

# Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Integration

## Disasters in Southeast Asia

The number of disasters occurring in ASEAN Member States is increasing as shown in Figure 1. Among them, a significant portion of these disasters are water-related or rain-induced, including storms, floods, landslides and droughts. The situation is getting worse with more intensive and frequent rainfalls. ASEAN suffers damage in excess of USD4.4 billion each year on average as a consequence of natural hazards (AADMER 2016). During the period of 2004 to 2014, the region contributed to more than 50% of the total global disaster fatalities, or 354,000 of the 700,000 deaths in disasters worldwide (ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management). With this new normal, there is a need to anticipate and prepare for the unknown, such as unprecedented risks and unanticipated affected areas, magnified by climate change (AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020).

## ASEAN's response

In response to these challenges, ASEAN has agreed on a number of decisions. The **ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)** established in 2003 developed the **ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)** in 2005 in association with the **Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015**. The **ASEAN Coordination Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre)** was established during the Phase 1 (2010-2012) of the **AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015** and 21 Flagship and Priority Projects were identified during the Phase 2 (2013-2015). Subsequently, the **AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020** was adopted corresponding to the **Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030**.

The **ASEAN Action Plan on Joint Response to Climate Change** was adopted in 2012 that stressed the importance on promoting regional climate information and data sharing in order to develop ASEAN CC impact scenarios at the regional, national and local levels. All Member States have also submitted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to the **United Nations Framework**

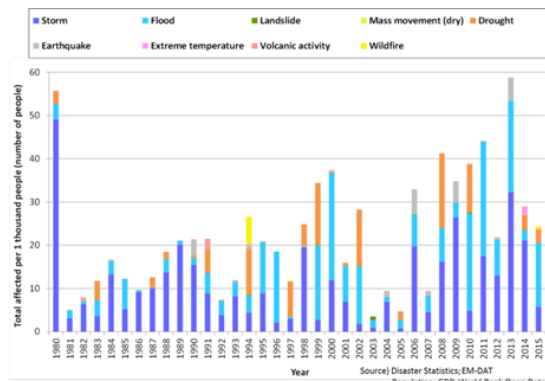


Figure 1 Number of disaster affected people in ASEAN

**Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC)** Secretariat under the **Paris Agreement** in 2015 that outline each national efforts and needs for CCA.

The Heads of States of the ASEAN also adopted the **Declaration on Institutionalising the Resilience of ASEAN and its Communities and Peoples to Disasters and Climate Change** in April 2015 that stressed the importance of accelerating investments in disaster risk prevention and reduction and CCA focusing on key development sectors such as water management, ecosystems management, agriculture, education, infrastructure and construction and assigned the ACDM as the focal point for cross-sectoral cooperation at regional level.

In addition, all Member States also adopted the **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** at the United Nations Summit in September 2015 that promote to build resilient infrastructure in Goal 9; make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable in Goal 11; and take urgent action to combat CC and its impacts in Goal 13.

## Project for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration

The **Concept Note No. 20 (CN20)** of the **AADMER Work Programme 2013-2015** focuses on **Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration** with following aims, objectives and expected outputs:

### Aims:

- Strengthen institutional and policy frameworks for DRR and CCA;
- Enhance the integrated planning for DRR through the implementation of national development plans and action plans that integrate DRR and CCA at all level; and
- Build partnership in linking DRR and CCA at all levels.

### Specific objectives:

- Promote the development of umbrella laws and regulations that govern the integration and synchronisation of DRR and CCA in Member States;
- Foster relationships between national ministries and agencies responsible for DRR and CCA;
- Facilitate the establishment of a clear institutional and policy framework on DRR and CCA integration in Member States;
- Strengthen participatory risk assessment, incorporating disaster and climate risks as a basis for decision-making;
- Promote the development of joint funding mechanisms for both DRR and CCA at the national level; and
- Support joint training, meetings, and other opportunities for increased interaction and cooperation.

### Expected outputs:

- Documentation of good practices in institutional strengthening and policy development on linking DRR and CCA in ASEAN Member States
- Assessment of the implementation of national action plans on DRR and CCA and the effectiveness of national platforms
- Senior official-level roundtable discussions on policy and programme interventions to strengthen the connection and coherence of DRR and CCA efforts at all level

The concept was succeeded in the **AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020** as Component 1. **Strengthening institutional capacity and policy frameworks for effective implementation of DRR and CCA actions** of the Priority Programme No. 3

**ADVANCE: A Disaster Resilient and Climate Adaptive ASEAN Community**. Targeted outputs of the Component 1 are:

- Documentation of good practices in strengthening institutional capacity and policy development on DRR and CCA in ASEAN;
- Capacity building programme on DRR and CCA, to strengthen institutional capacity and policy development; and
- Established ASEAN cross-sectoral collaboration on DRR and CCA.

## CN20 Project

To support implementation of the CN20, the JICA Project Team conducted a baseline study to identify the status of DRR and CCA implementation and their integration in each ASEAN Member State with specific focus on water-related disasters, including flood, storm, landslide and drought, from September 2016 to February 2017.

Based on the findings, the Project Team organised three **National Workshops** in **Myanmar, Viet Nam and the Philippines** in May-July 2017 to identify necessary actions to improve implementation of DRR and CCA and their integration in each country as well as in ASEAN. Subsequently, a **Regional Forum** was held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 5-6 September 2017 to develop a **Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration** in ASEAN.

# Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration: 2017-2020 *(to be revised in 2020)*

## Objective

The objective of the Work Plan is to mainstream DRR and CCA into national and regional activities thereby significantly reduce disaster risks and increase resilience by creating an enabling mechanism for capacity building, knowledge sharing and cross-sectoral collaboration leading to developing suitable policies, good practices, including data sharing platforms, among ASEAN Member States.

## Reporting from each ASEAN Member State

The National Project Focal Point appointed by the ACDM National Focal Point reports the progress of DRR and CCA integration in line with the following items to the ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation (WG on P&M) annually.

### 1. Institutional and policy development

#### Policies, laws and regulations

- National socio-economic development plan
- DRR and CCA laws and regulations
- DRR and CCA related sectoral laws and regulations

#### Management system

- National and subnational DRR and CCA management systems

#### Financial arrangement

- Regular budgetary arrangements of line ministries for DRR and CCA
- Special funds for local and community-based DRR and CCA activities
- Payment for ecosystem services and insurance schemes

### 2. Risk assessment

#### Climate change impact assessment

- Observation and analysis of hydro-meteorological data
- Climate change projection
- Standard values of CC impact

#### Hazard and risk mapping

- Hazard and risk mapping of flood, storm surge, landslide and drought

## Scope

The scope of the Work Plan is effective integration, or incorporation, of climate change impact in development plans with particular focus on DRR. Suppose there are five components for managing and reducing disaster risk, namely institutional and policy development, risk assessment, planning, implementation and reviewing, like a cycle of plan-do-check-act (PDCA) management method, climate change impact assessment directly affects the risk assessment and planning but also other components as illustrated in Figure 2.

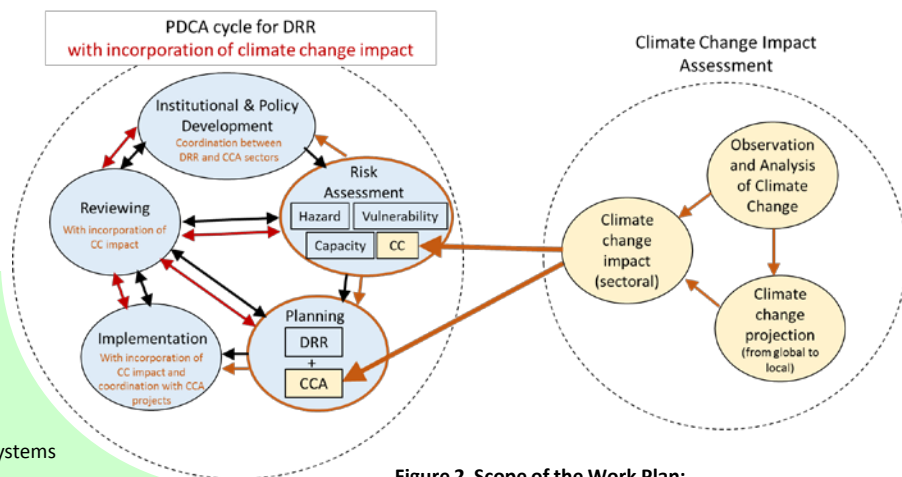


Figure 2 Scope of the Work Plan: Incorporation of climate change impact in a PDCA cycle for DRR

### 3. Planning and implementation

#### Disaster risk reduction

- DRR plans and implemented projects for flood, storm surge, landslide and drought

#### Standard guideline for disaster and climate risk assessment and planning

### 4. Reviewing (by the National Project Focal Point)

- Basic data are managed, updated periodically and shared
- DRR and CCA related plans and activities are reviewed periodically for close coordination and knowledge sharing among relevant agencies
- Capacity building needs are identified and corresponding training programs are arranged using domestic resources; other required external technical assistances are also identified and reported

## Implementation structure

The ACDM WG on P&M is a manager of the Work Plan that is responsible for the knowledge management, coordination of the stakeholders and overall management of the Work Plan as shown in Figure 3. Each ASEAN Member State implements DRR and CCA activities and the National Project Focal Point reports the progress. The WG on P&M compiles the information and reports it to the ACDM Meeting annually.

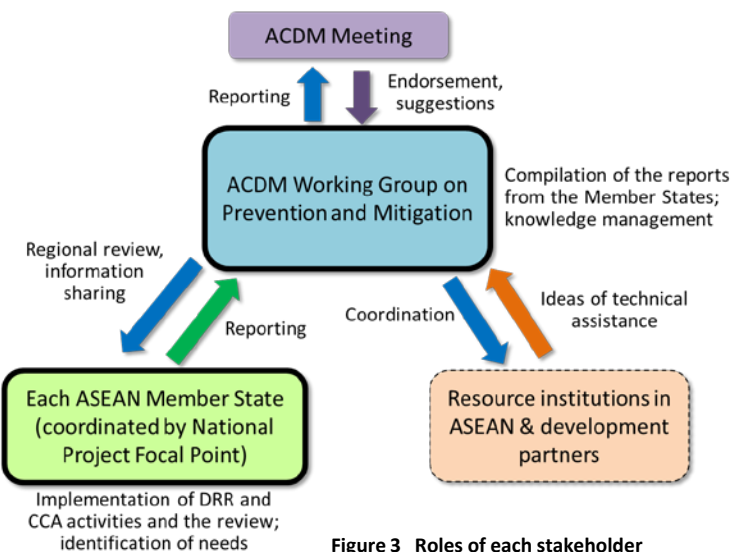


Figure 3 Roles of each stakeholder

## Immediate collaborative activities

Knowledge sharing and training on:

- ✓ Capacity building for planning and implementation of measures for flood, storm, landslide and drought hazards with focus on spatial approaches for risk assessment and risk mapping at the local level;
- ✓ Integration of DRR and CCA laws and regulations, where appropriate, with coordination of relevant agencies for the effective implementation at the national and sectoral level;
- ✓ Building capacity for accessing regional and global funds for integrating DRR and CCA;
- ✓ Measures to share skills, knowledge and data on climate change impacts, implementation of river basin management, countermeasures for climate change impacts including policies; and
- ✓ Developing guidelines and tools with indicators for monitoring and evaluation of programmes, policies and projects on integration of DRR and CCA.

**Endorsement:** The Work Plan was endorsed by the 31st ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) Meeting on 17 October 2017 in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR.