SUMMARY OF
SENIOR OFFICIAL-LEVEL FORUM FOR STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK ON DRR AND CCA INTEGRATION

Thursday, 16 November 2017
National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), Jakarta, Indonesia

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BACKGROUND

The Senior Official-Level Forum (SOLF) is one of the important activities planned under the 'Project for **Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Integration under the** Concept Note No. 20 [CN20], which is currently being implemented by the by JICA Project Team during 2016-2017. The CN20 is one of the Flagship and Priority Projects under the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015).

The Project Team has completed a baseline study to assess the degree of DRR and CCA integration in each ASEAN Member State (AMS) and has organised three National Workshops in Myanmar, Viet Nam and the Philippines in May-July 2017. Subsequently, a Regional Forum on 5-6 September 2017 and the 8th Meeting of the ACDM WG-P&M on 7 September 2017, in Bangkok, Thailand were held to discuss the contents and immediate collaborative activities of the Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration (hereinafter, Work Plan). The Work Plan was reviewed and endorsed by Co-Chairs and Members of the Working Group on 22 September 2017, the ACDM on 5 October 2017. Five activities on knowledge sharing and training for immediate collaboration are:

- *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 applicable, 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.*

OBJECTIVES OF SOLF

The Senior Official-Level Forum (SOLF) provides an opportunity to:

1) Share good practices of DRR and CCA integration in AMS;
2) Explore linkages and entry points for collaborative engagement on DRR and CCA across relevant ministries/agencies; and
3) Prioritise immediate collaborative activities of the Work Plan and commence its implementation.

A total of 47 participants attended the SOLF that included senior officials representing relevant ministries/agencies working on DRR and CCA from the eight ASEAN Member States[1], Co-Chairs of ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation (WG P&M), ASEAN Secretariat, and the members of the JICA Project Team.

Opening Remarks

Mr. Saharat Wongsakulwiwat, Co-Chair of ACDM-WG P&M and Director of Research and International Cooperation Bureau, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM), the Kingdom of Thailand welcomed all participants, highlighted on background of the project, and mentioned that recommendations, remarks and participation of everyone, especially the representative senior officials from the member states, on the Work Plan are crucial and will be used as inputs for the project team and for the development of the Work Plan. He encouraged everyone to share and exchange ideas, information and experiences to help fulfil objectives and sustainability of the project.

Mr. Dicky Fabrian, Head of Legal and Cooperation Bureau, Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) welcomed all the participants and mentioned that BNPB felt honoured to host this important meeting on one of the flagship projects of ADMER and lucky to have JICA to support the project CN20. He mentioned that Indonesia is a disaster prone country, often known as 'disaster laboratory' of multi-hazards, with frequent occurrences of floods, landslides, volcano eruptions, earthquakes, tsunami etc. It was ranked 12th by the World Bank in terms of mortality. 40% of the citizens live in risk areas and potential for humanitarian catastrophe is high. This calls for integration of CCA and DRR since disasters will be influenced by climate change. He extended BNPB's full support to the SOLF under the WG on P&M for strengthening regional policy framework for CCA and DRR integration.

Session 1: Outlining the Work Plan

Mr. Vilayphong Sisomvang, Co-Chair of the ACDM-WG P&M, introduced the Work Plan and mentioned that the Work Plan was developed after discussion with representatives from AMS during the Regional Forum in Bangkok and then presented and endorsed by ACDM in Luangpraban, Lao PDR in October 2017. He then explained about the outline of the Work Plan and the framework of DRR and CCA integration and implementation mechanism of the Work Plan. The implementation of the Work Plan is expected to be done through the ACDM-WG P&M, as a central body, that coordinates with each ASEAN Member State and resource institutions and reports in turn to the ACDM meeting annually. He then highlighted on five immediate collaborative activities for three years (2018-2020) agreed in the Regional Forum in Bangkok to be further discussed at SOLF.

Mr. Toshizo Maeda, Leader of the JICA Project Team, elaborated the idea of the Work Plan and stressed that discussion on the details of immediate collaborative activities and to develop a workable program as two key objectives of the SOLF. Revisiting the background and objectives of CN20 project, expected outputs, and the overall idea of SOLF and its expected outcomes, he shared findings of the study by JICA Project Team on the state of DRR and CCA integration. Every ASEAN

[1] Brunei and Cambodia did not attend the SOLF

Member State (AMS) already has relevant laws and regulations but the level of coordination among various agencies varies. Some member countries are good at legal aspect, some are on setting up institutional networks, some on financial aspect and some on risk assessment, while others on technical capacity. Several good practices were collected from the ASEAN region covering five areas and published in the forma a good practices publication "*One Against Disaster and Climate Risks: A Repository of Good Practices for Strengthening DRR and CCA Integration in ASEAN*".

Presenting on the concept, he told that CCA needs to be integrated into DRR at planning and implementation, risk assessment, planning and M&E stages of Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle. However, he clarified that integration of all aspects of CCA, which is quite broad, is not the objective of proposed PDCA cycle for DRR and CCA integration. We are specific to integrating the risk assessment part of CCA into the DRR cycle noting that the scope of ACDM is limited to disaster only. He mentioned that ACDM-WG P&M and ASEAN Member States are the two main players for implementing the Work Plan, while involvement of other partners is of temporary nature as they could join and leave depending on the needs. He then stressed that annual reporting on the progress by the Member States is crucial for the implementation of the Work Plan and shared the reporting format for further discussion. He hoped that everybody will report annually and shared his belief that the reporting won't add a new burden to AMS as it also aligns well with the Sendai Framework Reporting.

Coming back to the main objective of the SOLF, he reiterated on agreed five immediate collaborative activities in the Work Plan that could be implemented regionally. These collaborative activities are different from the regular business of each AMS and these activities are meant to foster regional cooperation on DRR and CCA integration. How these activities could be addressed regionally is the main topic for discussion today. For instance, how ASEAN can improve funding base, how each member country could learn from other country, such as the Philippines, Vietnam, on the management and mobilization of disaster related funds? What kind of regional data sharing mechanism is necessary? Can we learn from the existing guidelines on disaster management and climate change adaptation from other countries? In order to do that what each AMS could contribute and what are their expectations and needed supports?

Session 2: Possible contributions to the immediate collaborative activities

In this session, senior officials from each member state presented their viewpoint on immediate collaborative activities of the Work Plan focusing on what each AMS could contribute towards the implementation of the immediate collaborative activities based on their capacity and strengths they have built on DRR and CCA. Similarly, they also shared their expectations from the collaborative activities such as exchange of knowledge and experiences, technical and financial support etc. Following table summarizes the key contributions (supply) and expectations (demands) of each AMS.

Country	Contributions	Expectations
Indonesia	• Knowledge sharing session that involving local governments regarding preparation progress of Master Plan for Integrated Infrastructure Development, including ecosystem services' map to regulate, prevent, and protect on disaster events. • Training for flood management (control,	• Integration of planning between central government and local government • Planning process, applied technology on the proper site, and enhancing human capacity on DRR and CCA issues for more effective and efficient

	countermeasures, and eco-based approaches), landslide management on road structure, and other courses by Education and Training Center Agency • Apply disaster resilient technology which is suitable to minimize disaster impacts on the public works and housing and capacity building for local government's employees for that. • Getting financial aid to implement costlier disaster resilience technologies such as *constructing a tunnel through the conservation forest was found to be more expensive compared to building usual roads* • Sharing countermeasures for DRR and CCA incorporated in the Draft of MOPWH Ministerial Regulation about National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction 2017-2030 and Master Plan for Integrated Public Works and Housing Infrastructure Development for 20 years. The regulation also incorporates DRR and CCA evaluation and reporting mechanism of programs and projects and already accommodates an e-monitoring system for continuous monitoring. • Share DRR and CCA related products made by MOPWH through website (http://www.pu.go.id/.). It could be a guide in the technical planning and capacity building improvement. • Share disaster management database by BNPB through DiBi (Data Bencana Indonesia – http://dibi.bnpb.go.id), development of Indonesia Risk Index and Maps, and portal for sharing GIS information about disaster risks (InaRISK)	implementation of infrastructure construction • Increase awareness of relevant agencies from the centeral, provincial, and local level on integrating DRR and CCA issues in the planning. • Need support to use E-monitoring system as a tool to continously monitor and evaluate the implementation of DRR and CCA in each sector (day-by-day) and make the tagging process more efficient and effective
Lao PDR	• Share activities on CBDRM at the local level (district and village) implemented by several agencies. • Share experience on preparing national risk profiles consisting of risk and hazard mapping in norther provinces Saravane, Sekong, and Attapue; • Experiences of implementing projects on resilience on agriculture sector for CCA. • Already mainstreamed DRR and CCA as well as Sendai Framework in the National Five Year Plan 2016-2020; • Developing guidelines for mainstreaming CCA in agriculture sector; • Established information sharing platform database, Lao Disaster Information (LaoDi), at the national level based on the DesInventar platform, hosted at Department of CC (http://laodi.monre.gov.la/) • Web-based training platform for sharing on training information, materials and etc	• Short-term training on Disaster Risk Assessment • Training on application of GIS tools (Arc Map, Q-GIS etc) to conduct the suitability analysis for disaster risk mapping • Financial support on the development of CC and disaster management laws; • Developing strategy on DRR as well as the contingency plan from line ministries • Publication of good practices on DRR and CCA at country level and develop concept note to mobilize resource on DRR and CCA projects • Climate change and disaster vulnerability mapping • Updating of national disaster risk profile and assessment • Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

	(http:/lao.astavanced.com) • ASEM seminar on "Integrated Water Resources Management for Sustainable Development"	system related to SDGs and Sendai Framework indicators
Malaysia	• Its flood hazard and risk maps for major rivers and flood prediction and early warning system • Good practices of storm water management such as Urban Storm Water Management Manual for Malaysia, retention ponds and wetlands, operation/management of multi-purpose dams for flood mitigation in the townships, water supply and irrigation, and Storm Water Management and Road Tunnel (SMART). • Malaysia has a national platform on DRR and national water resource policy (which is in the process of becoming law); • Has a technical guide "Estimation of Future Design Rainstorm under CC Scenario in Peninsular Malaysia". This guideline helps to derive climate change factor (CCF); • Experience of aligning budget by mapping SDGs targets and 'Strategic Thrusts' of 11th Malaysia Plan; • NAHRIM can share climate data through N-HyDAA web-based model that has eight modules. • Share experience on Value Management (assessment, evaluation, and reporting) for projects development and SPP II system which is an outcome based monitoring that also looks into DRR. • Malaysia can receive visitors for training on above	• Malaysia still do not have laws on disaster so we would like to learn from other countries' existing disaster laws. • Expect trainings on DRR and CCA and funding mechanism and laws for the preparedness such as learning CBDRM from Lao PDR and other member states. • Data sharing on transboundary disaster such as between Malaysia and Kalimantan, Indonesia. • Need more training on M&E.
Myanmar	• Share experiences on hazard, risk and vulnerability assessment (reports for Ayeyarwaddy, Bago and Yangon) • Multi Hazard Risk Assessment in Rakhine State • Established development assistance coordination unit (DACU) which is expected to promote coordination on disaster assistance with development partners • Training Module on Building Local Level Resilience to Climate Change in Myanmar • Share experience on the preparation of Myanmar National Climate Change Policy-MNCCP, Disaster Management Laws and Regulations, Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan-MCCSAP(2016-2030) and Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction(2017-2020) • Developed a disaster database and can share information on climate change impacts. • Mobile applications, KOBO, to collect information from local authority for rapid response and another DAN mobile app to be introduced for public	• Trainings, knowledge sharing, and exchange programs on hazard mapping, risk assessment technology, GIS, disaster insurance system (including establishment and public awareness programs), riverbank erosion management, climate change adaptation and developing guidelines on monitoring and evaluation. • Need training and knowledge sharing on flood risk assessment for dam safety and river bank erosion management, as they are the main problems faced by Myanmar. • Advocacy workshop to understand integration of DRR and CCA laws and regulations, including other ASEAN countries experiences, and developing the local level climate change policy, strategy and action plan.

The Philippines	• Pre Disaster Risk Assessment: It is a hazard focused, location focused and time-based preparation. Members of council meet three days in advance to understand the potential hazards and prepare for response. • Response Mechanism: Have extensive network from national to barangay level with certain level of support for assisting response and roles are clearly defined when under a disaster. • Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System is available in three major river basins, seven river basins are ready and eleven river basins will be completed soon. Community Based Flood Early Warning System has been implemented for several years in which community learn technical aspect of early warning. It has been also expanded. • Risk Assessment and Hazard Mapping with respect to storm surge and flooding in Metro Manila • Conduct drills and forum for capacity building, including for communities and schools • Established award system for communities and organizations who have adopted CCA and performed well • Updating of the Philippine National Building Code • Enhancing flood forecasting and widening of storm surge and landslide in cooperation with other agencies. • Developing guideline and tools on DRR and CCA and conducted monitoring and evaluation of DRR and CCA projects. Every agency involved in DRR and CCA has their own monitoring an evaluation. • TOT (training of trainers) for data sharing and communities are also establishing their own data monitoring station (weather and climate parameters) and thresholds. • Similar to mobile apps and SMS in Myanmar, all hazards maps are also accessible from website.	• Exchange program and study visits • Technical assistance from each other on numerical modeling and GIS mapping and forging of cooperation with ASEAN
Singapore	• Set higher minimum reclamation levels, built geo-bags and seawalls, raised the height of some coastal roads, and coastal adaptation study to identify options to better protect our coasts over the long term • Diversified water supply and introduced Four National Taps, created a water conservation programme and water efficiency scheme, designed a storm water management system based on Source-Pathway-Receptor Approach, and build a fifth NEWater plant and two new desalination plants • Study the feasibility of an innovative underground drainage and reservoir system	

Thailand	• National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2015 • CBDRM Toolkit • Although there are no integrated laws on DRR and CCA, some initiatives on integrating CCA in DRR practices have been initiated such as Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act 2007 • Prior understanding of knowledge and data on climate change impacts as extra potential risks for drafting DDR long-term plan and provide proper policies on sustainable implementation of river basin management and countermeasures.	• Analysis of situation and emergency evaluation from metrological and hydrological data. • Evaluate exposure, vulnerability, and effects to economic, social, livelihood and environment for implementation of the policy, the strategic plan, law & regulation. • Solid/permanent structure for collaboration between DDPM and ONEP, including on data and knowledge sharing, and national mandates given to them to incorporate laws and regulations between DDR and CCA; • Capacity building for DDPM and ONEP's national-local staffs to understand the linkages between DRR and CCA such as an international funded workshop on the integration of CCA aspects into long-term plans of DDPM • Data collecting system and database system that could distinguish data(values) of climate induced disasters/loss from the regular disasters • Database system on disaster and loss co-designed by DDPM and ONEP in order to yield important information needed for policy making and implementation. • Proper M&E system and indicators for measuring implementation progress and success of the short and long term policies on DRR and CCA • Identify the existing legal framework for national assistance including implementation of previous disaster situation and Community Based Disaster Risk Management
Vietnam	• Application of Geo-spatial technology/satellite image to develop disaster risk maps after assessing several disasters events such as typhoons and droughts; • Developing super storm surge map for coastal provinces and landslides risk maps for north mountainous; • Community based disaster risk assessment-CBDRA (risk assessment, risk mapping, development of the Disaster prevention and control plan) and using GIS to digitize the risk maps in order to help easy information update, data storage management, analysis of information and combine with other technical maps, and for running risk models	• Promote the application of Geo-Spatial tools to develop and update risk assessment and risk mapping at commune level annually • Raising awareness for community about the risks • Strengthening capacities to enhance coordinated and integrated DRR and CCA actions into local social economic development plan. • Common guidelines for integrating DRR and CCA; • Help to revise National Strategy and Plan for DRR by incorporating CCA; • Improve the capacity and

	• Established Natural Disaster Prevention and Control Funds in 50 out of 63 provinces, while 37 provinces have collected 812 billion VNĐ (about 37 million USD) • Payments for forest environmental services in Vietnam and 43 provinces established steering committee to implement the policy and 41 provinces established the Forest Protection and Development Fund. After 8 years of operation, there were 322 hydropower companies, 88 clean water companies and 59 tour operators signed the contracts. The entrusted payment was about 7.466 billion VNĐ (about 340 million USD) and the collection is about VND 1,300 billion per year (59 million USD) on average by 2013. • Use of mass media, e-learning, social networks sites such as Facebook, twitter, etc., National Forum on Natural DRR and CCA, sharing information via Vietnam Disaster Management Authority website, and CCA into schools • Develop and approve a set of M&E indicators for the CBDRM program and guide on how to implement. Use an indicator to determine the ratio of communes in a province to develop natural disaster prevention and control plan and integration into local socio-economic development plan.	effectiveness of management and use the funds • Share skills, knowledge, data on climate change impacts • Building capacity for community on how to integrate the content of natural disaster in the local socio-economic development plan as well as monitoring and evaluation of relevant issues

Session 3: How can the immediate collaborative activities be implemented practically?

Participants from eight ASEAN Member States (AMSs) discussed practical approaches to implement the immediate collaborative activities by matching the possible contributions and expectations expressed in Session 2. Each country formed their own group to discuss and prioritise the most relevant activities for DRR and CCA integration, set targets to be achieved and then set annual plans for three years.

Following the group exercise participants discussed about the communalities among the countries on prioritized actions, targets and action plan. Based on the discussion, two activities were identified as Priority Work Plan for 2020:

Activity 1: 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

Activity 2: Integration of DRR and CCA laws and regulations, where applicable, with coordination of relevant agencies for the effective implementation at the national and sectoral level

The SOLF then agreed on the roles and responsibility of each parties for the implementation of the agreed Work Plan for 2020. The WG P&M will take lead in coordinating the implementation with support from ASEAN Secretariat. The role of Climate Change International Technical and Training Center (CITC), Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO), Bangkok, Thailand will be

explored in hosting the required capacity building activities proposed as a part of this Priority Work Plan for 2020. The SOLF agreed to implement Priority Work Plan for 2020 activities immediately in line with the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 and available resources. The Priority Work Plan for 2020 will be reviewed annually and its continuation beyond 2020 will be discussed along with a new AADMER Work Programme.

The Co-Chairs of the Senior Official-Level Forum, on behalf of the Co-Chairs of the ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation, signed the summary of the SOLF that outlined the agreed activities of Priority Work Plan for 2020. The meeting was then formally closed by the co-chairs.