about 100 are specialized in logistics, water and sanitation, public health in emergencies and telecommunication.
- multi-hazard contingency and disaster response planning both at national (Cambodia, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Thailand and Viet Nam) and regional levels
- pre-positioning warehouses and stocks in strategic locations
- enhancing understanding of disaster recovery and how it relates to disaster response, disaster risk reduction and community-based disaster management
- branch development of both human resources and equipment
- recruitment and retention of disaster management volunteers and databases

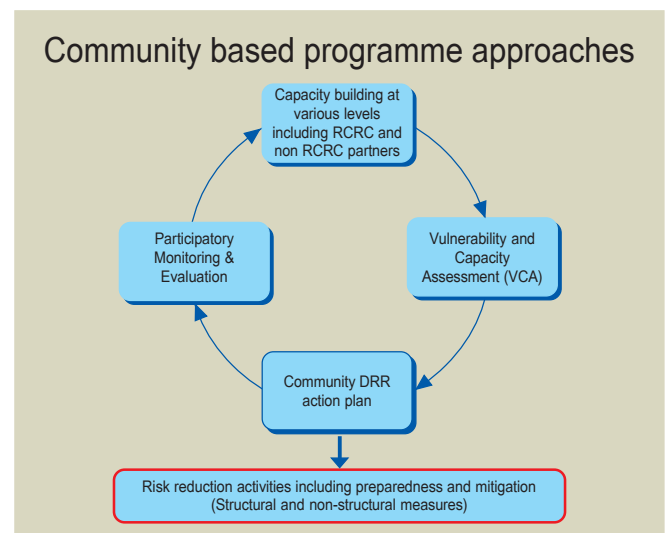
Before deadly Cyclone Nargis - Myanmar Red Cross Society

The response of the Myanmar Red Cross Society to Cyclone Nargis in May 2008 was enhanced by effective consultation with local authorities and the launch of a contingency planning process prior to the cyclone. Through a series of meetings and regular dialogue with 26 government departments, Myanmar Red Cross was able to foster understanding of its role in responding to disasters and the importance of developing contingency plans. As a result of these efforts, the National Society was able to respond to the needs of people affected by the cyclone immediately after it struck the Ayeyarwady delta and the city of Yangon. Furthermore, as the authorities were fully aware of the National Society's roles and actions in such situations, access was permitted to the affected areas and customs duties waived. The contingency planning process continued in 2009 and beyond to ensure that agreements would best serve Myanmar Red Cross and vulnerable communities.



5.2 Country-specific mitigation, prevention and adaptation activities:

Most National Societies have implemented community-based programmes for many years support communities to better prepare for and respond to disasters by building on existing capacities and maximizing additional resources. The diagram below illustrates the common approaches which have been using by National Societies in the region.





Already much work has been carried out by Red Cross Red Crescent to raise awareness of the effects of climate change and the need to effectively prepare for future hazards, for example Indonesia's integrated community-based risk reduction; Lao's community-based disaster preparedness programme, the 143 project in the Philippines' 143 project, Thailand's community-based disaster risk reduction programme and community-based disaster management in Viet Nam. National Societies wish to concentrate on climate change adaptation and this needs to be addressed in future planning.

Vulnerability and capacity assessment has been a powerful tool for working with communities from assessment to planning. At the same time, it is important that through the assessment process, communities take ownership and responsibility to change attitudes and processes to address different hazards in their community. On-the-job training for the community is also vital during the whole process. In addition, the improvement of assessment techniques is more important than ever before. Indonesia has published vulnerability and capacity assessment manuals in a local language and they are used not only in Indonesia, but also in Timor-Leste; Viet Nam is revising its vulnerability and capacity assessment manuals to take into account some issues such as children, people with disabilities, older people, urban settings, climate change and ethnicity.

Sustainable livelihoods: Practice from Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste Red Cross Society worked with Hatubulico community to develop a community action plan to improve livelihood and economic security at the household level and to provide vocational and agriculture skills to improve farm productivity and incomes. Sixteen (16) self-help groups made their livelihoods more secure through this Red Cross programme. These groups grow vegetables and sell any surplus at the local market. Each group has a reserve fund of US\$ 80 to 125, which they use to buy food during dry seasons. In addition, a women's group started a provisional shop in the community. As a result of the Red Cross livelihoods programme, entrepreneurial skills in these remote areas has improved to some extent.

Another example comes from Lao Red Cross, where climate change information was integrated into a community-based disaster preparedness programme.

To integrate or not: Lao Red Cross experience

Initially, when Lao Red Cross received funding from the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre to carry out the programme Preparedness for Climate Change, it treated the programme separately from its existing community-based disaster preparedness programme. But after completing step 2 "assessing the risks of climate change in the country and the priorities & programmes of the national society", Lao Red Cross realized that climate change had a strong link with community-based disaster preparedness, especially in identifying and addressing risks using a tool similar to a vulnerability and capacity assessment. Since then, climate change adaptation activities have been included in community-based disaster preparedness and use the same approach to do it.

5.3 Sector- based programming to build across the disaster management spectrum:

Disaster risk reduction is a cross-cutting and complex issue. No individual organization or sector can address it alone; it requires collective efforts from all parties, public understanding, scientific knowledge and careful development planning.

Most National Societies in South-East Asia have on-going sector-based programmes such as health and care, water and sanitation, volunteer development and management, branch development and shelter. These sectors are important elements of effective community-based disaster risk reduction. With good coordination these sector-based contributions should contribute to disaster risk reduction objectives and the building of safer and more resilient communities.

The Red Cross Red Crescent has invested considerable effort in raising awareness of the importance of cooperation and coordination with health, organizational development and disaster management to address different disaster management issues.

For example, disaster management experts at regional and national level, work with organizational development colleagues in volunteer management. A special focus is on involving volunteers in disaster management from emergency response to preparedness and mitigation, to ensure programme sustainability. This will need to be further enhanced in the future.

Similarly, disaster management and health sectors jointly discuss how to tackle issues emerging as the result of climate change to seek better and more holistic approaches to disaster risk reduction. Most National Societies' disaster management programmes incorporate messages on dengue and avian influenza prevention, and include community-based first aid in existing community-based disaster preparedness programmes.

Water and sanitation - Indonesian Red Cross Society (PMI)

Rising sea water is disproportionately affecting the poor through salination of their water resources. Many poor communities still depend on untreated water, and the inflow of brackish water into slow flowing rivers and ground water from rising sea water level exacerbates health hazards and nutritional disorders. In addition, sea level rise leads to increased flooding of coastal areas, not only through direct inundation but also due to an increase in the base for storm surges. To respond to a large number of hydro-meteorological disasters that have a huge impact on sanitation facilities, the Indonesian Red Cross Society has trained a significant number of volunteers in emergency water and sanitation, with 27 of them becoming specialists able to manage and operate treatment facilities. These trained Red Cross water and sanitation specialists have been deployed to emergency operations in Myanmar and Pakistan.

5.4 Core cross-cutting components of community safety and resilience:

The following are components that are considered essential to every National Society in addressing community safety and resilience. Each National Society should be encouraged to commit to the implementation of these core components, depending on its specific national context and hazard profile, and integrated into all activities aimed at building community safety and resilience. They are:

- risk assessment and identification and the establishment of community-based early warning and prediction
- community-based disaster preparedness
- advocacy, education and awareness raising
- strong auxiliary relationship with national and local government
- partnerships with international, governmental, non-governmental and community-based organizations

The Red Cross Red Crescent has shown substantial contributions to disaster risk reduction. In particular, National Societies have been trying hard to advocate to their governments to:





- take a greater role and responsibility in caring for vulnerable communities by building capacity among Red Cross Red Crescent (and non-Red Cross Red Crescent) staff and volunteers at different levels
- integrate disaster risk reduction into school education
- recognise the benefit of using volunteers to quickly relay early warning messages to people
- to improve assessment tools including emergency assessments and vulnerability and capacity assessments

Who else should be on board? The Thai Red Cross and Singapore Red Cross

The Thai Red Cross Society has a partnership with Tesco Lotus whereby the supermarket chain donates relief items up to a certain value and transports them for free to anywhere in Thailand. Singapore Red Cross Society has an agreement with McDonalds for food relief, CIVIC Ambulance for pandemic response and Alexandra Hospital for the deployment of health volunteers.

The National Societies of Cambodia, Indonesia and the Philippines are active members of their national disaster risk reduction bodies. By participating in the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (in Indonesia or the Philippines) or the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (in Cambodia), National Societies have an opportunity to:

- share their own good disaster risk reduction related activities

- learn from other stakeholders in order to adapt new trends or improve planning and implementation of disaster risk reduction activities
- promote Red Cross Red Crescent activities, principles and values
- increase National Society leadership's awareness and commitment to the sustainability of disaster risk reduction and the implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action in order to build safer and more resilient communities
- gain access to funding from donor agencies inside and outside the country to scale up our commitments to building safer and resilient communities where relevant

Investing in disaster risk reduction pays off: Viet Nam Red Cross

Plantations of mangroves along coastal areas of Viet Nam protect the sea dyke system and reduce the intensity of strong winds and sea waves, thus protecting the local communities. In addition, the mangrove roots provide excellent conditions for marine creatures, which help balance the ecosystem. Other types of trees have been planted under community-based disaster risk reduction programmes in areas prone to landslides. In Hai Phong, the Red Cross of Viet Nam has supported the planting of 1,600 ha of mangroves covering 7 km of sea dyke since 2003. The cost is about US\$ 800,000 but the programme has saved about US\$ 1.8 million per year in dyke maintenance.

Collaboration towards sustainable livelihoods: Indonesian Red Cross Society

The province of Aceh has faced a great threat from climate change since the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004. Intensified rains have caused flooding and landslides especially near areas deforested by post-tsunami reconstruction activities. For example, residents of Meulaboh, a city that is subsiding at an alarming rate, fear that severe floods and sea level rise may destroy some of the reconstruction work. The Indonesian Red Cross Society, supported by Red Cross Red Crescent partners working in Indonesia, provided cash grants and technical training to groups of fishermen and farmers to build livelihood resilience through collaboration. For instance, the Tok Boyoh farmers group in Aceh Besar decided to farm larger plots of land collectively to increase their income through economies of scale. The Nelayan Rahmat fishermen's group did not just purchase large nets, but decided to join their nets to make greater catches. By receiving training in farming and fishing techniques in groups, people gained confidence in working towards collective sustainable livelihoods.

In supporting National Societies to scale up more holistic approaches and actions to community safety and resilience, the Regional Disaster Management Unit, in consultation with all South-East Asian National Societies, proposed a project to ECHO, the European Commission’s humanitarian aid office, focusing on:

- developing a regional disaster risk reduction framework
- simplifying vulnerability and capacity assessments as community-based planning tools
- improving community-based early warning systems
- integrating disaster risk reduction into informal education
- strengthening coordination and networking (both internal and external)
- knowledge sharing

6. How will we achieve “safer and more resilient communities” in South-East Asia: (see annex 2)

In the face of disaster risk reduction, South-East Asian National Societies are working together to identify gaps and what need to be done both at regional and national levels to deliver better services to build safer and more resilient communities in the region.



Annex 1:

Hazard mapping in South-East Asia identified by National Society

		Risk* that a disaster could exceed National Society capacity and require international assistance		
		Low	Medium	High
Frequency of various hazards occurring in the country	Frequently	PMI Ls PMI Fi PMI Mm TRC Fi TRC Dr TRC Fi	PMI Fi LRC Fi LRC Ls CRC FI/fFI PMI Eq PMI Ep CVTL Dr CVTL Fi CVTL Fi CVTL Mm CVTL Pe PNRC T/C	VNRC T/C VNRC FI CVTL T/C
	Moderately often	VNRC Dr VNRC Ls VNRC Fi VNRC Ep LRC T/C LRC Fi LRC Mm LRC Ep LRC Et CRC Dr	CRC Tr PMI Dr PMI W/S TRC Ls TRC Mm PNRC Fi PNRC Ve PNRC Mm MRC Fi	LRC Dr LRC fFI CVTL Eq CVTL Ep CVTL Ls PNRC FI PNRC Ls
	Seldom	VNRC Eq VNRC Ve VNRC Mm VNRC Id VNRS W/S VNRC Et SRC FI SRC Fi SRC Mm SRC Id SRC Ep LRC Id LRC W/S CRC T/C	CRC Fi PMI T/C PMI Ve PMI Et CVTL Et TRC Id TRC Et PNRC Dr PNRC Id PNRC Ep PNRC Et MRC T/C MRC FI MRC Mm	LRC Eq LRC Ve CRC Ep TRC T/C TRC Eq TRC W/S PNRC Eq PNRC W/S

* The risk take into account the various capacities and vulnerabilities of the different National Societies (i.e. the risk that a particular hazard pose to a certain country can be viewed as different from the risk that its National Society faces from the same hazard depending on the National Society's capacity to respond). Note: Brunei and Myanmar were not part of the exercise and thus not included in the matrix.

Legend:

T/C	Typhoon/Cyclone	Mm	Man-made disaster
(f)FI	(flash) Flood	Id	Industrial disaster
Dr	Drought	Ep	Epidemic
Ls	Landslide	W/S	Wave/Surge
Fi	Fire	Et	Extreme temperature
Eq	Earthquake	Pe	Pest
Ve	Volcanic eruption	Tr	Traffic accident

Annex 2:

Scaling up disaster risk reduction in South-East Asia

Key element 1: Risk-inform humanitarian response

Outcomes	Proposed activities	Indicators	Interested National Societies
Multi-hazard, risk assessments of various factors including climatic risks for developing medium to longer term programmes to anticipate future risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce a standard VCA format with high-technology support such as GPS and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in disaster-prone areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of National Societies practising VCA as a planning tool 2. Number of people trained in VCA per National Society on average 3. Number of sectors defined at standard format and approaches for VCA at national level prioritizing hazards, risks and vulnerabilities along with climate change risks 	PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS, TRC
GIS database and risk maps in high-risk areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GPS, GIS training and technical support including software and hardware where applicable - Using GIS database and risk mapping as a resource for developing contingency plans - Establishing communication systems within National Societies at different levels to ensure communication flow 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Number of National Societies applying GPS/GIS for risk mapping 5. Number of people trained in GPS/GIS use 6. Number of National Societies with GIS/GPS with a focal person at headquarters 	PMI, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS, TRC
Updating and developing a contingency plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Familiarize senior National Society managers with the International Federation contingency/response plan guidelines - Determine the process to develop and update the contingency plan - Identify the most vulnerable areas and provide a system of mapping hazards periodically - Establish emergency operation centre and hazards focused or multi-hazards focus contingency plan covering certain geographical locations or the entire country - Involve government institutions and related organizations in contingency planning 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Number of National Societies with updated hazards mapping information 8. Number of National Societies with an emergency operation centre and a hazards focus/ multi-hazards contingency plan 9. Number of National Societies with provision to update a contingency plan 	CRC, MRC, CVTL, PMI, VNRC, LRC, MRCS, TRC

Outcomes	Proposed activities	Indicators	Interested National Societies
Pre-positioning warehouse and stocking in strategic areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify gaps and needs - Provide on-the-job training at national level on warehouse management including procurement - Develop logistic manual and guidelines - Standardize basic non-food relief items to give immediate relief to affected populations - Establish standard communication and reporting systems in warehouses and with headquarters - Identify the focal person for each warehouse with standard operating guidelines 	<p>10. Number of warehouses in each National Society with standard disaster preparedness stocks and warehouse management manual/software</p> <p>11. Number of people trained in logistics management per National Society</p> <p>12. Number of people trained in relief management per National Society</p> <p>13. Number of affected people who receive relief assistance within 48 hours of disaster</p>	PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, MRCS, TRC
Strengthening or/and establishment of NDRT including training and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Translation of RDRT training curriculum into national context - Training and necessary equipment - Develop NDRT deployment policy with standard operating procedures 	<p>14. Number of National Societies with updated curricula on NDRT</p> <p>15. Number of NDRT member per National Society</p> <p>16. Types of equipment in each National Society for emergency response</p> <p>17. Number of National Societies with standard operating procedures for NDRT-members</p>	PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS
RDRT specialized in Relief to Recovery (R2R), logistics, water and sanitation, restoring family links, medical		<p>18. Number of RDRT specialized in each area</p> <p>19. Number of refresher courses held</p> <p>20. No RDRT members deployed</p> <p>21. Number of National Societies with restoring family links cell/ focal person</p>	MRC, PMI, CRC, CVTL, LRC, PNRC, MRCS, TRC
Dissemination and application of alternative methods of relief and recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear guidelines from the International Federation to National Societies - Developing National Societies' policy and implementation guidelines to suit the country context - Technical training 	<p>22. Number of National Societies using cash transfer programmes</p> <p>23. Number of people trained in cash transfers per National Society</p> <p>24. Number of National Societies with mandate, and required policy and guidelines for cash transfer programmes</p>	CRC, VNRC, LRC

Outcomes	Proposed activities	Indicators	Interested National Societies
<p>Continue to promote the use of emergency assessment guidelines and VCA for future planning and programming across different sectors in the National Society (health, organizational development, disaster management)</p>	<p>- Use VCAs as community based planning tools. The results need to be shared with other departments and stakeholders for intervention</p>	<p>25. Number of National Societies using VCA as a planning tool 26. Number of people trained in VCA per National Society 27. Types of VCA tools in use by the National Society 28. Number of National Societies using VCAs as their planning tool for programme planning in all sectors (organizational development, health and disaster management) Number of National Societies with VCA guidelines for their own context in line with International Federation guidelines</p>	<p>PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, TRC</p>

Key element 2: Country-specific mitigation, prevention and adaptation activities

Outcomes	Proposed activities	Indicators	Interested National Societies
Up-scaling CBDP considering climatic hazard trends where applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct research on climate change trends and their impact in partnership with government institutions and NGOs - Capacity building for staff and volunteers (training on DRR/CCA, VCA, Mapping, etc) - Awareness raising in prone villages - Develop community action plans that cover all aspects not only climate change - Develop comprehensive DRR plan including health, environment, livelihood and climate change components - Integrate CCA into CBDP/ CBDRR training curriculum for TOT, Volunteers and Community Based Action Team (CBAT) - Advocate to the government to integrate DRR/CCA activities into national, provincial and district plans to ensure its implementation and budget - Mobilize volunteers, CBAT, Red Cross Red Crescent youth to promote CCA/DRR - Implement CCA activities using local resources - Define sustainability and exit strategy at headquarter, chapter, branch and community level - Promote organizational development, youth, volunteers, communications, and resource development to ensure CBDP/CBDRR activities at chapter, branch and community levels - Partner and network with other knowledgeable organizations for effective resource mobilization 	<p>29. Proportion of people in the community well prepared to cope with impending disasters</p> <p>30. Number of National Societies that integrate CCA in disaster management and other activities</p> <p>31. Proportion of people reached by CCA programmes</p> <p>32. Types and number of advocacy tools in place</p> <p>33. Number of National Societies prioritizing CCA as a cross-cutting issue for community-based programmes</p>	CRC, CVTL, VNRC, PMI, MRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS, TRC

Outcomes	Proposed activities	Indicators	Interested National Societies
<p>Improve EWS to protect people from floods and cyclones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop standard, simple training modules for staff and volunteers on EWS and response - Provide loud-speakers and VHF where applicable - Identify and strengthen traditional knowledge related to warning systems in community training - Update and conduct regular drills for early warning system - Establish information systems from information provider into community - Identify means of communication applicable to geographical (local) conditions - Establish partnerships with EWS authority/government and other organizations - Integrate communication equipment and communication system with EWS authorities - Translate EW messages into actions including training and simulation - Identify necks hampering the transmission of EW messages to needed population - Establish partnerships with others (MRC, ADPC, Met office etc) - Develop simple key messages to send to population on how to respond to EW messages (IEC materials) 	<p>34. Types of equipment for EWS</p> <p>35. Proportion of people in the community trained in EWS</p> <p>36. Number of training sessions held on EWS</p> <p>37. Number of EWS stations with mechanism to respond (dissemination, evacuation routes, evacuation places and basic assistance at evacuation places)</p> <p>38. Types of messages published and disseminated on EWS</p>	<p>PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS</p>

Outcomes	Proposed activities	Indicators	Interested National Societies
Public awareness raising on DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize and orient board members on DRR - Develop DRR promotion guideline and training modules for volunteers - Integrate DRR into CBDP/ICBRR, disaster management, disaster response training for trainers, volunteers and CBAT - Integrate DRR into Red Cross Red Crescent youth training modules - Mobilize board members, volunteers and CBAT and Red Cross Red Crescent youth for DRR promotion activities - Promote DRR through meetings, training/workshops/forums inside Red Cross Red Crescent and with external partners Participate in national forums to develop national strategies for DRR/CCA - Integrate into school education (aimed at youth) - Network and try to build on the existing network rather create new ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39. Types of training/workshops/ forums attended 40. Number of people trained as trainers 41. Number of schools integrating DRR into education 42. Number and types of advocacy materials produced and mobilized 43. Number of national and local campaigns conducted 44. Number of articles on radio or TV broadcasted 	MRC, PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS

Outcomes	Proposed activities	Indicators	Interested National Societies
Integration of DRR into education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sign MoU with education sector and related stakeholders. Then establish working group with those involved in DRR education - Select schools for DRR in school activities - Build rapport with school committee - Recruit and train teachers and school children through non-formal education - Facilitate school communities to identify hazards, risks, vulnerability and capacity, and to do risk reduction planning - Implement DRR plans in schools - Use Red Cross Red Crescent youth/volunteers at school to carry messages to others - Develop school contingency plans and integrate them into community contingency plans - MoU with education department and related stakeholders - Active participation on a consortium for DRR education at national, regional and local levels - Participation in national platform on DRR where DRR in schools is a major component - Develop DRR in schools framework, manual and training guidelines - Train teachers and school children through non-formal education - Use Red Cross /Red Crescent youth/volunteers at school to carry messages to others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45. Number of schools including DRR in school activities 46. Number of National Societies with MoU with education sector and related stakeholders 47. Number of teacher trained on DRR 48. Number of youth volunteers trained on DRR 49. Number of DRR plans at school level 50. Number of contingency plans developed at school level 51. Number of school contingency plans integrated into community contingency plans 52. Number of National Societies actively engaged in consortium or forum for DRR education 53. Guidelines/framework developed on DRR in schools 	MRC, PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, MRCS, TRC

Outcomes	Proposed activities	Indicators	Interested National Societies
Develop capacity in National Society staff and volunteers, and the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actively recruit volunteers based on specific tasks and responsibility, considering their competencies and potential, and gender balance for effective service delivery - Develop standard training curricula and modules for staff, volunteers and community - Conduct appropriate and regular training or activities for staff and volunteers to keep them activated and updated, at headquarters, chapter, branch and community level - Provide adequate equipment for staff, volunteers and community mobilization - Establish database on volunteer network, skills, etc, and update it regularly - Develop policy on reward and recognition for volunteers and community - Exchange staff and volunteers from branch to branch, National Society to National Society, and National Society to RDMU - Establish partners and network with government institutions and other organizations concerned with volunteers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54. Number of National Societies actively engaged in the mainstreaming of DRR into programme 55. Number of staff and volunteers will be exposed to exchange activities. 56. Types of training attended by volunteers and staff 57. Number of trained volunteers and staff involved in disaster management 58. Types of equipment in each National Society for deployment 	MRC, PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS, TRC

Outcomes	Proposed activities	Indicators	Interested National Societies
<p>Preparedness starts at individual to household and community levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster Response Teams at branch level to support CBATs and community during emergency response - Recruit and train CBATs as the first responder during disasters - Conduct necessary and adequate training for volunteers and CBAT (CBFA, CBDP/CBDRR, SAR, etc) - Mobilize CBATs to facilitate the identification of hazards, risks, vulnerability, capacity and solutions - Facilitate the development of household contingency plans - Facilitate the identification of safe evacuation routes and community-based EWS based on VCA results - Produce IEC materials aimed at household level covering seasonal hazards and risks and how to prepare to cope - Promote DRR by using several means of communication such as village/community meetings, training, national/local radio or media - Strengthen CBAT to encourage community participation, in promotion, planning or implementation of the programme and to advocate to government and other stakeholders 	<p>59. Types and number of IEC materials produced</p> <p>60. Types of media mobilized for awareness raising</p> <p>61. Skill profile of DRR volunteers</p> <p>62. Number of people in community aware of preparedness/mitigation initiatives (VCA findings, EWS, evacuation route, evacuation place, service centres/individuals in case of emergencies, etc)</p>	<p>PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS, TRC</p>

Key element 3: Sector-based programming to build across the disaster management spectrum

Outcomes	Proposed activities	Indicators	Interested National Societies
Promote and support community with sustainable livelihoods options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build capacity on livelihoods, microfinance and food security - Conduct research on livelihoods and food security in the region and develop suitable options for National Societies based on their capacity and mandates 	63. Number of National Societies involved in livelihood options promotion	PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, MRCS
Link DRR with CCA and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate livelihoods and food security in DRR/CCA programmes 	64. Number of communities receiving support	PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, MRCS, TRC
Disaster and financial preparedness is part of sustainable poverty reduction and community resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Network with research institutes to make use of information and apply in our practice - Develop practical guidelines on what aspects of livelihoods and food security Red Cross Red Crescent can work on - Use social risk transfer mechanisms such as the opportunity to access social funds from the government and private sectors (in the case of Indonesia) - Awareness and perception of DRR, CCA and livelihoods needs to be more systematic to ensure common understanding reaches all National Societies at all levels - Revolving disaster preparedness stock (indirect funding support through technical or goods) - Exchange visits from National Society to National Society - Best practices and case study development 	65. Number of National Society staff trained on livelihoods options management 66. Number and types of guidelines and case studies produced and disseminated 67. Number of National Societies applying/establishing social risk transfer schemes 68. Number of people participating in livelihood programmes 69. Number of information centres (mobile centres and hoarding boards) installed in the community regarding protection of livelihoods from possible risks and possible measures to protect most common livelihoods 70. Number of cash transfer schemes offered communities	PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS

Key element 4: Core cross-cutting components

Outcomes	Proposed activities	Indicators	Interested National Societies
Continue to advocate to the government at various levels to integrate DRR into development policies and planning, including relevant sectoral policies, climate change adaptation and cross-cutting issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss with National Society management to develop commitment for advocacy - Developing advocacy technical guidelines - Develop IEC material that supports advocacy initiatives - Develop partnerships and networks with government institutions and other stakeholders - Sharing of VCA/HVCA results and best practices with government institutions and other stakeholders - Integrate DRR into official national, regional and local development plans and budgets 	<p>71. Number of governments with DRR policies in place</p> <p>72. Number of governments that adopt DRR as a cross-cutting theme in their programme</p> <p>73. Types and number of advocacy materials produced</p>	PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS, TRC
National Societies are represented on national platforms for DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in DRR forums - Host DRR forum meetings - Maintain partnerships and networks with government institutions, universities, private sector, international community, civil society concerned with DRR for effective and efficient resource mobilization 	<p>74. Number of National Societies participating in national platforms</p> <p>75. Types of meetings attended by National Society volunteers</p> <p>76. Number of meeting attended by National Society at different platforms for advocacy</p>	MRC, PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS, TRC
Promote the exchange of best practices, ideas and experiences within and across both organizations and the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize meetings, workshops and conferences based on different thematic areas - Support exchange visits among National Societies based on needs - Support on-the-job training from National Society to RDMU (who/what/when/how) - Publications of best practices based on different thematic areas - Using existing websites belonging to IFRC or National Societies 	<p>77. Number of case/success stories published by National Societies</p> <p>78. Number of case studies/success stories posted on websites</p>	PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS, TRC

Outcomes	Proposed activities	Indicators	Interested National Societies
Continue to update and revise or develop disaster management policies, strategies, DRR framework and plans in line with IFRC policies and frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assign a DRR focal point for each National Society - Orientation on IFRC policies and frameworks - Review existing documents related to DRR - Develop DRR frameworks and strategies, based on National Society's status and needs - Integrate DRR strategy into National Societies' strategic plans - Develop and update DRR plan of action regularly - Develop management and technical capacity through national workshops, exposure visits and conferences - Follow-up activities of National Societies 	<p>79. Number and types of exposure visits and conferences attained</p> <p>80. Number of National Societies with a strategic plan</p> <p>81. Number of National Societies with relevant disaster management policies and implementation guidelines</p>	PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS, TRC
Support exchange visits among National Societies and the on-the-job training from National Societies to RDMU and vice versa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both RDMU and National Societies take initiative to do planning (when/ where/who/what and how) 	82. Number of National Society staff who attend on-the-job training	MRC, PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, MRCS, TRC
Develop monitoring and evaluation indicators for existing CBDP/ CBDRR programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review existing documents related to CBDP/CBDRR programmes (eg programme document, LFAs, etc) - Develop monitoring and evaluation guidelines and tools through workshop(s) - Increase the accountability of CBDP/CBDRR programmes - Train National Society staff and volunteers to conduct monitoring, evaluation and reporting 	83. Number of National Societies with a monitoring and evaluation framework	PMI, CRC, CVTL, LRC, MRCS, TRC

Outcomes	Proposed activities	Indicators	Interested National Societies
Identify and develop case studies with best practices in the region and beyond to learn from each others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study which kinds of issues for advocacy will be most effective for DRR - Develop an outline for DRR case studies - Publish case studies at regional level and disseminate - Translate into local languages and publish 	<p>84. Number of case studies developed</p> <p>85. Number of case studies/lessons learnt adopted by NS</p>	PMI, CRC, CVTL, VNRC, LRC, PNRC, MRCS
Continue to accelerate HFA as guidance for “building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters” and the Framework for community safety and resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporate HFA components in programme applications - Encourage National Societies to document and review existing programmes related to HFA - Translate into local languages and disseminate to local government and Red Cross Red Crescent branches 	<p>86. Number of National Societies that translate and disseminate HFA in local languages</p> <p>87. Number of DRR plans aligned to HFA and DRR Framework</p>	PMI, CRC, CVTL, LRC, MRCS, TRC
Relating gender and HIV/AIDS to DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appoint one focal point for gender to ensure sensitivity and mainstreaming of DRR programmes and activities - Review existing policy, strategy, tools, documents related to gender and DRR issues - Develop gender strategies or frameworks at regional and or national level - Develop gender checklists and monitoring and evaluation tools - Build National Society staff capacity on gender mainstreaming into DRR through training, workshops, etc - Increase awareness and knowledge of board members about gender mainstreaming on DRR - Conduct advocacy and socialization (external and internal) about gender mainstreaming on DRR - Develop IEC materials to support advocacy on gender sensitivity 	<p>88. Generate a list of gender focal points and facilitate a network of them</p> <p>89. Develop guidelines/frameworks on gender mainstreaming</p> <p>90. Develop a gender checklist</p> <p>91. Number of National Society staff participating in gender training</p> <p>92. Types and number of IEC materials produced</p> <p>93. Number of women representing as board members.</p>	PMI, CRC, VNRC, LRC

PROTECTING HUMAN DIGNITY



The *International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies* promotes the humanitarian activities of National Societies among vulnerable people.

By coordinating international disaster relief and encouraging development support it seeks to prevent and alleviate human suffering.

The International Federation, the National Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross together constitute the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

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